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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Heroic Mother:

Or, The Perilous Adventure.

BY EDWIN F. ROBERTS.

In the north part of Europe, as well as in the northern part of America and Asia, vast numbers of wolves abound. The great forest, and the mountain districts of these countries afford them shelter, so that their extermination is next to an impossibility; and as they are creatures of prey, and hunt it down in vast numbers, the ravages they commit are sometimes as extensive as they are tragic and horrible.

When the snows descend and harden upon the plains, the wolves, pressed by hunger, prow about, and as the people are necessitated, despite all perils of the way, to travel extensive districts on sledges, these animals, spurred on by an infuriated hunger and an eager scent, hover about the sledge, its occupants, and flying steeds, to whom at that time terror adds wings, until either the horses outstrip them or the untiring perseverance of the rapid animals prove too much for the noble brutes.

At the house of a wealthy farmer, situated on the borders of a Swabian forest, a great festival had been held, which, for various reasons was continued for several days, and which brought visitors from distant parts; so that while the halls were thronged with guests, the court yards were filled with gay and well-saddled sledges, and the vast stables with horses, two being generally attached to every sledge.

The snow had hardened on the ground, not to a solid consistency, but sufficiently so as to afford the peculiarly shod animals good footing, and quite enough to favor the rapidly gliding motion of the sledges; and after the festival had come towards its termination, the guests one after the other began to depart, and the sledges, laden with their occupants, hourly quitted the hospitable walls. The merry jingle of the bells on the trappings of the horses gave a cheerfulness to the animated scene, and the free, bracing air communicated to them a lightness and elasticity which was denoted by their impatient pawing, and by the leaping gladness with which they plunged into the apparently boundless plain, while the severity of the cold was mitigated to the wayfarers by mantles of warm furs in which they encased themselves up to their very chin.

Among the number was the wife and two children of a proprietor who lived some fifty miles across an expanse of the undulating plain, that was now all white and gleaming with the snow that had fallen.

To the left, stretched like a white fringe, the noble pines of the great forest, and within some distance of which the level tract of the sledge drive ran. This was indicated, if the outline of the ground was lost, by tall pieces of sticks at regular distances, in the form of mile-stones,

so that there was, at least, no fear of mistaking the way.

The lady was a woman of courage and self-possession, and had often travelled out in her husband's sledge; and though occasionally she had seen wolves hovering in the distance, no serious danger had as yet been encountered. She had, therefore, no fear, though apprehensions were entertained that after a season of unusual severity the wolves would pour out of the forests in great force, and rendered untamably ferocious by the hunger gnawing their vitals.

Farewells, cordial and grateful, were uttered; messages of friendliness passed, the horses led out, and, with a word, the sledge darted off into the white plain—the young children crouching snugly in the bottom of the sledge, on each side of their mother, with a sense of security and comfort that made her smile with pleasure. The hood was drawn over the tough ash poles to keep the fallen snow away, should a storm happen, which by the heavy blue of the distant horizon before them seemed not unlikely. Away went the noble steeds, away sped the light, compact carriage with a speed like that of the wind, and which seemed likely, within a few brief hours, to place them in safety and comfort within the walls of their own comfortable habitation.

With an occasional cry of encouragement, the mother urged, almost unnecessarily, the horses to increase their speed, and she had forgotten, in the rapidity with which they were travelling, that there were such things as wolves in the country, when suddenly, a long, low howling, rising upon the air, and increasing in intonation, struck a chill like that of death to her heart, and warned the affrighted mother that the wolves were out.

Horrible demon animals! murderous and obscene! there is no creature in this wonderful universe that seems so much to have merited the abhorrence of man as the wolf; and still it would be arraigning the wondrous system of the creation if its uses, in some sense or other were ignored. The sense of self-preservation, however, that places man in arms against that which is inimical to his safety, appears justified in waging war with it, and therefore every means that can be taken to subdue, and even to exterminate these frightful monsters, is sanctioned in its very purpose.

The horses too had heard the fearful cry, and their unerring instincts told them that a foe to be feared was on their track. With smoking nostrils, erect ears and distended eyes, they dashed along with the speed of a whirlwind; and still the long, melancholy howl gradually rose behind them, while the pale mother commended herself and her children to God, and prayed for succor, which only seemed to depend on the speed and wind of the brave animals.

The forests were pouring out their four-footed assassins. The flock thickened. They rushed panting along the snow, and the black dots increased into masses. They beheld the prey that they must run down, and their red throats already thirsted for blood. The howling increased—the rushing speed with which they advanced became quickened, and like a living torrent they swept over the plain. The bleak wind sung a low, moaning song, as if it were the dirge of the human victims, while the horses strained every nerve, and madly—madly on from the reach of their pursuing enemies they sought to fly.

Oh! sweet mother of Heaven protect us! murmured the mother, hoping against hope and still urging on, when crack!—one horse stumbled—a trace snapped—a pole broke, and while a score of infuriated wolves fastened like leeches on the poor horse; the other had (at the eminent risk of overturning the sledge thereby dooming its freight to certain death) detached himself and swept madly on.

For a short space there was a lull. The animals were gorging of their prey. With ravenous throats they tore the flesh from the bones, drank the blood, and devoured the very heart of the beast; and those who still hungered, not being able to obtain their desired food, or break the living ring around the poor brute, gathered up their energies for a fresh pursuit, and indomitably set forth after the sledge, which now, alas! sensibly slackened in its tremendous pace.

In the struggle of the horse to free itself from its companion, the cape of the sledge was torn down, and the eyes of the mother were almost blinded by the awful sight. Scores of wolves, with lolling tongues, blazing eyes and erect hair, were pouring on after them, and the children, who had slept until now, awoke up, and perceiving their danger, increased the mother's alarm and apprehension by their cries.

God alone could save them now! The heart of the mother sank. A deadly sickness came upon her as the cry of the filthy animals rose now into an almost exulting howl. Their instinct told them that the horse must ere long give in, and the foremost, large, strong creature, pressed on with redoubled eagerness. She saw the demon faces of the brutes behind—she almost felt their hot breathings on her cheeks—she heard their fierce

and unrelenting panting, and still she encouraged the noble horse, though every moment lessening the distance between the pursuers and the pursued.

The hirsute monsters were close upon the sledge. At times their hideous heads would appear before her with their glaring, devouring eyes fixed upon her and her children, and once or twice, some bolder than the rest had made a bound over the edge, but the speed of the sledge struck them down, went over them, or so lamed them that they fell yelping on the snow, and the next moment were devoured by their companions.

Still the horse sped on, though the poor animal seemed to know that his strength was beginning to fail him. Still the hideous howling was heard, and did the horrible head appear before the half-maddened mother's glance. At last, the boldest, fiercest, ran with ease almost abreast the sledge for a long distance, occasionally turning their ravenous eyes on their expiring victims, or with a cool, business like manner, quickened their speed as the horse at times quickened his.

One of the wolves seemed to have found it an easy task to keep up with them. Every now and then he appeared to measure his distance, as if to spring in among them, and only deferred it as if to whet his appetite still more, and to take it easy when the horse was finally tired out. Merciful God! the horse stumbled.

No; he is up again, and the wolf that had so securely counted on his meal lies on the snow with his neck broken, and the teeth of the pack rending him in pieces. A little more, only a little longer, good horse, and they are approaching habitations.

The horse droops—his body sways from side to side—his head nods—his strength is evidently going—his speed slackening. The brave horse has held out as long as he could. He stumbles a second time, and the infernal yell of the wolves arose like the cry of triumph from the fiends behind the mother, who clasps her children to her breast, and having kissed them, meditates a leap out of the sledge in order to give them a single chance more, for her devotion is equal to this awful sacrifice.

The horse is down; the pack are surrounding the sledge. Already the two monsters, one on each side, prepare to leap on the children, when crack! crack! a couple of fine shots knock the brutes over, and there is rage and terror struck through the whole body of the pursuers. Thanks to Heaven! Mother and children are saved, but the noble horse has broken his heart in terror.

For the husband, who had anticipated his wife's arrival on this particular day, (punctuality is ever an advantage) had set off to meet his family, accompanied by some of his servants, and all armed with their deadly rifles.

They are all saved, and who is there that cannot imagine for himself the thanksgiving and the rejoicing in the proprietor's home that night, as clasping wife and children to his bosom, his grateful prayers are murmured from his overcharged heart.

## How to Get a Drink.

Uncle Eb, as we used to call him, among lots of good qualities, had one failing. He did love good liquor; but such was the state of his credit, that no one would trust him. He therefore, one day resorted to a trick, to answer the great desire of appetite. He took two case bottles, put a quart of water in one of them, then put a bottle in each pocket, and started for the store.

"I'll take a quart of your rum," said Uncle Eb, as he placed the bottle on the counter. The rum was put up, and the bottle was replaced in his pocket, when Uncle Eb, pulled from his purse what at a distance might seem like a quarter of a dollar.

"This is nothing but tin, Uncle Eb," said the trader.

"Eh, now, it's a quarter," said Uncle Eb.

"It's tin," said the trader; "I shan't take it."

"It's all I've got."

"Very well," answered the storekeeper, "you can't have the rum."

Uncle Eb, without much demurring, pulled from his pocket the quart of water. The trader took it poured it into his rum barrel, and off walked Uncle Eb, clucking.

The next element in the promotion of a men's comfort, after a good wife, is a well conducted newspaper. It comes into your family weekly, bringing you lots of news, gossip, fun and philosophy, and tells you all kinds of stories to amuse and instruct you, but never carries any away like human retailers of news and small talk. It is an every day sermon on the genius and folly of mankind, in a panorama of real life, where all its lights and shadows are revealed.

Chinese ingenuity is said to have succeeded in teaching monkeys to gather tea on those spots which are not accessible to man but at the hazard of his life.

## Vandalism.

The Vandals were a nation of ferocious barbarians of northern Europe, who invaded Rome in the fifth century, and distinguished themselves by wantonly destroying the beautiful works of taste and skill with which that city was adorned. From them we derived our word vandalism, which signifies the wanton destruction of monuments of art, literature, &c.

We are not yet fully civilized; in most parts of the country, there is still to be found a remnant of the race of vandals, whose barbaric manners have improved but little since Rome was sacked. In some places, you will find the village school-house, within and without, marked scratched and cut in every possible way, looking as though the children for three or four generations had been striving hard to see who should deface it most. These young vandals, when they grow up, try their hand on noble game, and you will find their marks written or carved on every public edifice they visit. In the cupola of the State House in Boston, for instance, the names of thousand of these semi-barbarians may be seen bent on exterminating ornamental trees from our streets, and monuments, vases, statues, and other works of art, from our cemeteries and public grounds. Even the hallowed ground of Mount Vernon is not safe from their ruthless hands.

Now all this is unquestionably an evidence of rude and barbarous manners. I am glad to know that there are some places where the people are improving in this respect. There are towns where the young are taught to respect public property and to admire and cherish works of taste and beauty. The school house, in such places, is free from all defacing marks, each scholar being anxious to preserve it from the assaults of knife and pencil. The graves of the dead are never desecrated by rude hands. The young trees, which, with a kind regard to coming generations, have been set in the public highways, are in no danger of being mutilated, girdled, or uprooted. Works of art are equally secure from abuse. How different is the aspect of such a town, from one where this taste for the beautiful has not been cultivated! As the stranger passes through its streets, and witnesses the marks of refinement and taste on every hand, it seems to him that he is among a new and superior race. I would commend the spirit to the reader. Avoid all barbarous assaults upon public and private property, and cherish a spirit of veneration for works of beauty and art.

How to GET A FEATHER BED.—The following extract is from Lover's "Handy Andy":

"In carrying off the small thing of a feather bed, Jake Tack, the bold burglar, showed the skill of a high practitioner, for he descended the stairs backwards."

"Backward!" exclaimed Henry Logan, "what's that for?"

"You'll see by and by," said Croggins. "He descended backwards, when suddenly he heard the door opening, and a female voice exclaimed:

"Where are you going with that bed?" "I'm going up stairs with it marm," said Jake, whose backward position favored his lie, and he began to walk up again.

"Come down," said the lady, "we want no bed here, man."

"Mr. Sullivan, ma'am sent me home with it himself," said Jake.

"Come down, I tell you," said the lady in a rage, "there's no Mr. Sullivan lives here."

"I beg your pardon, my lady," said Jake. Then turning around and marching off with the bed, fare and easy.

Well, there was a regular shoo in the house, when the thing was found out, and cart ropes wouldn't hold the lady for the rage she was in."

RICH, BUT NOT COMFORTABLE.—One of the wealthiest farmers on the Connecticut tells the following story. When I first came here to settle, about forty years ago, I told my wife I meant to be rich. She said she did not want to be rich—no, not she; all she wanted was enough to make her comfortable. I went to work and cleared up my land. I've worked hard ever since, and have got rich—as rich as I want to be. Most of my children have settled about me, and they have all good farms. But my wife ain't comfortable yet.

SABBATH AT ALL TIMES.—By different nations, every day in the week is set apart for public worship. Sunday by the Christians, Monday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Jews. Add to this fact of the diurnal revolution of the earth, giving every variation of the longitude a different hour, and it becomes apparent that every moment is Sunday somewhere.

In France, in the twelfth century, noblemen alone were permitted to have vases on their houses; and at one time this privilege was only accorded to those who first planted their standards on the walls of a town, when sieged.

## The Modern Swell

The son he sits in the bar room,  
In a place most convenient to stare;  
He's clad in very fine broadcloth,  
And his face is covered with hair.  
He smokes, and spits, and drinks,  
And smokes, and drinks and spits;  
The saliva he casts from his mouth,  
Is much more plenty than wits.

His mother goes clad in her cotton,  
And faded and ragged at that;  
She's minus of shawl and bonnet,  
But her son wears an elegant hat.  
She's toiling and earning the "shillings,"  
So wretchedly night and day,  
While he, at the theatre and tavern,  
Is throwing them all away.

He never gets up in the morning;  
If his mother calls him at noon,  
He comes down cursing and swearing,  
Because she called him so soon.  
His eyes are sunken and red,  
His cheeks are hollow and thin—  
Caused by last night's debaucheries,  
And indulging too freely in gin.

He sits down to his breakfast,  
And then finds fault with the hash;  
The mother says: "The grease it needs  
You used to oil your mustache!"  
At this he flies in a passion,  
And hastily leaves the room;  
To the tavern he bends his footsteps,  
And with wine dispels the gloom.

From his vest there dangles a seal,  
That is set with a brilliant red stone,  
But the sparkling toy is only wax,  
Though this he never will own;  
On his feet are patent gaiters,  
On his mother's there is none,  
For all his honest earnings  
Bedeck the back of her son.

At length he marries a lady,  
Who 's as rich he thinks as she 's fair,  
But finds her in truth, as poor as himself;  
And then he gives up in despair;  
Two cheats make an even bargain—  
Both are well suited for life—  
She thought she had got a rich husband,  
He thought he had got a rich wife.

## Peter Single's Escape from Matrimony.

"We are all subject to disappointments," said my aunt with a sigh.

"True we are," I answered, "but surely you don't pretend to call mine a disappointment?"

"What else, you blockhead?"

"Why, an escape, aunt! a wonderful, miraculous and delightful escape!"

"Why, these are strange words, Peter."

"No more strange than true, my good aunt! and every observation makes it more so."

"How so?"

"Merely peeping, aunt, looking into the hearts, the secrets and houses of those that are married, and I am then taught the true blessings of liberty. 'Tis a gift of heaven, bestowed on man by his Divine Creator—and all animated beings free from the thralldom of slavery, sing together for joy; for, why, because they are free."

"Why, Peter, you seem inspired."

"I am aunt, when speaking of liberty."

"Then you don't regret the loss of Dolly?"

"Not a fig—did you ever hear the reason of our separation, aunt?"

"No!"

"Well, I will tell it to you; 'tis an excellent joke I assure you. We were on our way to the church for the awful crime of matrimony, trudging along the path leading towards the holy pile, quite loving and affectionate; when all of a sudden she looks up in my face and cries, 'Peter, Peter! What, Dolly, says I?' 'Peter,' says she, 'who is to make the fire after we are married?' 'You, of course, Dolly,' replied I, 'that you must be aware of, is a female's place—her duty.' 'Mr. Single, I tell you it is manly, ungentlemanlike, and it is unbecomingly to say that I must make the fire—lo you think I will get up of a cold, frosty morning, while you are sleeping in bed, and make your fire?' 'Why Dolly, my dear, this is strange conduct; and I went on to tell her I would prepare the wood over night and have everything ready for her—and, Dolly you know my business will call me out early.' 'I don't know, nor I do not care, Mr. Single—make the fire, I will not.' 'You won't make the fire, madam?' 'No, sir.' 'Then, Dolly, hang me if I have you.' 'Then, Mr. Single, hang me if I care.'"

"And so you parted."

"Yes, on the spot—and I have rejoiced at the event ever since."

THE LABORER.—The day-laborer, who earns, with horny hand and the sweat of his face, coarse food for a wife and children whom he loves, is raised, by this generous motive, to true dignity; and though wanting the refreshments of life, is a nobler being than those who think themselves absolved by wealth from serving others.

Gov. Powell of Ky., has offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Frank Barnes, charged with the murder of Patrick Heffernan.

## When We are Dead.

1. There will be some honest sorrow. A few will be really sad, as we are dressed for the grave. Fewer, probably, than we now suppose. We are vain enough to think our departure will produce considerable sensation. But we over estimate it. Out of a very small circle, how soon shall we be forgotten. A single leaf in a boundless forest has fallen!—That is all.

The gay will laugh,  
When thou art gone, the solemn brood of care  
Plod on, and soon one as before will share  
His favorite phantom.

2. The world will go on without us. We may have thought a very important wheel in the great machinery will be ungained when we are gone. But the world goes clattering on as if nothing had happened. If we filled important stations in society, if we have wondered what we'd, or could be done, if we were removed;—yet how soon others would fill our stations! The world can be a bustling, active world, without us. It was so before we entered it. It will be when we are gone.

3. When we are dead, affection may erect a monument. But the hand that sets it up will soon be as powerless as ours, and from the same cause. How soon they that wept over us will follow us! The monument itself will crumble, and its dust will fall on the dust that covers us. If the marble and granite long endures, yet the eyes of affection will not long endure to read the grave letters. Men will give a hasty glance at the name of one they never knew, and pass on, with not a single thought of the slumberer below.

On thy grassy grave  
The men of future times will careless tread  
And read thy name upon the sculptured stone;  
Nor will the sound, familiar to their ears  
Recall thy vanished memory.

4. When we are dead, our influence will not be dead also. We leave epitaphs upon indestructible materials. Our manner of life has been writing them.—We have stirred up thought and awakened emotion. The wonderful machinery of mind has felt our presence. We have pressed the stamp of our character into the warm wax of moral sensibilities round us. Footsteps towards immortality have been well guided, or misdirected by us.—Our places of business, or social resort, may know us no more; but living, accountable beings feel the influence that survives our personal departure.

5. When we are dead the kingdom of God will not die. It did not depend on us for existence. And onward will it go, when we have ceased to live. Happy, indeed, if it had been the honor and joy of our labors to have promoted it. Blessed is it to be remembered as having loved Zion, as taking pleasure in her stones and favoring the dust thereof.

Sacred, consoling thought! The kingdom of Christ moves on, when we drop all of our earthly relations to it. Other servants of God will arise to fill our places. A brighter star may arise for the one that has fallen. Stronger hands than ours may come into the ranks.

6. When we are dead some will think of us. Perhaps not a large circle. And what will they think? Our present course of life is furnishing them with themes of thought. Coldness and indifference to the kingdom of God—of that will our survivors think, if it marked our characters. And in sadness will those that truly loved us ponder it. And thoughts, how many and how comforting, will rise, and the pangs of real sorrow over our departure, if we had shown forth the praises of Him who called us to glory and virtue.—Into which of these channels are we likely to turn the thoughts of men?—*Puritan Recorder.*

Domestics in San Francisco.—A late letter says:—"Our community are suffering for the want of good female help. Servants of all kinds continue to command large wages, and are difficult to be had at any price. Seamstresses get \$5 per day, and job work in proportion. Female cooks and waiters, nurses, and those adapted to general household work, readily get from \$50 to \$75 per month wages, and that too, in families of respectability, where they are sure to be well treated and find a good home. Common day laborers, hod carriers and the like, get \$5 to \$6 per day. Carpenters, masons and the like, \$10 to \$12 per day, while their board only costs them 8 to 10 dollars per week. Washing three dollars per dozen, stereotype price."

Perseverance will do more than we may at first be aware of; if it will not remove any difficulty, it will certainly remove many; the most persevering may sometimes be disappointed; but those who are careless and indifferent are, doubtless, disappointed most often.

We are told that when Boniface, Marquis of Tuscany, one of the richest princes of his time, went to meet his bride, Beatrice, in the year 1033, his horse's feet were shod with silver, and nailed with the same metal.

It is asserted, with what truth we do not pretend to say, that all of the ladies who sweep the streets with their long dresses, have big feet and thick ankles.

Measures are in progress for the formation of a Bank at Conway.



## Management of Schools.

Every person, parent and child, is, or should be, interested in the prosperity of our Common Schools. Parents should cordially co-operate with the teacher in all things consistent with the management of his pupils, and impress upon their children the importance of their conforming to the regulations of the school. Without this concert of action and understanding between teacher, parents and scholars, it is difficult to manage a school successfully.

Pope has very truly said that "Order is Heaven's first law," and it is essential in every branch of government that this truth should be particularly observed, but the means adopted by some school teachers to secure good order among those committed to their charge is decidedly wrong. The habit which many pursue in going into school for the sole purpose of being master is a fault which should meet with unqualified reproof from the School Committee. It should be the first object of the teacher to direct the attention of his pupils to their several studies, to cultivate their interest in their books, and the governing part will then come easy enough. The days of school flogging have gone by; there is no necessity for the severe punishments which formerly were inflicted upon scholars, and few teachers at the present day ever resort to other than a mild mode of governing their pupils. There are some scholars, however, who seem to deserve unmitigated punishment, and such are under no restraint at home, having parents who invariably assume a hostile attitude towards the teacher the moment he makes use of his prerogative to administer punishment to their children. A teacher well understanding his business can generally manage such scholars without difficulty, but such teachers are not numerous.

Whenever we enter a school room and observe a larger rule upon the desk, and a card hanging in some conspicuous place, we always arrive at the conclusion that the government of the school is lax; that the teacher is trying harder to make the scholars obey him than he is to instruct them. The sight of these instruments of punishment exert a bad influence among the scholars. As the glibbets which used to stare people in public places were found to create a desire for crime, so have the implements of school punishment been found to influence scholars to the violation of rules laid down by the teacher. The gallows has been moved into private yards, and the criminal is now executed away from public gaze, because the example of a public execution is thought to be injurious to the morals of community. If the punishment of a scholar becomes necessary let that punishment never be inflicted before the school. The idea of making an example of one scholar, to inspire a fear among the rest, is extremely preposterous. Such punishments not only interrupt the exercises of school but they arouse the latent passions of the young heart, and beget an antagonistic feeling between scholars and teachers.

No teacher would punish a scholar in school as he would in private. In the first case he would act as though he intended the school should understand that his mandates were not to be trifled with; in the latter case he would treat the scholar with more humanity, and make him feel that the punishment was not inflicted to gratify a desire to tyrannize, but to promote the ends of a consistent school government. Flogging a pupil before the whole school makes him feel disgraced, and either humiliates him to a dog-like insignificance or causes him to rise up in defiance against the teacher. Punishing a scholar in school is like sending a young man to jail for a petty crime. The latter feels that he is disgraced for life, that however much he may strive to live uprightly in future, the finger of scorn will be pointed at him all his days, and he is thereby driven from the society of virtuous men to that of thieves, robbers and assassins, until at length crime becomes a part of his nature, and the prison has no terror for him. By receiving frequent punishment the scholar loses all fear of the rod, becomes insensible to reproach, and is thereby fitted for the society of the vicious when he goes into the world.

We advocate a consistent, healthy school government—few pedagogic rules and little flogging. Boys or girls who resist all authority should be sent home, and the School Committee should give such cases immediate and proper attention. The teacher should be supported by the Committee in his authority, and all parents who wish to have their children taught and disciplined in a manner calculated to make them good citizens will be slow to oppose any moderate correction the teacher may have occasion to administer to them.

GONE TO SEA.—Albion Crosby's shoemaker's shop at Chatham, was carried out to sea during the late storm. He was at work in the shop when the tide rose and started it from its foundation. He barely escaped, leaving his boots and shoes to float out into the ocean.

ROASTING A BABY.—At Rouse, N. Y., a few days since, a drunken woman laid her infant upon the hearth before a blazing fire, supposing it to be the cradle, where the little creature was roasted alive.

On Saturday last, a man was tarred and feathered in Clyde, Wayne county, for whipping his wife.

## The Storm Last Week.

The Storm at the East, last week, has not been equalled for many years. Boston was entirely shut out from the rest of the world for two or three days. All the railroads entering that city were completely blocked up with snow. The express train which started for Springfield on Thursday morning with two engines, got about twenty-five miles from Boston, when it became fast in a snow drift, and there it remained until 9 o'clock on Friday, the passengers, over sixty in number, remaining in the cars through the night. The snow was so deep that it was impossible, without great effort, for the passengers to wade back to Framingham. Several attempted it, and part of them were frost bitten on the journey.

The Western, and Boston and Worcester railroad trucks were cleared so that trains ran regularly on Saturday, but some of the roads entering Boston did not get in operation until Monday or Tuesday of this week. The Old Colony has suffered most. The train which started from Plymouth at half past 6 on Thursday morning last, had made progress just one mile and a half on Saturday morning. This is rather behind the old Tewksbury mail that was said to travel fourteen miles in fifteen days. Every effort was made to drive the locomotives through the drifts at Plymouth, but it was impossible.

At Lawrence the storm was so severe that the mills were closed at 5 o'clock Thursday night, and teams sent to convey the operatives to their homes. Several females came near perishing.

Distribution of the Public Lands.—On Saturday last, Mr. Bennett of New York, introduced into the House of Representatives, his bill for the distribution of the Public Lands. This bill has been modified somewhat since the last Congress. It now provides for the donation to each State except Texas, of 150,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, and proposes to cede all the new States except Arkansas, Missouri and Illinois, 1,500,000 acres in addition; and to the States of Ohio and Indiana, all the public lands within their limits.

All grants in the new States are to be applied to the construction of railroads, the lands donated to the older States may be at the discretion of their Legislatures, appropriated to purposes of education or internal improvements.

Five Score Years Old!—A correspondent of the Norfolk County Journal States that Mr. Josiah Hall of Walpole, was one hundred years old on the 23d ult. The event was celebrated at the Meeting House, where addresses appropriate for the occasion were made. After the service at the church, the company repaired to the vestry, where an ample dinner was provided. At the head of the table sat the man of one hundred years, surrounded by his family and friends. When the dinner was past, the aged man, for the first time in his life, related to the company a brief history of his several campaigns in the army of the Revolution. Mr. Hall is in good health and spirits, and bids fair to live for several years to come.

A REGIMENT FOR TURKEY.—At a recent meeting in New York for making arrangements for sending a regiment to help Turkey against Russia, the President announced that Mr. Lawrence of the Erie R. R. Co., had offered provisions for 250 men for six months; that Julia had been requested to give a concert; and that the landlord of the Shakespeare Hotel had offered a room for a vocal performance, in order to raise funds for the object the Society has in view.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Robert Martin, an Irishman living in Portland, shot himself with a fowling piece on Friday last. Martin had had some difficulty with his wife, and struck her in the month; but he afterwards made up and kissed her, saying that it would be the last time he ever should do so. He then took a gun from the corner, went into the entry and shot himself.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—Mr. Chickering, editor of the North Adams Transcript, has taken our advice and called a Convention of editors and newspaper publishers at Springfield. He has very appropriately selected the anniversary of Franklin's birth day, Jan. 17th, for the meeting. May we be there to see.

PRESIDENT PIERCE has issued a proclamation of the accession of Wurtemberg to the Convention of the 10th of June, 1852, between the United States and Prussia, and other States of the Germanic Confederation, for the mutual delivery of criminals, fugitives from justice, in certain cases.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Counterfeit fives on the new Webster Bank of Boston, have made their appearance. They are like the genuine, and bear a large portrait of Webster in the center. The clouds about the representation of Bunker Hill Monument, on the left, are rather coarsely engraved.

ARREST AND ESCAPE.—We learn from the Greenfield Gazette that Franklin Ford of Rowe was arrested a few days since in Rowe for the arrest of full length Daguerreotype for the use of a female in Williamsburg in a state of undress. On his way to Williamsburg he escaped from the officer at Shelburne Falls and has not been heard of since.

The Boston Christian Examiner admits that as theatres will and must of necessity exist, the way to make them a school of morals is not for good and virtuous citizens to shun them, but by their presence and supervision, to compel them to decency and morality.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—Hiram Pease of Springfield, was choked to death on Friday last week, while eating a piece of steak in a grocery in that city.

GLAD OF IT.—A lone widow of Plainfield, N. Y., who was in indigent circumstances, has received a legacy of \$1,000,000 from a relative in England.

## Turkey and Russia—Another Battle—4,000 Turks Slain!

Bucharest letters of the 5th, announce the de facto suspension of hostilities on the Danube. We have but few more particulars in regard to the naval battle at Sinope. The defeat was known at Constantinople, and created great excitement. Further than this, we have no Turkish accounts. The English and French ambassadors at Constantinople were urged to despatch the combined fleets into the Black Sea, but they had up audience of the Sultan, at which it was resolved not to send the whole fleets at once, but four frigates, to obtain more precise information. It was currently reported in Paris on the 16th, that the allied fleets had been ordered to enter the Black Sea.

We have accounts from Vienna of a battle at Akulsik, in which the Turks were defeated with a loss of 4,000 men! Another Vienna despatch says:

"Advices from Odessa state that the Russians defeated the Turks at Agur, in the Caucasus, and got possession of their baggage—two Russian steamers were cruising near Varna, to cut off the Turkish reinforcements."

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: "News has been received here, that Prince Orloff encountered 30,000 Turks who had passed the Arutchei, near Alexandropol, and after a sharp engagement drove them back. They were retreating on the 14th of Nov.—It is said that in another direction, General Brummer charged 7,000 Turks with the bayonet, and completely routed them, taking a cannon, two standards, and part of the Turkish train and ammunition." These are all Russian stories.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE.—An accident happened to the Emperor while hunting at Fontainebleau. The Emperor stated that his horse fell with him; while reports whisper that his steed received a fall which was intended for the heart of the rider, and indeed, that the rider himself was slightly wounded—though no two people agreed as to the part which was hit.

The Emperor and his spouse are said to have been affectionate as turtle doves. They are sincerely fond of each other, and all the parades, receptions and dignities which crowd in upon them, are only so many interruptions to the social, quiet life which they would prefer.

AMERICAN INGENUITY.—Some writer for an Eastern paper, attempting to describe a few of the multitudinous objects in the Patent office in Washington, says:

"There is an invention that picks up pins from a confused heap, turns them all around with their heads up, and sticks them in papers in regular rows; another goes through the whole process of sugar-making, taking the lumps and turning out the perfect article. One machine cuts cheese; another secures knives and forks; another blacks boots; another rocks the cradle; and seven or eight take in washing and ironing. Another patent is for a machine that counts the passengers in an omnibus and takes their fare. When a fat man gets in, it counts two, and charges double. There is a variety of guns that load themselves; a fish hook and line that adjusts its own bait; a trap that throws away the rat, and then leaps and sets itself, and stands in the corner for another."

UNWELCOME VISITOR.—On Saturday a snow plough ran off the Old Colony Railroad track in South Boston, and smashed through the side of a house and demolishing a shed. Fortunately no persons were injured, but several were terribly frightened, especially a lady who sat sewing when the uninvited stranger entered.

A LOVE LETTER.—Mrs. Jenny Goldmann recently received a letter from a Texas farmer, bearing the stamps of half the post offices in the United States and Europe. The letter was directed to "Miss Jenny Lind," and contained an offer of his "heart, hand and fortune." Otto was invested with the responsibility of answering the amorous petition.

THE COST OF KISSING.—William Hendry was tried in Providence on Tuesday for kissing three ladies in the street against their consent. He was fined five dollars and cost on each complaint, amounting to \$7.90 for each kiss. Kissing is a great deal cheaper than that in Palmer. Hendry had better move up here.

TO BE HUNG.—The Governor, by and with the advice of the Council, had appointed Friday, the 28th of April next, for the execution of James Clogh, convicted of the murder of Gideon Manglester, at Taunton, on the 30th of Dec., 1852. He has been in prison one year.

Three sons of the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, of Cornwall, Canada West, aged 12, 14, and 15, broke through the ice while attempting to cross the canal at that place. The eldest could have saved himself; but in the attempt to save his brothers he sank with them.

The barn of Mr. J. P. Williston of Northampton, was destroyed by fire between 12 and 2 o'clock on Friday night last week. Loss about \$500,—nearly covered by insurance.

GOOD MEDICINE.—Dr. Howard's Cancer and Canker Syrup, advertised in this paper, is said, by those who have used it, to be a most excellent medicine. Those who try it invariably experience relief.

Rev. Freeman Nutting, the founder of the Massachusetts Colony in Minnesota, died at St. Anthony, of pulmonary consumption, Dec. 7th, aged 42.

Mr. Geo. N. Sanders, writing to the New York Herald, 16th, says that Kossuth has been invited to Constantinople by the Porte, and leaves in the steamer next week.

The gold deposits at the U. S. Mint for December aggregate \$4,500,000, and the total deposits for the year \$53,500,000.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The assembled wisdom of our Commonwealth met at the State House on Wednesday morning—the first day of the session.—The Senate was called to order by Mr. John Mansur of Fitchburg, the senior Senator present, and after the usual oath had been administered, proceeded to ballot for President. Chas. Edward Cook of Suffolk, was elected on the third ballot, and Chas. Calhoun was re-elected to the office of Clerk.

The House was called to order at 11 o'clock, by Mr. Bradbury of Newton, he being the senior Representative present. At about half past 11 the necessary oaths of office were administered to His Excellency Gov. Clifford, and the Assembly then proceeded to the choice of a Speaker. At the first ballot the whole number of votes cast was 289. Necessary for a choice 145. Otis P. Lord of Salem, Whig, had 190; Jas. S. Whitcomb of Conway, Democrat, 61; Sam. Clark of Northboro', Free Soil, 31; scattering 7; and Mr. Lord was elected.

Wm. Stowe, Whig, of Springfield, was elected Clerk on the first ballot. An order was offered by Mr. Thompson of Boston, providing that a Committee be appointed for the purpose of examining the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and reporting such amendments or alterations thereof as they might deem expedient and in accordance with the general sentiment of Massachusetts people. The order was laid over, and the House adjourned.

Today.—The Senate did no business, a disposition being manifest to wait until the vacancies should be filled before action upon any subject.

In the House, Benjamin Stevens was chosen Sergeant-at-Arms by an unanimous vote. Rev. Arthur B. Fuller of Boston (Unitarian) was elected Chaplain, having 108 votes out of 215. Rev. Phineas Stowe of Westfield had 2, and the rest were divided among some dozen other gentlemen.

Mr. Richmond of Adams presented the memorial of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, for aid in constructing the projected Hoosac Tunnel, and moved that it be referred to a Joint Committee, consisting, on the part of the House, of one from each county. The memorial was laid on the table.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES!—Late English papers give an account of the loss of the Steamer Marshall, plying between Hull and Hamburg, which took place early in the last month. During a gale she came in contact with the barque Woodbridge, and soon foundered with all on board, comprising one hundred and fifty persons. The master of the Woodbridge publishes a detailed account of the disaster in the London Times of the 7th ult.

A marriage has just come off in Syracuse, which was the result of an advertisement inserted in the New York papers. The advertisement was replied to by a Syracuse lady, pictures and letters were exchanged; finally a meeting took place. Result—matrimony, and a vindication of the advertising system.

THE DRUNKARD'S END.—A young woman, named Ann Morrison, aged about 24 years, was found dead in New York city on Tuesday evening, while intoxicated. She fell against a hot stove, set her clothes on fire, was too drunk to help herself, and before assistance could reach her was burned to death.

THE DEAD OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Up to the present time, says the Golden Era, there have been four thousand five hundred bodies interred in grounds of the Yera Buena Cemetery. Of this number, between four and five hundred have come to their end by violence and accident—a fact which to reflective minds, must appear startling.

Each of the four steamers of the Collins line have crossed the Atlantic about forty times, conveying in the aggregate from fifty to sixty thousand persons, and not a life has been lost by neglect, carelessness, or accident.

Maria Sumner committed suicide in New York on Friday. Her husband owned, in a fit of insanity, attempted to kill her; ever since which time, she has been subject to low spirits.

In New York on Saturday, a man who was hit in the face by a snow-ball stabbed Peter McKee, one of the youngsters engaged in snow-balling each other, and wounded him it is feared, fatally.

A model return upon a writ was recently made by a deputy sheriff in Morgan county, Indiana. It was "Served the within, but was fit with brickbats by the woman so that couldn't serve it."

We learn from the Clinton Courant that Rev. J. W. Cooper, arrested in Lowell for breach of marriage promise, has since married Miss Fletcher, one of the parties and thus has tied up that suit.

GOLD LUMP.—The editors of the Worcester Spy have been shown a lump of gold, weighing 73 1-2 ounces, and valued at \$1300, which was dug in California by Mr. Thomas Ashworth, of Millbury.

Bulwer has just entered into an arrangement with a celebrated London publisher, by which he is to receive over \$80,000 for the privilege of re-printing his works for ten years.

There is a man down east, a facetious chap named New. He named his first child Something; it was Something New. His next child was called Nothing; because it was Nothing New.

The managers of the New York Crystal Palace have decided to make it a permanent institution, devoted to the exhibition of industrial and artistic productions of all nations. It will probably be open the year round.

## For the Journal.

## Winter.

Bless your warm heart gentle reader, it is Winter. The snow lies cold and white on the dreary hills; the trees in the forest look like skeletons in a grave yard; painting their slender arms this way and that way, and shaking their withy heads in the wind. It is Winter surely. Don't you notice how the frost sparkles in the morning sun? Don't you see the icicles pendent from the eaves and water spouts? Don't you hear the wind whistle at the window casing, and do you not shiver your shoulders as the wail of the blast falls upon your ears?

It is Winter! All outward objects are cold and cheerless; but where is the heart of flesh and blood that does not grow warm while contemplating the mystic pastimes of Winter? Can there be a soul so chilled by the frosts of avarice, a heart so congealed by selfishness, as not to feel warm and genial towards everybody while the deathly embrace of the first-coming holds all inanimate objects with an icy grasp? Poor, to-be-pitied mortal you are, if your soul and heart cannot grow warm in Winter.

Winter evenings! Bright, sparkling gems in the firmament of cold weather; green oases in the desert waste of snows and frosts; cheerful hours in the long watches of the night. Who will not thank Heaven for long Winter evenings? Who cannot feel enchanted with the out-door view on a Winter night? Look at the great white mantle spread over the hills and valleys; see the moonbeams dance upon the snow drifts;—see the frost glittering along the roadside;—watch the stars in their distant home of blue, twinkling and sparkling as they look down through the half congealed atmosphere;—hear the neighboring waterfall struggling with the ice-spirit; listen to the chime of sleigh bells, the ring of merry voices, and then turn away if you can with no feelings of gratitude for Winter evenings.

Build high the fire, let down the curtains close the shutters. It is a bleak and stormy night. The blast howls without, let there be comfort and cheer within. Form around the blazing hearth a circle of bright fires and affectionate hearts, and while the storm beats against the windows and the wind roars over the chimney top, let joy and gladness reign among the fire-side group. But let not the poor wayfarer be forgotten; let a hearty welcome greet him from open doors and the stranger's friend; spread the hospitable board and let him that tarrieth find a home with thee. Then shall the unfortunate speak thy name with reverence and implore blessings to rest upon thee.

Winter and cold weather! Everybody loves them but old bachelors and old maids—they are past loving anything that warms the feelings and makes people feel good natured. They can hardly venture into the outer atmosphere without freezing; they wonder why it is so cold; they think warm weather ought to last the year round—an continual streak of sunshine! They have a proverbial horror of getting up in the morning and going to bed at night; they have an awful dread of cold sheets, cold noses and colder toes! Oh, how icy their human natures become in Winter weather!

Bless your discolorate, single souls, what's the use of your going shivering and freezing through the world, making yourselves uncomfortable, and finding fault with the weather? Why do n't you, like sensible, scripture-obeying men and women, come together and keep each other warm? NELLY GRAY.

A FEMALE HUSBAND.—Previous to the sailing of one of the last steamers from London, a good looking, elderly woman solicited the assistance of a Police Magistrate in the case of her daughter, a girl of seventeen, who, she said, had gone through the ceremony of marriage without being blessed with a husband. The couple had gone to New York to spend the honeymoon; but it turned out that the fair daughter, who, at the time of the nuptials, supposed she was being united to one of the other sex, discovered to her great surprise, that she had been married to a woman in male attire, and the mother of three children! What action will be had in this extraordinary case, is yet to be seen.

PREMATURE EXECUTION.—Hugh R. Smith, who was recently shot at Santa Fe by one of the men in charge of Shelling's mail, was generally believed to have been killed, whereupon a jury was empaneled, and a man named Sealion was found guilty of the deed, and immediately hung. Smith proves to be not only alive, but is slowly recovering.

THE ERIE RIOTS.—Meetings to express indignation at the conduct of the Erie rioters, have been held at Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati. It is stated that the subject of the Erie difficulty has been considered at a Cabinet meeting, and all the members, excepting Campbell, expressed in strong language their disapproval of the outrages of the mob at that place.

WOOLEN MILL BURNED.—On Friday morning the Lake Mills, at Ellington, about fourteen miles from Hartford, Ct., were entirely destroyed by fire, with their contents. Loss estimated at \$75,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of \$60,000. The Hartford Times says that the offices in that city were in for \$40,000.

The Savannah News says that the remains of Palaski, which were buried near that city, have been discovered by Major Bowen, the Commissioner of the Palaski Monument, which is to be erected in Savannah.

According to the report of the Treasurer of Philadelphia, there is in that County one grog shop to every forty-four taxable inhabitants.







## POETRY.

For the Journal  
"A Happy New Year."

"Tis ringing out on the morning air,  
And it startles the world and grey—  
"So soon" why we heard that merry tone  
And it seemeth but yesterday;  
And they think for a while of the year that is  
gone,  
Then thoughtlessly rush in the passing throng,  
And others, there are, the weary and worn,  
That start at the cheerful sound,  
And murmur, "So long, why the wheels of  
time  
Grow slow in their circuit round;"  
For the steeds and chariot fly swift over  
flowers,  
But heavily drag in life's winter hours.  
But yonder's a mourner: and the school-  
boys cry  
Awakens a fond, loving name;  
And she murmurs so sadly, "A twelve  
month since,  
And dear lips were wishing the same;  
But my idol now sleeps in his lone bed—the  
grave—  
Where New Years ne'er comes kind wishes to  
crave."

Yes, the world—the weary—the worn,  
Give heed to the schoolboy's cry,  
And think of the past, while better 't would  
be  
To wait a strong prayer on high,  
That this year may be richer in love,  
Making ready that treasure which fades not  
above.

### The First Marriage.

It is not good, Jehovah said  
That man should be alone;  
We'll make for him a help-mate chaste,  
Bone of his very bone—  
To be the sharer of his joy,  
The solace of his life—  
The winged angel then was sent,  
Intended for his wife.

"Who gives this woman to this man?"  
The Mighty Father cried;  
"I do the precious bond confer,"  
The Son of God replied.  
Then to the man by Heaven was linked,  
The sweet, angelic fair;  
When next the Holy Ghost came down,  
And blessed the happy pair.

For bride and groom, in Eden's bowers,  
A banquet rare was spread—  
And Noces came from Paradise,  
And deck'd the bridal bed;  
The spotless guests that bid them joy  
Were angels from above;  
God made, watched, and tied their hearts,  
With silken cords of love.

When King James I. first saw the public  
library at Oxford, and perceived the little chains  
by which the books were fastened, he expressed  
the wish that if ever it should be his fate to be  
a prisoner this library might be his prison, those  
books his fellow prisoners and the chains his fet-  
ters.

If you intend marrying for love, pay your  
addresses to the lady herself; if legacies, court  
those who are going to leave them; and if for  
connection, court the whole family.

It is only great souls that know how much  
glory there is in being good.

Folly is not long pleased with itself.

Take—When men and lamps smoke they  
are a nuisance.

Girl Painters.—The Daily Columbian,  
Cincinnati, advertises for a laker's dozen  
active, sprightly girls, to learn type setting.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. A. BAILEY,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
(Nassau Block.)  
A rich and varied stock of cloths, Cassi-  
meres and Vestings, constantly on hand. All  
orders executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

**JAMES G. ALLEN,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.  
Particular attention paid to the collection of  
debts, and business in the Probate Courts.  
Office in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store  
Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5—3m.

**STEPHEN NEEDHAM,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
(Successor to T. C. Denckeb.)  
MONSON, MASS.  
Garments made in the best manner, with the  
utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give  
satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A  
good assortment of Ready Made Clothing con-  
stantly on hand.  
May 28. 1y5

**J. S. BAILEY,**  
DEALER IN  
All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves,  
Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair pri-  
ces.  
Job work done promptly and in the best man-  
ner.  
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 27tf

**H. F. MILLER,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Shop in Barton's Block,  
MONSON, MASS. 15tf

**F. T. WALLACE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office in Munger's Building.  
April 1, 1852. 50tf

**F. J. Wassum,**  
DRAPER AND TAILOR,  
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.  
An excellent assortment of Cloths and trim-  
mings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to or-  
der.  
Palmer, July 20, 1853. 21tf

## NOW'S YOUR TIME!! MONEY UP & GOODS DOWN.

**WHITNEY & CO.,**  
OFFER their entire Stock of Goods, worth  
at least, \$10,000, at greatly reduced prices  
for CASH, the next 30 days.  
10,000 yds. Prints, 7 cts., former price 8 to 10 cts.  
1,000 " do, 10 " " " 12 to 12 1/2 " "  
500 " De Laine, 17 cts., " 23 to 25 " "  
500 " Rich Plaid 25 " " 30 " "  
1,000 " Dress and Cloak Goods at Cost,  
5,000 " Sheetings, 8 cts., " 8 1/2 to 9 c.

**BLEACHED COTTON,  
FLANNELS,  
Table and Irish Linen,**  
At 15 per cent less than former prices.

**GREAT BARGAINS**  
May be expected in  
**W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES.**

Our Stock of CLOTHING at almost  
your own prices. We assure you we mean  
what we say. We are "hard up," and are bound  
to raise the dollars.  
Bring in your SILVER, your GOLD  
and your BANK BILLS, and secure the BAR-  
GAINS at  
**WHITNEY & CO.'S**  
McGilvray's Block,  
Palmer Depot, Dec. 10, 1853

**Time is Money.**  
THUS said Doct. Franklin, and it is as true  
now as ever that, "He who saves time  
saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use of  
the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore  
but little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless  
an article which is working its way into every  
community, and when once known, is used in  
preference to almost any other soap, and is re-  
commended to the public as having among other  
things, the following superiorities over most soap.  
1st It requires no more than half the quantity  
to do the same work.

2d It saves nearly half the time and labor in  
washing.

3d It costs no more than the best family  
soap.

4th Nothing enters into its composition that  
will injure the most delicate fabric.

5th It does not chap or injure the hands like  
many soaps, but on the contrary is softening and  
healing and will cure cracked or chapped hands.  
One trial will convince the most skeptical of its  
superiorities.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Dept  
village) and is for sale by the box at the Fac-  
tory, and at retail in most of the Stores in this  
vicinity, and is known as the "Kaolean Soap," or  
"McCord's Family Soap." Made by  
**W. McCORD & CO.,**  
Palmer, Mass.

Factory near the Church.  
Certificate.

I have examined McCord's Kaolean Soap  
practically, and am well acquainted with the  
properties of the ingredients used in its manu-  
facture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it  
superior for washing to any other soap now in  
use. It contains nothing that will injure the  
most delicate fabric.

**SAMUEL TRUESDELL, Chemist,**  
New York City.

Person wishing to purchase the right to man-  
ufacture the above soap, should address S. H.  
Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to  
make sales of territory and execute all needful  
papers.

Palmer, June 4. W. McCORD, Patentee. 71f

## Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

**J. BOWLES** has just received large additions  
to his former stock of Men's, Women's, Boys',  
Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rub-  
bers, of the best quality and styles, for sale low  
for Cash.

Please call and examine  
Nassau Block, No. 1. sept 24tf.

## "Eureka, Eureka."

We have found it at last. Now for the lit-  
tle ones. Why will parents waste hours and  
days in fruitless endeavors to get perfect pic-  
tures of their children, and after all get nothing  
but a poor miserable caricature? We would say,  
come to our *Excelsior Gallery*, and we will guar-  
antee to make you a perfect picture, by our *Electro-  
Chemical* process, that works in from 1-2 to 2  
seconds.

We defy any Daguerrian in Springfield or  
elsewhere to compete with us, as we are the in-  
ventors, and the process is used only in our  
different establishments in the New England and  
Middle States. For pictures of adults, the Sil-  
ver Medals have received from the Ameri-  
can Institute, New York, and Franklin, Philadel-  
phia, together with hundreds of premiums from  
county fairs is sufficient proof that they are the  
"one plus ultra" of perfection.

We have at great expense procured the ex-  
clusive right of Hampton Co., for the  
*VIGNETTE OR CRAYON PICTURES*.

The most beautiful and brilliant production of  
the art. We caution all operatives from any in-  
fringement of the same.

Prof. D. C. Collins, who is pronounced the best  
practical operator in the United States, has  
charge of the Chemical department.

Howard Peck, an artist by profession, has  
charge of the artistic.

This establishment, connected as it is, with  
the world renowned and celebrated artist Verno  
of Paris, and Mayall of London, has facilities  
of receiving all the late European improve-  
ments.

We would call particular attention to our Ta-  
lootypes in Oil.

**COLLINS & CO.**  
Main st., opposite Site late Hampshire House,  
Springfield. Collins's buildings, Westfield.  
No. 100 Chestnut st. Philadelphia.  
March 12th, 1853. 47tf.

"Equal and Exact Justice to all, Special favors  
to none."

## Trade Solicited but no Trust.

**ONE PRICE ONLY!**

**TERMS CASH, OR ITS EQUIVALENT.**

HAVING just purchased a Stock of Grocer-  
ies, Provisions, &c., the same will be of-  
fered at a small advance from cost. The public  
are invited to call and determine for themselves  
as to prices, and choose between the Cash and  
Credit systems.

**A. C. BILLINGS.**  
Tocktown Block, Palmer Depot. 51tf.

**FLANNELS**—of all widths—at low prices.  
**WHITNEY & CO.**

**ALPACCAS**, selling at 12 1/2 to 25 cents.  
**WHITNEY & CO.**

**GENTLEMEN** can find a good assortment  
of Over Coats, Dress, Sack and English  
Frock Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers,  
Wool Socks, Buck Gloves and Mitts at prices  
that will do them good.

**WHITNEY & CO.'S**



## HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

THIS Preparation, which has been used dur-  
ing the last sixteen years with the most  
signal success, is a new and the first time, present-  
ed to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the prop-  
rietary of medicine are flooding the community,  
through the press, with testimonials in favor of  
their respective preparations, the subscriber  
deems it a duty which he owes to suffering hu-  
manity to present his also, for the consideration  
of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be  
able to say, that the efficacy of this INVALUABLE  
COMPOUND has never been surpassed in the treat-  
ment of

**CANCERS, CANKER, SCROFULA,  
SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS,  
KING'S EVIL, SCALD,  
HEAD, FEVER SORES,  
SCURVY, TUMORS,  
ULCERS, &c.,**

and those affections generally which originate  
in a DEPRAVED STATE OF THE BLOOD.

The benefit derived from its proper applica-  
tion (see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from  
the fact that it acts with great power upon the  
SEAT OF THE DISEASE, the morbid matter accumu-  
lated in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from  
the system. But while it acts with great power  
and certainty in the removal of HUMORS gener-  
ally, its efficacy is the most satisfactorily demon-  
strated in the cure of **Cancers and Fever Sores.**

It is well known that when the blood becomes  
so impure as to produce disease in these forms,  
the patient is supposed to be beyond the restor-  
ing influence of medicine.

Those who may be so unfortunate as to be  
afflicted with **Cancers or Fever Sores**, need only  
make a fair trial of the SYRUP following rigidly  
the DIRECTIONS, to be convinced that they are not  
necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject,  
and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a  
useless preparation to extort from them money  
for which we are not willing to give them more  
than an equivalent, we respectfully invite atten-  
tion to the subjoined testimonials which furnish  
the most conclusive evidence of the truthfulness  
of our statements.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear.

A Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physi-  
cians, entirely removed by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852.

Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years  
since, I was the subject of much suffering occa-  
sioned by a swelling on my breast, which after  
a few months was pronounced by eminent physi-  
cians, a Cancer, and one which they could not  
encourage me to hope could be cured. Deriving  
no benefit from their prescriptions, a hearing  
of your invaluable specific for cutaneous af-  
fections, I commenced taking the Syrup, and im-  
mediately began to feel its beneficial effects. In  
the progress of its operation, preserved in its use  
the swelling subsided, the cancerous symp-  
toms wholly disappeared, and my health was per-  
fectedly restored. I feel that the continuance of  
my life is attributable to the agency of your ex-  
cellent medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it  
as for which it is prescribed of which I have any  
knowledge.

**HANNAH S. SPEAR.**

Most malignant Fever Sores healed and  
the Patient restored to health.

## ASTONISHING CURE!!

Worcester, Sept. 1, 1851.

Mr. D. Howard: It is with great pleasure that  
I send you my testimony in favor of your *Cancer  
and Canker Syrup*. It has affected by the  
blessing of God attending its administration, the  
great relief that ever came to my knowledge.

My son was afflicted with Fever Sores to such  
a degree that for four months his life was de-  
spaired of, when I was informed that Zeba How-  
ard, of Randolph Mass., could cure him. I im-  
mediately sent for him, and in three days after  
he came the boy began to recover, and continu-  
ing to improve till his sores were completely  
healed, since which he has enjoyed as good  
health as could be desired. I have recommend  
the Syrup to a great many persons since, who  
are also ready to give their testimony in its fa-  
vor. Of all medicines of which I have any  
knowledge, I regard this for the diseases for  
which it is recommended, as the best. I could  
write all day, and not tell half I feel in relation  
to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May  
God speed you in your work, and succeed your  
efforts to alleviate human suffering.

**MARSON EATON.**

## SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY.

To the Public. A Card: By a Druggist.

Randolph, April 12, 1852.

I know the ingredients which compose How-  
ard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, and  
am acquainted with the formula for its prepara-  
tion. It is purely vegetable in its nature, con-  
taining no mineral or mineral substances, and  
is composed of such vegetables only as possess  
great Alterative properties. It is an excellent  
remedy for those diseases for which the Propri-  
etor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it  
to the afflicted.

**ZENAS SNOW, Druggist and Chemist.**

Having presented the above statements and  
testimonials, we assure the afflicted that the cer-  
tificates (which have been selected from many  
in our possession) are Genuine; of which, if they  
have any doubt, they are desired to communicate  
with the individuals over whose signatures they  
are published and their suspicions will soon be  
removed.

The genuine is prepared and sold by D.  
HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. For sale also by  
**REDDING & CO. 8 STATE ST. BOSTON,**  
General Agents; and retailed by Agents through-  
out the country.

Circulars furnished gratuitously by Agents  
when desired.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5.00 for six bot-  
tles. A liberal discount made to those who buy  
to sell again.

For sale in Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

## Coffin Plates

SHROUDS; Caps &c on hand, or furnished  
at short notice by  
**A. BLODGETT.**  
Friend Block, Palmer Depot.

## STATIONERY, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS, In great variety, for sale by **ELIHU GEER,** 10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

THE Store of the Subscriber will be weekly  
replenished with New Goods, from the  
New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing  
Houses, and from all the principal American  
manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment  
may be found all kinds of

Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers;  
White, Buff & Enamelled Envelopes;  
Paper Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany & Leather  
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c.;  
Cloth, Leather and Paper Mache Portfolios,  
From 37 1/2 cts. to \$5.00 each;

All styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnaies;  
Wallets and Pocket Books;  
Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bunkers' Cases;  
Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes;  
Parfums' Unrivalled Cologne;  
Bridal, Glove & Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes;  
Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets;  
Yale, Iron, Tin and India Rubber Toys;  
Pearl & Ivory Tablets;

Crying Babies; China, Wax and Rubber Dolls;  
Games too numerous to mention;  
Magnets, Masks & Magic Lanterns;  
Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail & Leather Brushes;  
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases;  
Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs;  
Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands;  
All kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights;  
Harmoniums, Picnicking, Sand Toys, Tea Balls  
Opera Glasses, Toilet & Traveling Glasses;  
Thermometers and Barometers;

Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet & Shaving Soaps,  
Chesams, Dominos, Back Gammon Boards,  
Checkboards; Dice; Checkers;  
Sewing Birds, six kinds, from 37 1/2 to 62 1/2 cts.;  
Penknives, Scissors and Shears;  
A splendid assortment of  
Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases;  
Steel Pens, Fifty Styles; Pen Nibs and Quills;  
Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles;  
The best of Wax, warranted to burn free;  
Water Colors, from 6 cents to \$4.00 per box;  
Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes;

Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Plates;  
A large assortment of Visiting & Wedding Cards;  
Stationery Articles in general;

Every kind of Legal & Probate Blanks;  
Wedding Stationery and "Fines," best qualities;  
Patent Blot Pads; Diaries;  
Ledgers, Day & Cash Books, Journals, &c.  
Blank Notes, Drafts, Orders, Due Bills, &c. &c.  
Letter Copying Presses, Books & Ink;  
Mathematical Instruments; Blotting Papers;  
Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers;  
Newspaper Files and Wires;  
Mouth Glue & Mucilage; Indelible Inks;  
Black, Blue, Red & Violet Inks;  
Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

As the above description of articles can be found  
in greater profusion and variety than elsewhere  
in New England, besides other articles too num-  
erous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They  
will be sold at the lowest prices, either at whole-  
sale or retail. Particular attention given to  
the PAPER AND ENVELOPE TRADE, at 10 STATE  
STREET, HARTFORD, CT., by **ELIHU GEER.**

Every kind and style of JOB, CARD  
and BOOK PRINTING, by Steam, executed  
as heretofore. Large additions of New  
TYPE and MACHINERY are being made  
this year, to the already most extensive  
Printing Establishment of  
**ELIHU GEER, 10 STATE ST.**  
May, 1853, Hartford.

## GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA! DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN

THE TRUE  
**DIGESTIVE FLUID,  
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.**

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach  
of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the  
great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton,  
M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy  
Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative  
powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids,  
or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable  
to the taste, and may be taken by the most fee-  
ble patients who cannot eat a water cracker with-  
out acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imita-  
tions. Pepsin is not a Drug.

Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Circular,  
gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific  
Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr.  
Combe's Physiology of Digestion, &c.

AGENT.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, whole-  
sale and retail agent.

## Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a  
good assortment of Mahogany, Black Wal-  
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he  
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,  
and will deliver them if wished.

Palmer, Oct. 10, 1850. J. S. LOOMIS. 12f

## Brushes.

CLOTH, Hair, Shaving and Tooth Brushes  
—a good assortment. For sale by  
**A. BLODGETT.**  
July 2.

## To the Ladies.

YOU can save 20 per cent, by buying your  
stock of Dress Goods of  
**WHITNEY & CO.**

## "A Splendid Remedy." DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES! The Wonder of the World! The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered! CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!!

AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that  
fell disease that so often brings war to the  
houses of our land, vanish as if by magic, before  
the

**SOVEREIGN REMEDY!**  
This is that which has been so long sought  
for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a  
certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,  
Croup, Asthma, Constrictions and Cw. consumption,  
and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are  
left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise  
the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, found in  
the circulars left with the agents—and the pub-  
lic may be assured we shall never publish any-  
thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest con-  
fidence, as truth "AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

When the Lozenge is soft like a paste, it is  
then preferable for use, and acts beneficially on  
every part of the system and makes strength  
and vigor take the place of weakness and debility,  
and is admitted to be the cheapest, most ef-  
ficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the  
afflicted. Try it faithfully. Safe for the Infant  
or the Invalid to use.

**S. D. FULLER & CO.,**  
3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Proprietors.

The Depot for Dr. Hubbard's Wild Cherry  
Balm, the Hubbard's Pills and Circassian Balm;  
Fowler's "Macaronic," a sure cure for any  
kind of Piles; Yankee Extract, for erasing tar,  
paint or grease; Dr. Cornell's Pain Expeller;—  
also a large variety of popular Medicines—sold  
cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Dealers  
throughout the country.

AGENTS.—A. Blodgett, Palmer; C. Bridgman  
& Co., Belchertown; Wm. Holbrook, Palmer;  
W. N. Packard, Thordund; T. F. Packard,  
Monson; Crane & Kingsley, Stafford Springs;  
Mr. Hathaway, Warren; O. F. Packard & Co.,  
Three Rivers; L. B. Bliss, Wilbraham.  
Oct. 22—1y27.

## To Those who are Diseased.

THE Undersigned, having been in successful  
practice of Medicine for the past nine  
years, in this place, and being no longer able  
to ride to a distance and bear the responsibility  
which has formerly rested upon him, proposes  
to examine Patients while he is in the chair of  
dentistry, or by correspondence, and will be  
pleased to receive the success he has had for  
the last six months in his chair of dentistry  
examinations, and prescriptions, that he can benefit  
all who call upon him, desires all who are diseased  
to test him for their own benefit.

**BARRON.**  
Botanic Physician and Chiropractic.  
All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by  
the chiropractic, who is experienced in com-  
pounding Medicine of all kinds.

**Syrups. Bitters.**  
Cancer, Jaundice,  
Scrofula, Strengthening,  
Erysipelas, Wine,  
Compound Humor, Stimulating,  
Lung.

Anti-bilious Pills of a superior kind.  
All kinds of the above Medicines kept con-  
stantly on hand.  
Palmer, Sept. 10. 21tf

## Dentistry.

J. W. Elliot, having located himself in Palmer,  
has fitted up a suit of rooms in Munger's  
Block, where he will devote himself to his busi-  
ness in all its branches.

In offering his services to the public, as a sci-  
entific and practical Dentist, he is confident that  
he can serve them in a manner satisfactory to  
themselves, and equal to any of his profession.

His full sets of Teeth adhere to the mouth in  
a firm yet easy manner, and give a full and nat-  
ural expression to the face. For parts of sets,  
Teeth are selected with the utmost care to cor-  
respond with the natural teeth, and to avoid the  
appearance of their being artificial.

The filling of Teeth is considered by all prac-  
tical Dentists to be the most difficult. In this  
branch his universal success recommends him,  
even in the most critical cases.



# THE PALMER JOURNAL.

\$1.50 a Year, or

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

[\$1.25 in Advance.

VOLUME 4.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854.

NUMBER 39.

## THE PALMER JOURNAL;

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDEN M. FISK,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.—One Dollar and a

Half per annum. A discount of Twenty-five

Cents to those who pay in advance. For six

months, 66 Cents; for three months, 33 Cents.

Single copies 5 Cents.

All Letters to meet with attention must

be Post Paid.

Communications of News &c. should al-

ways be accompanied with a responsible name.

No paper will be discontinued until all

arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the

publisher.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—For one square (17

lines) three weeks, one Dollar; for each

subsequent insertion, twenty cents. For half a

square three-fourths of the above price. Adver-

tisements inserted under Special Notices, or on

the inside of the paper all the time, will be

charged an extra price. A liberal discount made

to regular advertisers.

Obituary notices and, in fact, all other matter

of individual interest, will be charged as adver-

tising.

The Journal has a larger circulation in East-

ern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers

It is, therefore, for the interest of those who

wish their advertisements read and circulated in

this section, to publish them in the Journal.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually

executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as

Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving

receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Thorndike, A.

B. Marlock, Boudville, N. D. Wright, Bel-

chertown, H. A. Longley, Collins Depot, W.

Collins, Monson, T. F. Packard, Monson,

South Factory, W. Currier, Monson, North

Factory, F. S. Smith, Wales, J. C. Royce, Staff-

ord Springs, J. H. Nearing, Stafford Hol-

low, H. A. Converse, Warren, H. S. Sessions,

Palmer Centre, E. Turner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Peasant Girl of Poitou;

OR,

THE COUNTESS D'AURAY.

WHEN Sir Walter Scott first met a lady

to whom he was attached, after her el-

evation by marriage from a comparatively

humble to a very lofty rank, he felt ex-

ceedingly anxious to learn whether or not

she was happy in her new condition.

He knew she had sustained no serious ills,

but he had seen by experience, he says,

that our happiness is much more often af-

fected by evils which we create for our-

selves, in spite of the blessings of for-

tune, than by real and severe ills. He

illustrated the remark by reference to the

case of the gentleman who, in the midst

of all manner of comforts, was rendered

utterly miserable by the daily sight of a

neighbor's turkey. We have found a lit-

tle story in one of the foreign journals,

which so forcibly illustrates the same max-

im, that we are tempted to translate it.

"M. de Manleon, a young French gen-

tleman, left the school at St. Cyr at the

age of twenty-two, with an ensign's com-

mission in his possession. His mother

had obtained for him leave of absence

for three months, and came to Paris to

carry him off for that period to Poitou,

anxious to enjoy his beloved society while

she could. They left the capital togeth-

er in a post-chaise, and traveled a great

part of the journey without any remark-

able adventure. At length, a little inci-

dent occurred which greatly interested M.

de Manleon. The travelers reached a

steep hill on their way, and M. de Man-

leon leaped out to relieve the horse, leav-

ing his mother inside. He had scarcely

walked a few paces, when he found him-

self surrounded by a band of village

children, who, as is wont in the rural dis-

tricts of France, offered him bouquets of

flowers, expecting some little remunera-

tion in return. But as soon as they no-

ticed the lady, they flew to the coach side,

and threw their flowers to her. One

child alone remained—a girl of thirteen

or so, whose uncommon beauty attracted

forcibly the notice of M. de Manleon.

She was a brunette of a clear and shi-

ning complexion, with an admirable form,

and teeth as white as ivory. She stood

smiling before the young man, but timi-

dly, her flowers in her hand, afraid to pre-

sent them.

"What is your name, my dear?" said

the officer. "Marie, sir," answered the

girl. M. de Manleon spoke no more, but

stood gazing at the child, thinking to

himself that all the portraits of youth-

ful beauty which he had ever seen were

outdone by the work of nature before him.

Marie's eyes were cast on the ground, and

she did not observe the closeness of his

gaze, but others did. A young village lad

of fifteen or sixteen, leaped from the way-

side and looked at the officer with eyes

full of anger and jealousy. M. de Man-

leon had little time to notice this addi-

tional scene, for the voice of his mother

was heard calling on him to come and

proceed. The young officer hastily took

the bouquet of Marie, and having emptied

his purse of its whole contents into her

hands, he obeyed his mother's call, and

soon saw the villagers no more.

M. de Manleon, when he had time to

reflect on the past incident, repented, not

of his generosity, but of the way in which

he had exercised it. A small medallion,

containing his own likeness and that of

another dearly cherished person, had been

in the purse, and had gone with the rest

of the contents. To reclaim it would

have been difficult; and the young offi-

cer was forced to submit to the loss in si-

lence.

For ten or twelve years, M. de Manle-

on continued in the army. He at last

left it to enjoy the pleasures of a retired

or at least a private life, to which he had

ever been attached. After spending some

time with his mother in the country, he

came to Paris, and there mixed with mod-

eration in the social enjoyments of the

great world. One evening, a friend asked

him to go to a party, and allow him-

self to be presented to Madame d'Auray,

wife of Count d'Auray, a lady of consue-

mate beauty, and whom all Paris spoke

of as the happiest of women. There

was, said M. de Manleon's friend, a sort

of pleasing mystery about her too. M.

d'Auray had suddenly appeared with her

in Paris, and presented her to his rela-

tives and friends without saying aught of

her birth or name to any one. She was,

nevertheless, universally loved and ad-

mired. M. de Manleon permitted him-

self to be persuaded into a visit to the

mansion of this happy paragon of female

loveliness. When he was presented to

her, a confused idea struck him that he

had seen her before, but he could not re-

member when or where. The idea made

him thoughtful, and he retired to the re-

cess of a window, where he for a time

stood alone.

A soft and sweet voice at his side made

him instantly turn around. "Have you

been lately in Poitou, sir?" said the Coun-

tesse d'Auray, for she it was who spoke.

"Not lately, Madam," answered M. de

Manleon; "our property there was sold.

Are you acquainted with Poitou, may I

ask?"

"I am, sir," said the Countess; "and as

she spoke she took a bouquet of flowers

from the window, and held it up before

him with a smile. A light broke in upon

M. de Manleon's mind.

"What," cried he, "are you—can you

be the Countess?" said the Countess; "and

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## To My Mother.

My Mother! many a burning word

Would not suffice the love to tell

With which my inmost soul is stirred;

As thoughts of thee my bosom swell;

But better I should ill express

The passion thus, than leave unfold

The glow of filial tenderness

Which never in my heart grows cold.

Oh! as I muse o'er all the wrong,

The silent grief, the secret pain,

My forward youth has caused, I long

To live my childhood o'er again;



# MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

**SATURDAY.**—The Committee on Senatorial returns made their report Saturday, which coincides with the official returns from the Governor and Council. It appears, however, that there was a clerical error in the returns from Great Barrington, the date reading 1863 instead of 1853. The return was counted by the Committee, however, in accordance with the usual custom where the informality is purely clerical. Inasmuch as the acceptance or rejection of the returns materially affected the result, the report was re-committed with instructions to send for persons and papers.

**Benj. Stevens** was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms by the Senate in concurrence.

In the House, the Committee on miles and orders reported those of last year, with, however, some amendments of importance, which were discussed.

**Monday,** at 11 o'clock, was appointed, by a concurrent vote, for a convention to fill the vacancies in the Senate.

**Monday.**—The Senate elected Rev. A. H. Burlingame, Baptist, to the office of chaplain. In convention of the two branches the vacancies in the Senate were filled by the election of the Whig candidates.

The House assigned Tuesday at 11 o'clock, for the choice of Governor on the part of the branch.

**Tuesday.**—The House proceeded in the forenoon, in accordance with special assignment, to ballot for candidates for Governor, and sent to the Senate the names of Emory Washburn of Worcester and Bradford L. Wales of Randolph, as the constitutional candidates for the action of the Senate. Wm. C. Plunkett of Adams, and Geo. Osgood of Lowell, were chosen as candidates for Lieut. Governor.

**SENATE.**—Resignation.—A letter was received from the Hon. Edward Southworth, Senator from Hampden, resigning his seat in this body. (Mr. S. is a member of the House of Representatives, and there retains his seat.)

**Wednesday.**—The organization of the Legislature, which had been delayed for several days by the blunders of the Clerk of Great Barrington, and the questions to which those blunders gave rise, was at last completed on Wednesday. The facts in relation to the Great Barrington returns are thus stated by the Advertiser:

"In the Berkshire case our readers will recollect that a doubt arose whether the return from the town of Great Barrington should be excluded from the count, on account of an error in its date, which read 'eighteen hundred and three,' instead of 'eighteen hundred and fifty-three.' If the return be rejected, then Henry L. Sabin, (Free soil) of Williamstown, was elected by the people, and there is no vacancy for the Legislature to fill. Otherwise, there is a vacancy for which the constitutional candidates are Dr. Sabin, and Ensign H. Kellogg, (Whig) of Pittsfield, upon the latter of whom the choice of the Legislature would fall.

We understand, however, that a new informality in the return has been discovered. Mr. Kellogg's name being written Ensign R. Kellogg. If the votes thus returned be not counted for E. H. Kellogg, he will not be the constitutional candidate, but William B. Saxton, (Whig) of Sheffield, will be presumed, as the other constitutional candidate, and in that case the Legislature will elect him."

The committee to whom the subject was referred made their report Wednesday. It appeared from an examination of the Selectmen, and other voters of Great Barrington, that the votes cast were for Ensign H. Kellogg, and that the blunder in the return was therefore ascertained as soon as, and the vote of the town was counted, and there consequently appeared to be no choice of Senator.

A message was sent to the House, and the two branches went into convention to fill this vacancy, and also the vacancy in the Hampden district, caused by the resignation of Mr. Southworth. John L. Reynolds of Monson, was elected for Hampden, and Ensign H. Kellogg, for Berkshire.

After the vacancies in the Senate had been filled, that body proceeded to the choice of Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. Emory Washburn for Governor, and Hon. William C. Plunkett of Adams for Lieut. Governor, were chosen.

A joint committee was appointed to notify the Governor and Lieut. Governor of their election.

**Thursday.**—Gov. Washburn appeared under escort of a joint committee, and he and Lieut. Gov. Plunkett were sworn into office, and the Governor delivered his address, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature, assembled in the Representative Hall. We have not room to give the substance of the address this week.

**Massachusetts Governors.**—Mr. Washburn will be the eighteenth gentleman who has been called to the chief magistracy of this State. John Hancock was the first under the new Constitution. He took the oath of State at the first assembling of the Legislature in October, 1780, and occupied it for 5 years, when he was succeeded by James Bowdoin for two years, after which Mr. Hancock was Governor for six years more, making eleven years in all, or the longest period ever occupied by a Massachusetts Governor. Levi Lincoln held the office nine years, Caleb Strong eleven years, John Brooks and George N. Briggs seven years each, Marcus Morton two years and Wm. Eustis, Elbridge Gerry, Increase Sumner, James Bowdoin and George S. Boutwell two years each. The present incumbent, John H. Clifford, James Sullivan and Christopher Gore, have been chief magistrates but one year each.

In the Legislature in 1780 there were but 200 members. Now there are about twice that number. There were two sessions a year at the first date, and so onward, the one in the spring and the other in the autumn.

**Great Discovery of Gold!**—A letter from Australia says:—I write to tell you of a great discovery that has been made on the Geelong shire, about 50 miles from the town. They have been digging very deep, and have come on a table of gold about 100 feet from the surface, apparently inexhaustible. All I can tell you respecting it is that the people's minds are partly turned, from the immense discovery. Every full of earth they raise from these holes contains pounds weight of gold. The more they dig, the more inexhaustible it appears.

By the steamer from Geelong this day, I find that a gold quarry has been discovered near Geelong, 100 to 130 feet from the surface of the earth, putting all diggings in the shade. 18,000 ounces have been taken out in three days by a few persons, and one person has got a lump weighing 190 pounds in one solid piece. This is no exaggeration, and the greatest excitement prevails.

# THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY JANUARY 14, 1854.

## Another Bone of Contention.

A new subject of contention between the North and South has sprung up in Congress. Mr. Douglass, in making a Report on the Nebraska Territorial Government, provides, in his bill, that when that Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union, as a State, it shall be received with or without Slavery, as their Constitutions may decide. The first section provides that none of the rights of property or person now pertaining to the Indians in that Territory should be impaired. The whole bill is a cunning plan to extend Slavery into the Territory of Nebraska, and to perpetuate that "peculiar institution."

It is well known that some of the Indians in Nebraska already possess slaves, and the provision in Douglass' bill, that the rights of property shall not be impaired, is most adroitly inserted to give Slavery a firm foothold when the Territory becomes divided into States. How well the plan will succeed remains to be seen. When Missouri was admitted into the Union a solemn compact was entered into between the North and South that there should never be a Slave State north of 36° 30', and it was agreed by all parties that the great Northwest Territory should ever remain unpopulated by Slavery. The Wilmot Proviso was also considered a settler, but the uneasy spirit which is continually stirring up strife between the North and South, has found a new field for action.

The great, fertile tract of country extending from Texas on the south to the British Possessions on the north and from Iowa to the Rocky Mountains—the largest of all the Territories—is too valuable a prize to be lost by the Slaveholders. The greater part of this vast tract of country is admirably adapted to Slavery, and the richness of its soil would make slave labor extremely profitable, hence the great desire on the part of supporters of human bondage to secure a portion of this national domain.

Many Northern Congressmen are said to be favorably disposed towards Mr. Douglass' bill, and if the wool can be drawn over their eyes so that they cannot see the false bottom of it, they will allow it to pass. Enough has already been conceded to the South, but those who deal in souls and bodies as senseless chattels can never have enough. We trust the bill, as it is, will meet with its just deserts—be kicked out of Congress.

**ELOPEMENT OF ARAB LADIES.**—Ben-Ayet, the wealthy ex-minister of the Bey of Tunis, writes a Paris correspondent, has been to Marseilles to fetch his three wives, and has brought them in triumph to Paris. These ladies have adopted the French costume, and appear in public without veils. The Bey is furious. You are aware that he accuses Ben-Ayet of having plundered his treasury to an immense amount. Since the minister's flight, his widowed spouses have been detained as precious hostages by the Bey. The police never quitted the door of their house, and only a few women were allowed to visit them. It appears, however, that they whiled away the weary hours of their captivity by trying on and learning to wear French dresses, and when they became perfect in the art, they one day coolly walked past the sentinels, who mistook them for visitors. Once at large, they were enabled by the assistance of their friends to obtain a passport from the French Consulate, and with this they sailed for Marseilles. The rage and disappointment of the Bey, whose health has long been in an almost desperate condition, will, it is thought, bring on a fatal fit of apoplexy.

**ANOTHER GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK!**—The immense pile of buildings fronting on Broadway, known as the Metropolitan Hall, and including the new and splendid Lafarge Hotel, was totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Several adjoining buildings on Broadway and Mercer streets, were also greatly damaged. The hotel had a large frontage on Broadway, was built in the costliest style of marble, and extended back to Mercer street, including under its roof the Metropolitan, formerly Tripler Hall. The fire commenced in the hall at 1 o'clock, and in about two hours the whole edifice was in ruins. The loss must be very great, as, next to the St. Nicholas, the Lafarge was the most costly hotel in the city. It was unoccupied, not being entirely finished. The weather was intensely cold, and the firemen worked at much disadvantage.

**DEATH OF A SOLDIER OF AUSTERLITZ.**—WAGRAM AND MARENGO!—On Wednesday, last week, the venerable soldier John Goetter, a native of Germany, died at the residence of his son in Athens st., South Boston. We are told that he served under Napoleon Bonaparte for fifteen years, was in the Peninsular War, was a conscript of the Rhine, and was actively engaged at the memorable battles of Austerlitz, Wagram and Marengo.

**TIMBER.**—During the year 1853, the amount of timber surveyed at Bangor was 132,742,284 feet, which is a great falling off from the amount surveyed in 1852, which was 190,280,422 feet. It is estimated that there are about 100,000,000 feet back in the woods—chiefly pine.

**A Little girl** about eight years old, named Kelly, fell upon one of the line kilns in Rockland, Me., one day last week, and was so severely burned that she died on Sunday last.

# A Duel about a Dress.

"What great events on slender causes hang."

A lady's dress! What is it but a piece of calico, de lince, silk or velvet—a simple piece of cloth of a quality suiting the meat and taste of the wearer—a certain number of fathoms, gathers and buttons—a beautifully modelled garment which gives to a female the term of lady. Such is the common and proper definition of a woman's dress. A handsome man is only ahead of a dress in a woman's affections; she sighs over her calico and silks; she dreams over them, and who has not seen copious tears fall over a puffed or spoiled dress? But recent events in the world have proved that a simple dress has led to consequences more serious than those above enumerated. A duel has been the result of a few remarks carelessly made about the dress of the wife of our Minister to Spain.

The occasion in which the duel originated was a grand ball given by the French Ambassador, the Marquis de Turgot, and to which were invited all the members of the corps diplomatique, including of course the personelle of the American Legation. M. Soule with his lady and son were present. Madame Soule had on a robe of blue velvet, made in Paris by Palmyre, the favorite mantua maker of the Queen Isabella. The garment was trimmed with lilacs in gold lace, and as *decollatee* as modesty would allow to the mother of a family. The richness and style of the dress created a great sensation among the ladies. Actuated by a feeling of envy, and wishing to destroy the favorable impression thus created, the Dutchess de Montijo criticised Madame Soule's style of dress rather severely, and in concert with the French Ambassador himself. This conversation was overheard by the younger Soule, who replied to it with the epithet *canaille* or *poison*. The elder Soule was also acquainted with the matter, and when the two left the party, the scandal had extended to several of the company, among whom was the Duke of Alba.

Next day a challenge was sent to the Duke of Alba by young Soule, but a meeting was then prevented by friends; subsequently, however, the matter took an unfavorable turn and the two met in mortal combat, the weapons being small swords. After a fight of half an hour, in which neither were injured, the seconds declared that the laws of honor could exact no more, and at their desire the opponents, who had given proof of equal courage and address, consented to shake hands.

The matter being ended between young Soule and the Duke, was taken up by the elder Soule, who sent a challenge to the French Minister, M. de Turgot, in whose house the unpleasant affair originated, and who had been the first to start the scandal repeated by the Duke of Alba. The encounter was fixed for the 18th of Dec., but on the evening of the 10th, Mr. Soule was informed by Lord Howden that the meeting must be postponed as the Spanish Government had determined to prevent it. A convention was accordingly appointed for the 17th, at noon. When the parties arrived on the ground a new difficulty arose. The seconds of Mr. Soule demanded that the distance should be ten paces, while those of M. de Turgot insisted that it should be forty. This latter distance was finally determined upon, and at the second fire the Marquis fell, wounded seriously in the thigh. Mr. Soule was untouched. This has ended the war in Spain about a high-necked dress.

**From Europe.**—The report of the entry of the English and French fleets into the Black Sea is confirmed. A Turkish fleet accompanied them, and their supposed destination was Sevastopol. This act on the part of England and France, will occasion the withdrawal of the Russian Ministers from the Courts of London and Paris, unless the Czar has concluded to adopt a different course of policy on the Eastern question.

It is said that Persia's declaration of War against Turkey was procured by a direct promise of the Czar to remit the Persian debt to Russia, and to restore territory in dispute between the two Governments. The Shah has placed 30,000 troops at the Czar's disposal.

**Adeline Phelps** went down to Worcester last Tuesday, under the guardianship of Sheriff Reed and Deputy Jailer Smith. Her tongue was extremely volatile. Her conversation and deportment at the depot, though not violent, were energetic and lively, indicating, to our mind, the correctness of the verdict which sentenced her from a fatal sentence on the ground of insanity. Like most insane persons, she has the strongest enmity to her best friends, and freely expresses her disgust and hatred of her counsel, who spared neither labor nor money to save her from punishment, for which she received no reward.

**EDITORIAL CONVENTION.**—The proposed Convention of the Editors and Publishers of Newspapers in Western Massachusetts, will be held at the American House, in Springfield, on Tuesday next at 9 o'clock in the morning. We hope to meet our Editorial brethren on that day, but as no train leaves Palmer for Springfield until nearly 11 o'clock, we fear that we cannot be present at the opening of the Convention. We trust the Convention will close with a Dinner or Supper at the American House.

**The Bath Tribune** publishes a list of vessels built in that Collection District the past year, from which it appears that the number of vessels built was 63, having a tonnage of 49,393,70.

**THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.**—At a meeting of the citizens of Springfield, Ansel Phelps, Jr., stated that the Western Railroad would make no opposition to the Hoosac Tunnel loan this year.

# Disasters at Sea.

The late storm was more destructive to property at sea than was at first anticipated. Hundreds of wrecks strew our Eastern coast, and many are the vessels which have gone down to the bottom of the ocean. The number of maritime disasters during the late storm is larger than we have known for many years. Hundreds of lives have already been reported lost, and it is highly probable that the number will be greatly increased when all the disasters become known.

There is a report, brought by the brig Maria, that the steamship San Francisco had been wholly disabled at sea. She was passed by the Maria in latitude 38-20, but was unable to render any assistance. The S. F. was a new and well built steamship, which left New York on the 21st ult., with a large number of passengers and the third regiment of artillery, bound for California. The intelligence has caused some excitement in Washington, and vessels have been ordered in search of the disabled ship. The San Francisco was insured in New York for \$300,000.

The brig Napoleon, Capt. Sprout, arrived at Boston on Saturday, and reports having fallen in with the San Francisco, on the day previous to that in which the Maria spoke her. The Capt. of the S. F. stated that his vessel was leaking badly and requested Capt. Sprout to lie by him, but they drifted apart during the night.

The brig New York on Sunday morning in search of the disabled vessel.

The number of persons on board the San Francisco was about 800, including two hundred women.

**THE NEW REPUBLIC.**—A few weeks since we gave an account of a Filibuster Expedition to Lower California, and the setting up of a new Republic there, with a Captain Walker for President. The *Alta California* now gives the following account of the defeat of Capt. Walker's party:

"On the 3d, a party of twenty from the force of the Americans at Encinitas, made an attack upon the ranch of Lally Kulla, inhabited by some half dozen families, and carried off beef and provisions. This was but one league from San Felipe, and upon tidings of this reaching there, the inhabitants turned out and went in pursuit of the party, which they overtook and engaged in a slight skirmish, which resulted in the loss of two killed on the part of the Americans, and two others being taken prisoners. The Americans continued their retreat to Encinitas in good order, and with the rest of the force entrenched themselves in the Adobe House, in that place. Here the fighting continued with the loss of ten or twelve Mexicans. The main body of Mexicans surrounded the house, and prevented all ingress or egress, and effectually cut off the retreat to the vessel by destroying all their boats. This was the aspect of affairs on the 6th. It is deemed impossible that the American party can escape, if, indeed, any remain alive. The character of their assailants renders it impossible that any quarter be shown."

**Disasters on the Lakes during the Past Year.**—During the year 1853, 266 disasters occurred on the great Lakes, resulting in the loss of six steamers, two propellers and thirty sail vessels. Of the various months in the year, November was by far the most disastrous, the records showing the occurrence of eleven accidents in that month. In July, but eleven accidents took place. With but one exception—that of the Ocean Wave, on Lake Ontario—no lives were lost on any of the passenger steamboats. The loss of life by collision was 81, and the loss of property but \$50,000, though a great decrease from former years, and affording gratifying evidence of the efficacy of the new laws relative to the guidance of steam vessels, and the improved system of lights. The total amount of loss for 1853 was \$74,445, of which about three-fourths was by American vessels. The greatest amount of property was destroyed on Lake Ontario. Next in the list comes Erie, then Michigan, and then Huron.

**Spontaneous Kindling of Fire in the Human Body.**—The *Courier de l'Eure* communicates to the world an account of spontaneous kindling, though no combustion, in the person of a mania maker. This young lady was sewing one night by the light of a candle, when she felt an undue heat all over her body. She noticed at the same time that her finger was on fire. The flame bluish and emitted a sulphurous smell. She plunged her hand into cold water, and wrung it in moistened cloths, but the burning still continued and spread over her hand. Her apron caught fire and she was obliged to take it off. The flame was only visible in the dark. The girl spent the night in efforts to extinguish the blaze, and only succeeded at day break.

**NOVEL PLEA.**—The clerk of a Boston liquor dealer was brought up the other day for stealing money from his employer. The defence was that the money had been received by his employer for liquor sold in violation of law and that it was no crime to steal it. The court thought such a plea was poor justification for such a theft and committed the accused for trial.

**Excitement in Nantucket.**—On Sunday evening, Nantucket was thrown into a great excitement by the ringing of the bells, about dusk. The people were called out to search for Capt. Lieut. Crocker, who, with a son about 12 years of age, was missing. Capt. Crocker was partially insane on the subject of spirit rappings, so called. The father and son were found stowed away in the Humane House where they would have frozen to death if left undisturbed.

**The body of David Jones** of Andover, was found in a clump of woods near the line between Lawrence and that town. The deceased, on the Wednesday previous to the great snow storm, went to Lawrence to procure some provisions, and on his return became bewildered and perished. His dog remained by the body six days, and finally attracted the attention of some men to the spot.

**In regard to the Erie troubles,** the Governor of Penn. asserts that the highest judicial authority in the State has decided that there exists no authority, by law, for establishing a railroad in the particular locality in which the difficulties have occurred.

# EXPLOSION OF GAS IN NEW YORK.

On Tuesday afternoon, as two men were excavating the earth about the gas pipe at the corner of Greenwich Avenue and Twelfth street, in New York, a match was lighted by one of them, whereupon a terrific explosion ensued, throwing the man who lighted the match a height of some twelve feet in the air. The force of the explosion was such as to throw the coverings of the culverts along the line of the sewer in Troy street, with the seven iron plates over the main holes, each weighing 180 pounds, to a distance of more than 500 feet.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—In Baltimore, on the night of the 3d inst., as a child was sleeping in a chamber of the dwelling of Mr. Rodney R. Brooks, a spark from a lighted candle which had been left in the room, ignited a bureau, which, with its contents, consisting of jewelry and dresses to the amount of \$400, was nearly destroyed. In a drawer of the bureau was placed a loaded revolver, the explosion of which first alarmed the family. This pistol, on subsequent examination, was found to have been discharged three times by the intense heat, one of the bullets having penetrated the bed in which the child was sleeping!

**AGITATION AT ST. DOMINGO.**—The brig Reveille, at New York from St. Domingo, Dec. 9, reports that a few days previous to the sailing, a French man-of-war steamer was off the harbor, and had sent in a boat demanding an indemnity of 20,000 francs from the government, for refusing to allow the French emigrants to land.

The forts ashore were manned, and the cannon abated, under the supposition that the design of the steamer was to land the ex-President; but the following day the steamer went to the leeward.

**THE ERIE AFFAIR IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.**—In the Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature, on Thursday, Jan. 6th, the following joint resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That the portion of the Lake Shore road from Erie to the Ohio line, which has been constructed by the Franklin Canal Company without right or legal authority, and in violation of the sovereignty of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is, hereby forfeited, and that the Canal Commissioners be directed and required to take possession of the same. The resolution was laid over.

**A COURAGEOUS WOMAN.**—On Thursday morning some little excitement was produced among the good people of Lowell by a horse which, with sleigh attached, being started by a snow-slide, commenced running at a furious rate through the street. A woman, who saw the movement, springing boldly in front of the animal, and grasping his bridle, brought him to a speedy stand, to the astonishment and admiration of all beholders.

**HUSA.**—The negro Charles, who was convicted of an attempt to commit a rape upon a respectable lady of Charleston, (Va.), was executed on Friday, January 6th, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. He made no confession of his guilt but on the scaffold made a few disconnected remarks, in the course of which he said: "I have done some things that I ought not to have done, and have left many more things which I ought to have done."

**LATE VOYAGES TO CALIFORNIA.**—A despatch to the Merchants Exchange, says that nearly all of the ships from the Atlantic ports that had arrived at San Francisco up to Dec. 16, report severe gales off Cape Horn and baffling winds in the Pacific. Notwithstanding the long passages all their cargoes were coming out in fine order.

**A FORTUNATE MAN.**—It is stated that Samuel Colt, of pistol celebrity, has already realized a profit of one million dollars from his patent right, and the Commissioner of Patents estimates that the profits yet to accrue before his patent expires, will amount to as much more. Efforts are being made to extend this patent so as to cover a term of seven years more.

**A BURIED TOWN.**—Letters from Naples announce that another ancient town has been discovered, several feet under ground, between Acerno and Scalfari. It is stated that it does not resemble Herculaneum or Pompeii in any respect.

**OREGON.**—A late number of the Oregonian says another project is on foot to divide the territory by Siskiyou Mountains, and by taking a slice of California, to make a new territory, with the capital at Jackson.

The Legislative Assembly of the territory of Oregon, met at Salem, Dec. 6th.

**ANOTHER NEW COUNTY.**—The Milford Journal states that quite a spirited movement is in progress in that place and vicinity, having reference to the formation of a new County, to be made up of towns from Worcester, Middlesex and Norfolk Counties, with Milford as its shire.

**DOUBTED.**—The reported escape of Smith O'Brien from Van Dieman's Land is doubted. Sir Lucius O'Brien, of Dromahair, the exile's brother, having had no information of the fact at the time the last steamer sailed.

**The Methodist Church** in Fairhaven was prevented from administering the sacrament on Sunday, from the theft of the wine reserved for the purpose, and a portion of the communion service, by some unscrupulous rascal.

**In Connecticut,** a man named Lucas has been sentenced to the State Prison for six years, for placing obstructions upon the Middletown Railroad track.

**The citizens of Barre** have voted, nearly two to one, to petition the Legislature for leave to loan its credit for \$50,000 to the Barre and North Brookfield Railroad.

# GREAT FIRE IN PORTLAND, ME.—THE CUSTOM HOUSE DESTROYED.

At about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Custom House at Portland, Me., and at eight o'clock the entire building was in ruins. Besides the several offices connected with the business of the Customs, the building contained the post-office, reading-room, Atlantic Bank, U. S. Court rooms, rooms of the Society of Natural History, F. S. Bailey's book store and other offices. Everything in the post-office and book store was saved, but the contents of the Custom offices, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable law library, reading-room, court room and other offices, were totally destroyed. The loss is very heavy, but falls mostly upon the Government. The building was formerly the Exchange, and was sold to the Government for \$120,000. It will probably cost \$300,000 to rebuild it. The fire originated in the U. S. Court room.

**SLAVER CAPTURED.**—The schooner N. H. Gambrill was brought into New York, last week, having been captured on the coast of Africa, as a slaver. She was 110 tons burden, and was built in Baltimore. She was just ready to receive her cargo when taken. The bottom of the vessel was completely filled with water casks and planked over, and in this space, not high enough for a man to stand erect, it is supposed some 300 or 350 slaves were to be stowed. The captain was an American, the two mates Englishmen.

**UNJUST CONDUCT.**—We learn that a sea-man named Crocker was probably made a cripple for the remainder of his life, by the manner in which he was ejected from the ears between Norwich and New London a few evenings since. He was returning to New London after a visit to his family, with whom he had left all his money except just enough to pay his fare. Failing to procure a ticket at the station, he was charged five cents extra in the cars, but had nothing to pay it with. The train was stopped and he was seized by the brakeman and thrown over the chain on the rear of the car. His knee pan was broken by the force of his fall, and he received other serious injuries. He crawled to the nearest house, which was a mile and half distant, where he remained till his friends were notified of his condition. —E.

**DISMISSALS.**—Rev. C. L. Woodworth of Amherst, East Parish, has asked a dismission from his pastoral charge, from want of adequate support. Rev. Mr. Morrill of Amherst, South Parish, has also requested a dismission. Rev. Mr. Tillotson of the U. B. Church in Hartford, has resigned his charge for the purpose of engaging in the profession of the law. Rev. J. W. Alger, late pastor of the Congregational church in Ellsworth, Ct., has been dismissed to join the Episcopal Church.

**THE FIRE IN PORTLAND.**—The Portland Advertiser states that the vault of the Atlantic bank was opened Monday, and its contents found to be unimpaired. Besides the bank property, it contained private property, belonging to several individuals, in bonds, deeds, notes, certificates of stock, to a large amount, and some silver plate.

**THE STAFFORDSHIRE.**—We have not the full details yet of the wreck of the Staffordshire. A private letter says the large boat which was capable of containing one hundred persons, put off from the wreck with only a few seamen on board, and the smallest boat with fourteen.

It is further stated, that the first mate, with pistol in hand, prevented the passengers from getting in the boats. Persons who are well acquainted with that officer, however, pronounce this statement false. Captain Richardson had been confined by illness to his cabin for several days previous to the disaster.

**EMBEZZLING BANK TELLER ARRESTED.**—Richard J. Burns, an Englishman, 29 years of age, was arrested in New York on Friday last, charged with the embezzlement of \$5000 belonging to the Lewis County Bank, at Martinsburg, N. Y., in which institution he was First Teller. He confessed the crime, and the funds were found in his possession.

**A law went into operation** last Monday in Wisconsin, which prohibits the circulation of bank bills of a less denomination than five dollars. It provides a penalty of from five to one hundred dollars for passing any such bill, and makes all contracts void in which the payment of bills of less than five dollars is a consideration.

**On Wednesday** of last week, a young man of the name of Broadbent in the employ of the American Mills Co. at Rockville, fell from the elevator of the mill to the floor, a distance of sixty feet, and was taken up senseless. He lingered till Saturday, when he died. He was 15 years old.

**A Mr. Bartlett,** while at work in a saw-mill in Wendell, on Tuesday, slipped on some ice and his foot was caught in the machinery and so badly injured that it had to be amputated, which was done by Doct. Denne of Greenfield.

**There is a report in New York,** based it is said, on private letters, that war has been formally declared by France and England against Russia, and that Lord Palmerston has returned to the cabinet. The report is highly improbable.

**NEW-COUNTY.**—Some two thousand of the inhabitants of the westerly part of Southbridge and easterly part of Surbridge, contemplate applying to the Legislature to be incorporated as a new town. A spirited meeting has been held upon the subject.

**H. G. Parker** has resigned the office of Judge of Probate for Franklin County.

# THE FIRE IN PORTLAND, ME.—THE CUSTOM HOUSE DESTROYED.

At about 6 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the Custom House at Portland, Me., and at eight o'clock the entire building was in ruins. Besides the several offices connected with the business of the Customs, the building contained the post-office, reading-room, Atlantic Bank, U. S. Court rooms, rooms of the Society of Natural History, F. S. Bailey's book store and other offices. Everything in the post-office and book store was saved, but the contents of the Custom offices, the splendid collection of the Natural History Society, Judge Ware's valuable law library, reading-room, court room and other offices, were totally destroyed. The loss is very heavy, but falls mostly upon the Government. The building was formerly the Exchange, and was sold to the Government for \$120,000. It will probably cost \$300,000 to rebuild it. The fire originated in the U. S. Court room.

**SLAVER CAPTURED.**—The schooner N. H. Gambrill was brought into New York, last week, having been captured on the coast of Africa, as a slaver. She was 110 tons burden, and was built in Baltimore. She was just ready to receive her cargo when taken. The bottom of the vessel was completely filled with water casks and planked over, and in this space, not high enough for a man to stand erect, it is supposed some 300 or 350 slaves were to be stowed. The captain was an American, the two mates Englishmen.

**UNJUST CONDUCT.**—We learn that a sea-man named Crocker was probably made a cripple for the remainder of his life, by the manner in which he was ejected from the ears between Norwich and New London a few evenings since. He was returning to New London after a visit to his family, with whom he had left all his money except just enough to pay his fare. Failing to procure a ticket at the station, he was charged five cents extra in the cars, but had nothing to pay it with. The train was stopped and he was seized by the brakeman and thrown over the chain on the rear of the car. His knee pan was broken by the force of his fall, and he received other serious injuries. He crawled to the nearest house, which was a mile and half distant, where he remained till his friends were notified of his condition. —E.

**DISMISSALS.**—Rev. C. L. Woodworth of Amherst, East Parish, has asked a dismission from his pastoral charge, from want of adequate support. Rev. Mr. Morrill of Amherst, South Parish, has also requested a dismission. Rev. Mr. Tillotson of the U. B. Church in Hartford, has resigned his charge for the purpose of engaging in the profession of the law. Rev. J. W. Alger, late pastor of the Congregational church in Ellsworth, Ct., has been dismissed to join the Episcopal Church.

**THE FIRE IN PORTLAND.**—The Portland Advertiser states that the vault of the Atlantic bank was opened Monday, and its contents found to be unimpaired. Besides the bank property, it contained private property, belonging to several individuals, in bonds, deeds, notes, certificates of stock, to a large amount, and some silver plate.

**THE STAFFORDSHIRE.**—We have not the full details yet of the wreck of the Staffordshire. A private letter says the large boat which was capable of containing one hundred persons, put off from the wreck with only a few seamen on board, and the smallest boat with fourteen.

It is further stated, that the first mate, with pistol in hand, prevented the passengers from getting in the boats. Persons who are well acquainted with that officer, however, pronounce this statement false. Captain Richardson had been confined by illness to his cabin for several days previous to the disaster.

**EMBEZZLING BANK TELLER ARRESTED.**—Richard J. Burns, an Englishman, 29 years of age, was arrested in New York on Friday last, charged with the embezzlement of \$5000 belonging to the Lewis County Bank, at Martinsburg, N. Y., in which institution he was First Teller. He confessed the crime, and the funds were found in his possession.</



Complete assortment of goods received  
 sale low by W. CONKEY. jan7



## POETRY.

### Our Happiest Days.

They tell me, love, that you and I  
Our happiest days are seeing,  
While yet is shut from either's eye  
The change that waits on being;  
Ah! Life, they say, 's a weary way,  
With less of joy than sorrow,  
For where the sunlight falls to-day  
There 'll be a shade to-morrow.  
If ours be love that will not bear  
The test of change and sorrow,  
And only deeper channels wear  
In passing to each morrow,  
Then better were it that to-day  
We fervently were praying—  
That what we have may pass away  
While we the words were saying.  
The heart hath depths of bitterness  
As well as depths of pleasure,  
And those who love, love not unless  
They both of these can measure.  
There is a time, and it will come,  
When this they must discover,  
And who if either then be dumb  
To power that moved the lover!  
There are some spots where each will fall,  
And each should need sustaining;  
And suffering is the lot of all,  
As is of God's ordaining;  
Then wherefore do our hearts unite  
In bonds that none can sever,  
If not to bless each changing light,  
And strengthen each endeavor?  
Then while these happy days we bless,  
Let us no doubt be saying:  
God's mercy never will be less,  
Though life should change the showing;  
Such be our faith as on we tread,  
Each trusting and obeying,  
As two who by His hand are led,  
And hear what He is saying.  
**Hymn for the New Year.**  
Who can count the grains of sand  
On the ocean's shores that lie?  
Who the numbers understand  
Of the gems that stud the sky?  
Who can tell the leaves that strew  
Earth, amid autumnal gloom?  
Or the drops of pearly dew  
From the morn's prolific womb?  
Yet more numerous far than these,  
Are the mercies I receive;  
Sands, nor stars, nor forest leaves  
Can the countless numbers give.  
Mercies every morn renewed—  
Fresh at every evening's close;  
From the boundless source of Good,  
Ceaseless is the stream that flows.  
From my mother's anxious breast,  
Where, a helpless babe, I hung,  
He y onward path has blest,  
Filled with songs of joy my tongue.  
When, beset by every ill,  
Danger lurked and death was there,  
He has been my guardian still,  
Made my worthless life His care.  
Through another year, so true,  
He hath led me on my way;  
How, the thanks and praises due,  
Shall my grateful spirit pay?  
Language, thought and feeling fail—  
All too faint and feeble prove;  
Endless is the wondrous tale  
Of my heavenly Father's love.  
Then, O, take this heart of mine,  
All I and I yield to Thee,  
All I have I now resign—  
Thine in life and in death to be.  
Thine in poverty or wealth,  
Thine in sorrow or in joy,  
Thine in sickness and in health,  
Scenes that gladden or annoy.  
Thine through all the devious way  
Yet my feet are doomed to tread;  
Thine to serve from day to day,  
Till I'm numbered with the dead.  
Then, when'er the summons come,  
Glad from earth my soul shall fly,  
Rise to claim my heavenly home;  
Thine, forever in the sky.  
**SUBLINE.**  
They tell me that I am handsome yet,  
And all the ladies say,  
Do look at him, the dear old man  
Grows younger every day.  
And when each friend asks, "At your age  
How came you free from ills?"  
I always answer, "In my youth  
I paid my Printer's Bills!"  
**WOMAN'S RIGHTS.**—Kirwan, in his work  
entitled "Men and Pious as I saw them in  
Europe," gives the following account of the  
progress of "woman's rights" in Sarlinia:  
"They were unimpaired the Appenines for  
a railway from Turin to Genoa, which, when  
completed, will be a great affair for Sarlinia,  
and armies of women were engaged in mak-  
ing these tunnels! With a pinner in pecu-  
liar construction, made to fit the hank,  
they entered this tunnel at one side, and  
emerged, laden, on the other side, bent down  
like beasts of burden, they followed each other  
in rows to the end of the embankment,  
where each turned round; there a man threw  
a pin, which let the bottom fall out, and the  
girls, gravel and clay fell out of the basket!  
And hundreds of women were working in  
this way at this beautiful employment! Lime-  
kilns in great number, how the ruins; and  
the women were quarrying the stones, carry-  
ing them to the kilns, and sending away  
the lime."  
The sound of your hammer, says  
Franklin, at five in the morning, or nine  
at night, heard by your creditor, makes  
him easy six months longer; but if he  
sees you at the gaming table, or hears  
your voice at the tavern, when you should  
be at work, he sends for his money next  
day.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. A. BAILEY,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
(Nassawanna Block).  
A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cas-  
simeres and Vestings, constantly on hand. All  
orders executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

**JAMES G. ALLEN,**  
**Attorney & Counsellor at Law.**  
Particular attention paid to the collection of  
debts, and business in the Probate Courts.  
Office in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store  
Palmer, Mass., 1-53. nov. 5-3m.

**STEPHEN NEEDHAM,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
(Successor to T. C. Denecker).  
MONSON, MASS.

Garments made in the best manner, with the  
utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give  
satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A  
good assortment of Ready Made Clothing con-  
stantly on hand.  
May 25. 15f

**J. S. BAILEY,**  
**DEALER IN**  
All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves,  
Fire Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices.  
Job work done promptly and in the best man-  
ner.  
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 57f

**H. F. MILLER,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
Shop in Barton's Block,  
MONSON, MASS. 15f

**F. T. WALLACE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
AND  
**NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
Office in Munger's Building.  
April 1, 1852. 50f

**F. J. Wassum,**  
**DRAPER AND TAILOR,**  
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.  
An excellent assortment of Cloths and trim-  
mings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to or-  
der.  
Palmer, July 30, 1853. 14f

### Time is Money.

THUS said Doct. Franklin, and it is as true  
now as ever that, "He who saves time  
saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use  
of the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore  
but little known in this vicinity, but everywhere  
an article which is working its way into every  
community, and when once known, is used in  
preference to almost any other soap, and is re-  
commended to the public as having among others,  
the following superlatives over most soap:  
1st. It requires no more than half the quantity  
to do the same work.  
2d. It saves nearly half the time and labor in  
washing.  
3d. It costs no more than the best family  
soap.

4th. Nothing enters into its composition that  
will injure the most delicate fabric.  
5th. It does not chip or injure the hands like  
many soaps, but on the contrary is softening and  
healing and will cure cracked or chapped hands.  
One trial will convince the most skeptical of its  
superiorities.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Depot  
Block) and is for sale by the box at the Store in  
this vicinity, and is known as the "Kaolean Soap."  
"McCord's Family Soap." Made by  
W. McCORD & CO.,  
Palmer, Mass.  
Factory near the Church  
Certificate.

I have examined McCord's Kaolean Soap  
personally, and am well acquainted with its  
properties, and do not hesitate to pronounce it  
superior for washing to any other soap now in  
use. It contains nothing that will injure the  
most delicate fabric.

**SAMUEL TRUEDELL,** Chemist,  
New York City.  
Person wishing to purchase the right to man-  
ufacture the above soap, should address S. H.  
Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to  
make sales of territory and execute all needed  
papers.

Palmer, June 4. W. McCORD, Patentee. 7f

### Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

**J. BOWLES** has just received large addition  
to his former stock of Men's Women's Boys',  
Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rub-  
bers, of the best quality and styles, for sale low  
for Cash.

Please call and examine  
Nassawanna Block, No. 1. sept 24f.

### Protection from Fire.

**THE Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance**  
Company, with a Capital of \$300,000  
will insure most kinds of Property on the most  
reasonable terms.  
This is a Stock Company, and in a prosperous  
condition. The rates are nearly as low as those  
of Mutual Companies, where Notes and Bonds are  
other securities are frequently made.  
Those who get insured in this office are subject  
to neither of these inconveniences.  
G. M. FISK, Agt.  
Palmer, Sept. 18th, 1852. 22f.

### Letter Envelopes.

**BUFF** Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack  
very cheap, at the Journal Office.  
Feb. 12, 1852. 34f

### Billet Paper.

**JUST** received a beautiful assortment of Bil-  
let Paper of various styles—just the thing  
for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap  
at the Journal Office.

### Commercial Note Paper.

**JUST** the thing for business men to write let-  
ters on, for sale at the Journal Office.  
Feb. 12, 1852. 34f

### Wedding and Visiting Cards

**THE** publisher of the Journal has recently  
purchased a neat and beautiful style of type  
for printing Wedding and Visiting Cards, and  
can furnish a pack at 15 minutes notice.

**NEW RAISINS!** English Currants!—  
Preserved Citron, &c., for sale by  
**WHITNEY & CO.**  
Nov. 19, 1853.

**CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,** Fluid  
Lamps, Lanterns, &c., &c.  
**WHITNEY & CO.**



## HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

THIS Preparation, which has been used dur-  
ing the last sixteen years with the most  
signal success, is now, for the first time, present-  
ed to the medium of advertising.  
At a period like the present, when the propo-  
sitions of medicine are flooding the community,  
through the press, with testimonials in favor of  
their respective preparations, the subscriber  
deems it a duty which he owes to suffering hu-  
manity to present his also, for the consideration  
of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be  
able to say, that the efficacy of this INVALUABLE  
compound has never been surpassed in the treat-  
ment of

**CANCERS, CANCER, SCROFULA,  
SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELIS,  
KING'S EVIL, SCALD  
HEAD, FEVER SORES,  
SCURVY, TUNORS,  
ULCERS, &c.,**

and those affections generally which originate  
in a DEPRAVED STATE OF THE BLOOD.  
The benefit derived from its proper applica-  
tion (see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from  
the fact that it acts with great power upon the  
SEAT OF THE DISEASE, the morbid matter accumu-  
lated in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from  
the system. But while it acts with great power  
and certainty in the removal of HUMORS gener-  
ally, its efficacy is the most satisfactorily demon-  
strated in the cure of **Cancers and Fever Sores.**

It is well known that when the blood becomes  
so impure as to produce disease in these forms,  
the patient is supposed to be beyond the restor-  
ing influence of medicine.  
Those who may be so unfortunate as to be  
afflicted with **Cancers or Fever Sores**, need only  
make a fair trial of the SYRUP following rigidly  
the directions, to be convinced that they are not  
necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advantageously upon this subject,  
and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a  
useless preparation to extort from them money  
for which they are not willing to give them more  
than an equivalent, we respectfully invite atten-  
tion to the subjoined testimonials which furnish  
the most emphatic evidence of the truthfulness  
of our statements.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear.  
1. Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physi-  
cians, entirely removed by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852.  
Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years  
since, I was the subject of much suffering from  
a swelling on my breast, which, after  
a few months was pronounced by eminent phy-  
sicians, a Cancer, and one which they could not  
encourage me to hope could be cured. Deriv-  
ing no benefit from their prescriptions, and hear-  
ing of your invaluable specific for cancers and  
fever sores, I commenced taking the Syrup, and  
soon began to feel its beneficial effects. En-  
couraged by its favorable effects in the incipient  
stage of its operation, I persevered in its use  
until the swelling subsided, the cancerous symp-  
toms wholly disappeared, and my health was per-  
fected. I feel that the continuance of my  
life is attributable to the agency of your ex-  
cellent medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it  
to the afflicted as the best remedy for the dis-  
ease which it is prescribed of which I have any  
knowledge.

**HANNAH S. SPEAR.**  
Most malignant Fever Sores healed and  
the Patient restored to health.

### ASTONISHING CURE!

Mr. D. H. Ward: It is with great pleasure that  
I send you my testimony in favor of your  
**Cancer and Canker Syrup.** It has effected by the  
blessing of God attending its administration, the  
greatest cure ever came to my knowledge.  
My son was afflicted with Fever Sores to such  
a degree that for four months his life was des-  
paired of, when I was informed that Zebsa How-  
ard, of Randolph Mass., could cure him. I im-  
mediately sent for him, and in three days after  
he came the boy began to recover, and continu-  
ed to improve till his sores were completely  
healed, since which he has enjoyed as good  
health as could be desired. I have recommended  
the Syrup to a great many persons since, who  
are also ready to give their testimony in its  
favor. Of all medicines of which I have any  
knowledge, I regard this, for the diseases for  
which it is recommended, as the best. I could  
write all day, and not tell half I feel in relation  
to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May  
God speed you in your work, and succeed your  
efforts to alleviate human suffering.

**MARION EATON.**  
**SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY.**

To the Public. A Card: By a Druggist.  
Randolph, April 12, 1852.

I know the ingredients which compose How-  
ard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, and  
an acquaintance with the formula for its prepara-  
tion. It is purely vegetable in its nature, con-  
taining no medicinal or mineral substances, and  
is composed of such vegetables only as possess  
great Alterative properties. It is an excellent  
remedy for those diseases for which the Propri-  
etor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it  
to the afflicted.

**ZENAS SNOW,** Druggist and Chemist.  
Having presented the above statements and  
testimonials, we assure the afflicted that the cer-  
tificates (which have been selected from many  
in our possession) are Genuine; of which, if they  
have any doubt, they are desired to communicate  
with the individuals whose signatures they are  
published and their suspicions will soon be  
removed.

The genuine is prepared and sold by D.  
HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. For sale also by  
**REDDING & CO. & STATE ST. BOSTON.**  
General Agents, and retailed by Agents through-  
out the country.

Circulars furnished gratuitously by Agents  
when desired.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5.00 for six bot-  
tles. A liberal discount made to those who buy  
to sell again.

For sale in Palmer, by Dr. Win. Holbrook.

**Coffin Plates**  
**SHROUDS,** Caps &c on hand, or furnished  
at short notice by **A. BLODGETT.**  
Union Block, Palmer Depot.

**STATIONERY,**  
**BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS,**  
**ENVELOPES & PAPER**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;  
**TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES.**  
ALSO,  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
In great variety, for sale by  
**ELIHU GEER,**  
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

THE Store of the Subscriber will be weekly  
replenished with New Goods, from the  
New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing  
Houses, and from all the principal American  
manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment  
may be found all kinds of

Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers;  
White, Buff & Enamelled Envelopes;  
Paper Mache, Rosinwood, Mahogany & Leather  
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c.;  
Cloth, Leather and Paper Mache Portfolios,  
From 37½ cts. to \$8.00 each;

All styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnaies;  
Wallets and Pocket Books;

Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases;  
Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes;  
Parfums' Unrivalled Cologne;

Bridal, Glove & Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes;  
Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets;  
Valent, Iron, Tin and India Rubber Toys;

Pearl & Ivory Tablets;  
Crying Babies; China, Wax and Rubber Dolls;  
Games too numerous to mention;

Magnets, Musks, & Magic Lanterns;  
Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail & Lather Brushes;  
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases;

Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs;  
Ladies' Combs, Spoon Stands;  
All kinds Rubber Balls; Vista Lights;

Harmoniums, Picknicks, Sand Toys, Tea Bells  
Opera Glasses, Toilet & Traveling Glasses;  
Thermometers and Barometers;

Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet & Shaving Soaps,  
Chesmen, Dominos, Back Gumbo Boards,  
Chessboards; Dice; Checkers;

Seeing Birds, six kinds, from 37½ cts. to 62½ cts.;  
Picknicks, Scissors and Shears;

A splendid assortment of  
Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases;  
Steel Pens, Fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills;

Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles;  
The best of Wax, warranted to burn free;  
Water Colors, from 6 cts. to \$4.00 per box;

Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes;  
Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Plates;  
A large assortment of Visiting & Wedding Cards;

Stationery Articles in general;  
Every kind of Legal & Probate Blanks;  
Wedding Stationery and "Fairs," best qualities;

Patent Blot Pads; Diaries;  
Ledgers, Day & Cash Books, Journals, &c.  
Blank Notes, Drafts, Orders, Due Bills, &c. &c.

Letter Copying Presses, Books & Ink;  
Mathematical Instruments; Blotting Papers;  
Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers;

Newspaper Files and Wires;  
Mouth Glue & Mucilage; Indelible Inks;  
Black, Blue, Red & Violet Inks;

Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.  
All of the above described articles can be found  
in greater profusion and variety than elsewhere  
in New England, besides other articles too num-  
erous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They  
will be sold at the lowest prices, either at whole-  
sale or retail. Particular attention given to  
the PAPER and ENVELOPE TRADE, at 10 STATE  
STREET, HARTFORD, CT., by **ELIHU GEER.**

Every kind and style of JOB, CARD  
and BOOK PRINTING, by Steam, executed  
as heretofore. Large additions of New  
TYPE and MACHINERY are being made  
this year, to the already most extensive  
Printing Establishment of  
**ELIHU GEER, 10 STATE ST.**  
May, 1853. 11m.

**GREAT CURE FOR  
DYSPEPSIA!**  
**DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S**

**PEPSIN**

**THE TRUE  
DIGESTIVE FLUID,  
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.**

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach  
of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the  
great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton,  
M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy  
Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative  
powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids,  
or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable  
to the taste, and may be taken by the most deli-  
cate patients who cannot eat a water cracker with-  
out acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations.  
Pepsin is not a Drug.

Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Circular,  
gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific  
Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr.  
Soubert's Physiology of Digestion, &c.

AGENTS.—Dr. Win. Holbrook, Palmer, whole-  
sale and retail agent.

**Coffins.**  
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a  
good assortment of Mahogany, Black Wal-  
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he  
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,  
and will deliver them if wished.

**J. S. LOOMIS.**  
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. 1f 29

**Brushes.**  
**CLOTH,** Hair, Shaving and Tooth Brushes  
—a good assortment. For sale by  
**A. BLODGETT.**  
July 2.

**Embossed Envelopes.**  
A NEW LOT of Card and Billet envelopes  
embossed and plain, of various sizes and  
styles, just received and for sale at the Journal  
Office.

## "A Splendid Remedy." DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES! The Wonder of the World! The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered! Consumption CAN BE CURED!!

AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that  
fell disease that so often brings ruin to the  
house of our land, vanish as if by magic, before  
the

**SOVEREIGN REMEDY!**  
This is that which has been so long sought  
for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a  
certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,  
Croup, Asthma, Costiveness and Co. consumption,  
and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are  
left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise  
the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, found in  
the circulars left with the agents—and the pub-  
lic may be assured we shall never publish any-  
thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest con-  
fidence as truth "AND NOTICE BE TAKEN!"

When the Lozenge is soft like a paste, it is  
then preferable for use, and acts beneficially on  
every part of the system and makes strength  
and vigor take the place of weakness and debili-  
ty, and is admitted to be the cheapest, most ef-  
ficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the  
afflicted. Try it faithfully. Safe for the Infant  
or the Invalid to use.

3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Proprietors.  
The Depot for Dr. Hubbard's Wild Cherry  
Bitters; Dr. Hubbard's Pills and Circassian Balm;  
Fowler's "Blood-Cleaner," a sure cure for any  
kind of Piles; Yankee Extract, for erasing tar  
or grease; Dr. Cornell's Pain Expeller;—  
also a large variety of popular Medicines—sold  
cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Dealers  
throughout the country.

AGENTS.—A. Blodgett, Palmer; C. Bridgman  
& Co., Belchertown; Wm. Holbrook, Palmer;  
V. N. Packard, Thorndike; T. F. Packard,  
Munson; Crane & Kingsbury, Springfield;  
Mr. Hathaway, Warren; O. F. Packard & Co.,  
Three Rivers; L. B. Bliss, Wilbraham.

Oct. 22-1y27.

**Dentistry.**  
J. W. Elliot, having located himself in Palmer,  
has fitted up a suit of rooms in Munger's  
Block, where he will devote himself to his busi-  
ness in all its branches.

In offering his services to the public, as a sci-  
entific and practical Dentist, he is confident that  
he can serve them in a manner satisfactory to  
themselves, and equal to any of his profession.

His full sets of Teeth adhere to the mouth in  
a firm yet easy manner, and give a full and nat-  
ural expression to the face. For parts of sets,  
Teeth are selected with the utmost care to cor-  
respond with the natural teeth, and to avoid the  
appearance of their being artificial.

The filling of Teeth is considered by all prac-  
tice Dentists to be the most difficult. In this  
branch his universal success recommends him,  
even in the most critical cases.

17d Dentists in neighboring towns can be sup-  
plied with mineral teeth of every variety, and  
gold and silver plate called to any thickness de-  
sired.  
sept 17 22f.

**New London, Willimantic and Palmer  
RAILROAD.**

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1853-4.**  
**LEAVE NEW LONDON, AT**  
7,11 A. M. No week, 1-12 and Willimantic,  
5,23 A. M. connecting at Willimantic with a  
train from Hartford, and for Hartford and Bris-  
tol; and at Palmer, for Andover and Springfield,  
Albany, Worcester and Boston.

1-13 A. M. and Norwich at 11,30 A. M. for  
Worcester and Boston.

5,23 A. M. Norwich, 2,41 and Willimantic,  
3,31 P. M. connecting at Norwich with train  
for Worcester; at Willimantic for Hartford, and  
at Palmer for Springfield, Albany, Worcester  
and Boston.

6,00 A. M. Willimantic, 8,55 and Norwich,  
9,40 A. M. connecting at Willimantic with train  
for Hartford and Bristol, at Norwich for Wor-  
cester and Boston, and from Worcester, and at  
New London with Steamers for Stonington.

3,00 P. M. Willimantic, 4,30 and Norwich,  
5,20 P. M. connecting at Willimantic with train  
from Hartford and Bristol for Hartford, and  
at New London for New Haven and New York,  
and with Steamers for New York.

**LEAVE WILLIMANTIC AT**  
1,30 P. M. and Norwich at 3,10 P. M. con-  
necting at Norwich with train for Worcester and  
Boston.

"Freight trains with Passenger cars attached.  
Through Tickets to New York via Steamers  
from New London, can be had at all Ticket Sta-  
tions.

A discount from the fare is made to passen-  
gers purchasing Tickets.  
Tickets are good only for the day and Train  
for which they are sold.

Through Tickets,  
From Palmer to New York via Steamer from  
New London, (Cabin) \$3.00  
" (Deck) 2.50  
Stonington, " 2.50  
New London, December 1, 1853.

**PULVERMACHERS**  
**Hydro-Electric Voltaic Chains.**

CONSTRUCTED to be worn next to the  
skin, by simply being moistened with warm  
vinegar, a constant current of uninterrupted  
Electric Magnetism, is produced, which never  
fails to cure the most acute pains instantly, and  
permanently curing the worst nervous diseases.

The Chains will last for years, with proper  
care, can be used by either grown persons or  
children. Are always ready for use, and can be  
sent by mail to any part of the Country. Price  
of Chains, \$3 to \$5, and can be had in all the  
principal cities in the United States. See pam-  
phlet to be obtained (gratis) of

**DR. WM. HOLBROOK,**  
only Agent for Palmer  
sept 24. 1y23

**Alarm and Repeating Clocks,**  
**EIGHT** Day, and Thirty Hour—a good as-  
sortment. Warranted good time keepers.  
For sale by  
**A. BLODGETT.**  
Union Block, Palmer Depot, May 14. 2f

## IMPORTANT TO THE INVALIDS OF PALMER.

**PULVERMACHERS**  
**HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,**  
are for the first time presented to the  
people of Palmer, as the most scientific mode yet  
discovered for producing instant relief from pain  
and a permanent cure of the following diseases:  
Rheumatism, Painful and Swelled Joints,  
Pain in the Back, Neuralgia of the  
Face, Dropsies, Blindness, Paral-  
ysis, Sciatica, Palpitation of  
the heart, General Debil



# THE PALMER JOURNAL.

\$1.50 a Year, or]

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[\$1.25 in Advance.

VOLUME 4.

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GORDEN M. FISK,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.—One Dollar and a Half per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents to those who pay in advance. For six months, 66 Cents; for three months, 33 Cents. Single copies 3 Cents.

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Obituary notices and, in fact, all other matter of individual interest, will be charged as advertising.

The Journal has a larger circulation in Eastern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section, to publish them in the Journal.

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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

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The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Unyielding Wife;

OR,

### The Effects of Ill Temper.

BY A FARMER'S WIFE.

[BEFORE proceeding to the subject matter of this paper, allow me, my young friends, to exhort you to pause long and strive earnestly at self culture and self control, before taking a step which involves your all of earthly happiness, as well as that of the individual whom, before Heaven, you promise to honor, love and cherish, during your sojourn in a state where mutual concessions are constantly demanded. My female friends, though the chosen companion of your life may not be all you had, in the ardor of your affection, painted him, he is still the man whom you are bound to love, honor and obey, and to you keeping, in a great degree, is committed his reputation, his usefulness in life, his social tastes and fireside enjoyments. Mutual improvement is, undoubtedly, one of the ends of the institution of marriage; but any attempt at correction or reproof should be mingled with kindness of manner; if the contrary course is adopted, the desired effect is worse than lost, and frequently the seeds of good already sown in the heart are, by harshness and severity, stifled in the germ, and the noble feelings which had begun to expand, are blasted by the heat of an ungovernable temper.]

Years ago, when in the freshness and buoyancy of girlhood, I was about to become the bride of him who had ever striven to make me happy, I received a letter from mother's sister, earnestly urging me to spend a few days with her, as she wished particularly to see me. Accordingly I went and was cordially received by Aunt Clara, and the family of her son, with whom she resided. One day, during my visit, Aunt Clara told me that she had heard of my intended marriage, and, feeling a deep interest in my welfare, she had determined to give me a history of her married life, believing that it might convey a useful lesson. Whether she thought she discovered the same traits in my character that causes the shipwreck of happiness, I cannot say, but let that pass. She said on account of the sad memories and unhappy feelings it would necessarily awaken, she had reduced the narrative to writing, which I might peruse at pleasure.

At an early day I availed myself of her kindness—her manuscript is here copied:

Being the eldest of six children, my parents had always been accustomed to rely on me for much assistance, which, had I been the only child, they would scarcely have considered me able to render. My mother's time was almost wholly occupied with household affairs, so that at sixteen years of age the cares of two little sisters and three brothers devolved on me. Nature had endowed me with

an indomitable will, and a passionate love of power, which required a stronger curb than the occasional reproaches which my ebullient temper called forth. Among my brothers and sisters my word was law, and when I issued a command (and that was the form in which my issues were expressed) it exacted the strictest obedience. I do not think the children could have loved me very much, for my passionate instructions must have engendered that fear which casts out love.

At length a change came over me, a passion took possession of my heart, which, for a time, overpowered all baser passions—need I say that passion was love? My whole heart was devoted to an object worthy of a better disciplined mind than I could bring him. As if to prove the assertion true, that every person loves his opposite, the object of my attention was mild, with a disposition full of kindness and charity, always choosing to suffer wrong rather than contend with an antagonist.

Intending to relieve my parents from providing some of the necessary articles for housekeeping, I engaged to take charge of a district school, which was managed by a board of trustees, who were authorized to employ and pay the teacher, being more or less controlled by them. Their occasional interference was, to a temperamental like mine, exceedingly irritating. One day I returned from school in a very angry mood, asserting that I would neither submit to the dictates of the trustees or any one else, when my eldest sister said, with an arch smile,—

“What will you do when you are married? You will then have to love, honor and obey?”

My temper was not in the least softened by the question, and I replied very emphatically, that when I was married, it would be my husband's duty to make me happy, and if he did not conform to my wishes, I should endeavor to make him. Foolish, wayward girl that I was, to resolve in my own mind that I would abide by so absurd a determination. How little did I reflect how much influence, pride and obstinacy would exert in causing me to adhere to this expression of perverted will.

Joseph and I were at length married. It seemed to me that I had never been so happy before; weeks passed as days. Surrounded by an atmosphere of love and kindness, my faults were not called out, and Joseph, in his mistaken fondness, thought me all that his warm heart and noble nature could desire.

Soon after the marriage, we commenced housekeeping in a neat, pretty house, just suited to our wants; I was enabled nearly to furnish it with the avails of my year's teaching, and the kind assistance of mother and sisters. Neatness and order were largely developed in my habits, and for some time nothing occurred to mar the happiness of our daily life. One evening I had to wait longer than usual for Joseph to come to tea, and suffered a long suppressed feeling of impatience to betray itself in the peevish tones in which I exclaimed, as soon as he entered the dining room, “The tea is all cold; why did you not come before?” “I could not, my dear, as there was no one to stay in the store,” was the mild reply, which should have put the subject to rest, as I knew that Joseph's business must necessarily occupy his whole time he being head clerk in the establishment with which he was connected, expecting, in the course of two or three years, to be taken into partnership; therefore it was necessary for him to be active and attentive. All this I knew, but, like too many wives, took little interest in business affairs, and would not consider that he had any claims paramount to my convenience.

Small matters like these should have been borne patiently, but in the absence of any greater trouble I suffered a thousand trifling things to annoy and irritate me to that degree that I threatened to “turn over a new leaf,” which was but another way of saying, unless I can have things my own way, I shall give my husband a lesson. He bore my oft reiterated complaints about, what appears to me now to have been trifles light as air, offering good reasons (excuses I called them) for not complying with my wishes.

One day, after I had reproached him with thinking more of his business than of his wife, he rose to go out, and as he did so, he turned to me with a look that should have sent repentance to my heart, and fixing on me those liquid grey eyes, expressive more of sorrow than anger, “Clara,” said he, “if you find it so troublesome waiting for me, do not wait any more, but take your meals and clear away the things without regard to me.” When he had gone, the temper that should have been cast behind me prompted me to take him at his word. Accordingly, when the time came, I prepared the evening meal, and, after waiting a few moments, I sat down, ate alone, then cleared away the table and took up my sewing. In a few moments Joseph came in, and without raising my eyes from my work, I told him in as unconcerned a manner as possible, that he need not come for his tea, as I had cleared it away. Without saying a word he turned and left the house.

I know, my friend, that when you read this you will bitterly reproach me for unkindness to one who loved me better than life; one, too, for whom, at times, I would have laid down my life, and once else save my will. His loss, at one time, would have broken my heart, but, naturally impulsive, that intense love that for a time controlled infirmities of temper, I had suffered to gain the ascendancy, thus dashing from our lips the cup of happiness. I allowed myself to forget that the same guard over my conduct, and the same effort was necessary to preserve the affections of the husband that were employed to win the lover.

But to return. That night I sat up late, but my husband did not come. Ah, thought I, he thinks to frighten me into submission by staying out late, (a thing he had never done before) but he will find his mistake. Finding that he had taken the night key, I determined to sit up no longer. I retired, but could not sleep. The mild beams of the moon came softly stealing through the window, filling the room with fantastic shapes of light and shade, bearing to my troubled mind a self-examination, so long deferred. As the night deepened and my husband came not, I wept bitter tears of self-accusation, and in proportion to my fears for his safety did my repentance for the past, and resolve for the future, deepen and expand.

I knew that the store had closed some hours before, and we had few friends, indeed none with whom he could be spending the evening. Where can he be? was the constantly recurring question. Just as the clock struck one, I heard the click of the night key and his step on the stairs. With my fears, vanished repentance from my volatile heart, and by the time he reached the room I was prepared to pour a storm of invective on his head. He paused on the threshold, and as the moon shone in his face I perceived that he was pale and agitated, and in the moonlight presented a ghastliness that shocked me so much that I sprang from the bed, exclaiming: “Joseph, Mr. Leland, what is the matter?” He stared at me an instant, and in an excited tone replied, “Do not be a fool, Clara; go back to bed and let me alone.” The truth flashed on my mind and again I pressed my pillow, where I sought to fasten the blame on him, rather than take any more on myself. The next day nothing was said of the occurrence of the preceding day and night. In fact there were few words spoken on any subject; I felt injured, and a gloom seemed to rest on the countenance and manner of my husband.

It was not until years after that I knew what I may as well mention now. When Mr. Leland left the store on the eventful night, he paused a moment on the threshold, uncertain whether to direct his steps, dreading after the tolling of the day to encounter the fretfulness of an arbitrary wife at home. Home! home no longer to his gentle and peace loving spirit. Just then an acquaintance passed, and accosting him gaily invited him to go and partake of an oyster supper at a fashionable restaurant. Unhappily, his stomach prompted his mind to accept the invitation. That night the tempting wine cup was held to his lips; a second and a third followed in rapid succession, and in that state he sought his chamber as we have already seen.

Following this, there came a succession of days and months fraught with the deepest misery to both of us. I will draw a veil over the recollections of this period, only mentioning that but few months had elapsed before the hollow cheeks and blood shot eyes told a tale that none who saw him could fail to read. My husband's conduct and appearance, instead of causing self-reproach and exciting pity, led me to look upon myself as one of the most injured of wives, and my selfish and wicked heart hardened towards him till I rarely spoke save in harshness and reproach.

We had been married about two years. One morning Mr. Leland went to the store as usual but soon returned. On looking at him, I caught my breath in astonishment. His eyes were wild and gleaming like hot coals, and he staggered across the room, and would have fallen had he not grasped a chair into which he sank. He sat a moment, as if collecting his thoughts, then in a voice firm and solemn, while I almost felt his burning gaze, he said,—“Clara, this day I am a ruined man;—my employers have watched my steps, have expostulated with me, finding it to no purpose, this day, on which I should have been raised to an honorable and profitable position, finds me cast off, sick, broken hearted, alone, without money and without friends. Trouble and disappointment drove me to the wine cup, then, to find oblivion for my sorrows, I neglected my business, became involved in debt, and this is the consequence!”

About a year from this time our little child was born, but my cup of joy at that event was doomed to be mingled with sorrow. Joseph began rapidly to decline; neither love nor care could save him, and they laid him in a shady nook beneath the great willow in a corner of the farm,

and the little brook bubbles by murmuring his requiem to this day. Just as his eyes were closing forever on this world, I knelt beside him with our boy in my arms. My husband placed one wasted hand on the head of the child, and said, “Clara, inasmuch as you love me, guard well the footsteps of this little one; I entrust his happiness to your keeping, believing that our Heavenly Father will bless and keep you my wife and child.”

I have considered this, his dying trust, a sacred one, and have endeavored to execute it, with what success, the well ordered life of my son will attest. I remained at home until my son married; since then I have lived with his family. My mother has passed away, and there are now two graves beneath the willow. My father is an aged man, and resides with my eldest sister in the old homestead.

I am now an old woman, full of years and experience, but I trust that each successive year since I returned to my father's house has found me wiser and better;—and if the knowledge of my bitter experience shall prevent your taking a single false step which will surely be followed by its appropriate punishment, the end in writing this confession will have been accomplished.

## Scene in Minnesota.

A scene in the streets of St. Paul's, Minnesota, is thus described by the author of “Minnesota and its Resources.”

“Amid the busy crowd may be seen the courteous and sociable Governor, conversing freely with his fellow citizens, or politely receiving Gen. A., Colonel P., or some other distinguished personage just arrived. Close by the side of his Excellency, a Dakota, Winnebago, or Chippewa warrior strides along as boldly, and quite as independent, as the greatest monarch on earth. He is attired in a red or white blanket, with his leggings and moccasins fantastically ornamented with ribbons, feathers, beads, etc., while his long, braided hair is adorned with a number of ribbons and quills, his face is painted with a variety of colors, giving him a most frightful appearance. In his hands he carries a gun, hatchet and pipe. As the noble fellow moves along, so erect, so tall and athletic in his form, a feeling of admiration involuntarily fills the stranger's mind. He pronounces the Indian warrior the lion of the multitude, and is forced to respect his savage nature. The eye follows him along till he joins, perhaps, a company of his own tribe, some of whom are quietly regaling themselves at the end of a long Tchandoahopah, others gazing at the white man's big canoe. Now the astonished gazer beholds a group of dark eyed squaws, some carrying their heavy burdens, others with papoose on their backs, with their bare heads sticking above a dirty blanket. The little things may be as asleep, and as the mother walks carefully along, their heads dangle about as though their necks would break at every step. They sleep on, however, nor heed the scorching rays of the sun shining in their faces.”

## An Anecdote with a Moral.

A friend not long since told us a story in relation to one of our subscribers, which contains a good moral for husbands, and also furnishes an example for wives, which is not unworthy of imitation under similar circumstances.

The subscriber referred to, said to our friend, in the presence of his wife, that it had been his intention to call at the Recorder office, pay up his arrears and discontinue his paper. His wife very promptly asked—

“Why do you intend to discontinue the paper?”

“Because,” said the husband, “I am, so much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seems to be very little use in my taking the paper.”

“Yes,” responded the wife, “it may be of little use to you, but it is of great use to me, I remain at home while you are gone, and I wish to know what is going on in the world. If you discontinue the paper I will go straight to town and subscribe myself.”

As the paper has not been discontinued, we suppose the wife's reasoning was conclusive.

The moral of this incident must not be overlooked. A husband should consider the gratification and profit afforded his wife and children by the paper, as well as his own, and not discontinue it simply because he may not have an opportunity to read it regularly. And further it may remind some good husbands, not now subscribers, that their wives and children may want to know “what is going on in the world.”—*Hill's Recorder.*

The failings of good men are commonly more published in the world than their good deeds; and one fault of a well-deserving man shall meet with more reproaches than all his virtues praise; such is the force of ill-will and ill-nature.

One acre in twenty is lost in fences in this country.

## Incidents of a Battle.

Some English guardsmen who were in the battle of Waterloo, related to Hayden, the painter, the following anecdote of the thickest of the fight. They present war in all its horrors:

The description of the men was simple, characteristic, and poetical. They said when the life guards and cuirassiers met it was like the ringing of ten thousand blacksmith's anvils. One of them knew my models, Shaw and Dakin. He saw Dakin while fighting on foot with two cuirassiers, also on foot, divide both their heads with cuts five and six. He said Dakin rode out foaming at the mouth, and cheered on his troops. In the evening he saw Dakin lying dead cut in pieces. Dakin sat to me for the sleeping groom in Macbeth.

Another saw Shaw fighting with two cuirassiers at a time. Shaw said he always cleared his passage. He saw him take an eagle but lost it afterwards; as when any man got an eagle, all the troops near him, on both sides, left off fighting, and set on him who had it. He went on himself very well, but, riding too far, was speared by a lancer and fainted away. Recovering, he sat upright, when three or four lancers saw him, rode at him, and speared him till they thought him dead. He remembered nothing till revived by the shaking as they carried him to the yard of La Haye Sainte. There he heard some one groaning, and turning round saw Shaw, who was dying; my side is torn off by a shell. His comrades told us how he had swooned away, by their taking him up to be carried to Brussels, at day break, he saw poor Shaw dead, with his cheek in his hand.

Corporal Webster of the second life guards, saw Shaw give his first cut. As he was getting down the rising ground in the hollow road, a cuirassier waited and gave point at his belly. Shaw parried the thrust, and before the Frenchman recovered, cut him right through his brass helmet to the chin, and his face fell off him like a bit of apple.

Another, Hodgson. (a model, and the finest of all, standing six feet four inches, and a perfect Achilles), charged up to the French baggage. He saw artillery driver boys of sixteen crying on their horses. In coming back a whole French regiment opened and he saw him pass at full gallop, then closed and gave him a volley, and never hit him or horse.

The first man who stopped him was an Irishman in the French service. He dashed at him, and said “D—n you I'll stop your crowing?” Hodgson said he was frightened, as he had never fought anybody with swords.

Watching the cuirassier, he found, however he could not move his horse as quickly as he could; so, letting go the reins, and guiding the horse with his knees, as the cuirassier gave point at his throat. Hodgson cut his sword hand off, and dashed his sabre through his throat, cutting it round and round. The first cut he gave him was on the cuirass, which he thought was silver lace. The stock nearly broke his arm. “D—n me, sir,” he added, “now I had found out the way, I soon gave it them.”

As Hodgson rode back, after being fired upon, an officer encountered him. Hodgson cut his horse at the nape, and as it dropped dead, the officer's helmet dropped off, and Hodgson saw a bald head and white hairs. The officer begged for mercy, but at that instant a troop of lancers was approaching at the gallop, so Hodgson cleaved his head in two at a blow, and escaped. The recollection of the white hairs he told us, pained him often. Before he got back to the British lines, a lancer officer charged him, and missing his thrust, came right on Hodgson and his horse. Hodgson got clear, and cut his head off at the neck at one blow, and the head dropped on his haversack, where he kept the blood stain.

## Punctuation.

An ingenious expedient was once devised to save a prisoner charged with robbery in the criminal court at Dublin. The principal thing that appeared in the evidence against him was a confession alleged to have been made by him at the police office, and the following passage was read from it: “Magnam said he never robbed but twice said it was Crawford.”

This, it will be observed, has no mark of the writer's having any notion of punctuation, but the meaning he attached to it was this:—“Magnam said he never robbed but twice; said it was Crawford.” Mr O'Gorman, the counsel for the prisoner, begged to look at the paper. He perused it, and rather astonished the peace officer by asserting that, so far from proving the guilt of the prisoner, it clearly proved his innocence. “This,” said the learned gentleman, “is the fair and obvious reading of the sentence:—Magnam said he never robbed, but twice said it was Crawford.” This interpretation had its effect upon the jury, and the man was acquitted.

## How Deacon Smith Courted the Widow.

The Deacon's wagon stopped one morning before Widow Jones' door, and he gave the usual country sign that he wanted somebody in the house by dropping the reins and sitting double, with his elbows on his knees. Out tripped the widow, lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow-white cap. “Good morning” was said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was further to be said.

“Well Ma'am Jones, perhaps you don't want to sell one of your cows, now, for nothing any way, do you?”

“Well, there, Mister Smith, you couldn't have spoke my mind better. A poor, lone woman, like me does not know what to do with so many creatures, and should be glad to trade, if we can fix it.”

“So they adjourned to the meadow. Deacon Smith looked at Roan—then at the widow—at Brindle—then at the widow—at the Downing cow—then at the widow again—and so on through the whole forty. The same call was made every day for a week, but the deacon could not decide what cow he wanted. At length on Saturday, when the Widow Jones was in a hurry to get through her baking for Sunday—and had “ever so much to do in the house,” as all farmers' wives and widows have on Saturdays, she was a little impatient. Deacon Smith was as irascible as ever:

“That ‘ere Downing cow is a pretty fair creature,” said he, “but—” he stopped to glance at the widow's face—and then walked round her—not the widow—but the cow.

“That ‘ere short horn cow Durham is not a bad looking beast, but I don't know”—another look at the widow.

“The Downing cow I knew before the late Mr. Jones bought her of Major Jack Downing.” Here he sighed at the allusion to the late Mr. Jones; she sighed, and both looked at each other. It was a highly interesting moment.

“Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is Brindle—but I have known better.” A long stare succeeded his speech—the pause was getting awkward—and at last Mrs. Jones broke out—

“Lord! Mr. Smith if I'm the cow you want, do say so!”

The intentions of the Deacon and the widow Jones were published next day.

## Paddle Your own Canoe.

Young man you must paddle your own canoe! It is, on the whole, better that you should. See that young man who gets into a canoe purchased with the money of his parents or his friends. When the vessel is launched, he must have it paddled by hired hands, while he lolls back, and perhaps sees nothing but an unsubstantial shadow of himself in the smooth waters. By and by the canoe, through carelessness and presumptuous steering, is dashed among the rapids and he goes down. Should he come up again, he finds that he is abandoned by all, and that he has made a wreck where he might have made a fortune.

Young man or woman! paddle your own canoe. Even if you are favored with parents and friends who can give you one, be sure you earn it by the worthiness of your lives. In high purposes, in noble resolves, in generous deeds, in purity and virtuous endurance, and blameless conversation let your endeavors to paddle your own canoe be seen by all. Pull away! If the paddle breaks while pulling against the rapids, have another ready. If you have but one pull with the stump of the old. Don't relax one effort. One stroke lost, and it may be the fatal one. Pull away!—your canoe if you have built it like your friend, of the right material in your character, will hold as long as yourself will. Pull away, and before long you may find yourself in as fair a haven as the man—that “paddles his own canoe.”

CRAZY PEOPLE.—Miss Dix, the philanthropist, states that among the hundreds of crazy people with whom her sacred mission has brought her in companionship, she has not found one individual, however fierce and turbulent, that could not be calmed by Scripture and prayer; uttered in low and gentle tones. The power of religious sentiment over those shattered souls seems miraculous. The worship of a quiet, loving heart, affects them like a voice from Heaven. Teasing and railing, yelping and stamping, singing and groaning, gradually subside into silence, and they fall on their knees, or gaze upward with clasped hands, as if they saw through the opening darkness a golden gleam from their Father's throne of love.

How small our knowledge is; how narrow our minds! We float about in a sea of error, and catch here and there a pearl of truth; and each knows nothing of the treasure which another finds.

He was a philosopher, who, being pressed to stay a little longer, replied, “I will. Fifteen minutes can make no difference. My wife is as mad now as she can be.”



## Governor Washburn's Address.

The Address of the new Governor of Massachusetts was delivered to the Legislature, on Thursday, last week, about 1 o'clock. It is not very lengthy, and it is not characterized by any striking ideas, or profound reasoning. It is a smooth and ably written document—but more distinguished for its good language than for bold and original thoughts. Our "renewable" Constitution is highly extolled—and the happiness and prosperity of the people of Massachusetts have enjoyed under it are feelingly referred to. The Governor, however, thinks that—

"Though we find so much to admire in the Constitution, and its practical results, the time has arrived when some changes in its provisions seem to be called for by the exigency of the Commonwealth."

"Much of the message is devoted to the consideration of abstract principles of government, the discussion of which, at the present time, is of more common importance. But that portion of this able State paper which embraces an exposition of the general affairs of the government, although comparatively short, is remarkably clear and comprehensive."

We need only glance at some of the most prominent recommendations of the Governor, the length of the message being no bar to its careful perusal to all our readers. The public charities, the reformatory institutions, school systems and the militia of the State, are commended to the fostering care of the Legislature. The General Court is urged to promptness and economy in the performance of its duties. The expediency of amending the Constitution in some of its details is dwelt upon. Among the changes mentioned as desirable are the equalization of the representation in the popular branch of the Legislature; the election of members of the Senate in separate districts; the election by the people of several of the officers for whose appointment a different mode is now provided; and the adoption of the plurality system. The Governor earnestly recommends these changes to the consideration of the Legislature upon their own merits, and independent of party spirit and local or temporary interest.

Some changes in the land system, and additional legislation in relation to the school fund, have been rendered necessary by the disposal of the interest of Massachusetts in the Maine lands.

The exposition of the financial condition of the Commonwealth will command attention. It will be seen that it will again be necessary to raise by a State tax the present year, the sum of \$200,000 to meet the estimated deficit. This deficiency of the ordinary receipts to meet the expenditures, as in years past, has been caused in part by the enlarged expenses of the courts and the legislation, but, in great part, by the cost of the Convention for revising the Constitution. It is stated that the sum of \$154,154 has already been paid on account of this Convention, leaving an estimated balance of \$10,000 yet to be defrayed.

## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Jan. 13.—In the Senate, Mr. Kellough of Berkshire appeared and took his seat.

House.—The House Samuel petition was ordered to a special joint committee of one from each county on the part of the House. The order in reference to a daily publication of the journal, was, after debate, referred to the committee on printing.

Saturday.—The Senate proceedings were unimportant. In the House, the Clerk announced that he had appointed W. E. P. Haskell of Chelsea, his assistant. No business of general interest.

Monday.—Senate.—Petitions were presented of the Boston and Maine Railroad Corporation, for further facilities to complete their business in Boston, and of the Fall River Railroad Company, to extend their railroad into Boston. The subject of erecting a monument to the memory of Daniel Webster was revived by Mr. Aspinwall of Middlesex, who presented an order calling for a committee to consider the expediency of the subject.

Senate.—The Judiciary Committee reported an order of notice on the petition of Henry Johnson and others, for the removal of the Supreme Court from Ipswich to Newburyport, which was adopted.

Tuesday.—In the House, petitions were presented for increase of capital stock by the Beverly and Southbridge, and Appleton (Lowell) banks. An order of inquiry into the expediency of repealing all laws providing for imprisonment for other than criminal acts was rejected 57 to 70.

Wednesday.—The Senate adopted the order in relation to a memorial to Daniel Webster, and appointed a Committee to be joined by the House, to take the subject into consideration.

The House adopted an order, which we hope will be sanctioned by the Senate and adhered to, directing the return of all orders of notice on or before the first Monday in February. This would be an important step towards shortening the session.

An order was adopted by the House, directing the Judiciary Committee to consider the expediency of repealing all laws in relation to imprisonment for debt.

**SNOW BALLING ON A LARGE SCALE.**—A singular phenomenon occurred at Royalston, Vt., during a recent snow storm. While it was snowing fast, and the wind high, a white appearance in the air resembling a flock of wild geese was observed, but it was soon ascertained to be balls of snow collected in the air by a thousand whirlwinds. They increased in size and number for about twenty minutes, when they fell to the ground, covering something more than an acre. On examining the spot where they fell balls were found from one to twenty inches in diameter.

Mr. Lindenmuller, a German, who keeps a restaurant at 113 Chatham street, New York, gives dinners to all poor Germans gratis every day, between the hours of one and two o'clock. Though especially for Germans, he says, all other poor may come, and welcome. He hopes, with the assistance of his friends, to continue his good work till the winter season is over.

The statement in the papers that Rev. Mr. Merrick of South Amherst had asked a permission from his Society, was incorrect.

## THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.  
SATURDAY JANUARY 21, 1854.

### Editorial Convention.

The Editors and Publishers of the five Western Counties of Massachusetts, met in Convention at the American House in Springfield, last Tuesday. There was a pretty general turn out of the Editorial profession, and all the newspapers in the above named counties were represented on the occasion, either by the editors or publishers, or by letter. Mr. Chickering of North Adams was chosen President of the Convention; J. D. Cushing of Great Barrington and Elijah Porter of Westfield, Vice Presidents; P. L. Buell of Westfield, Secretary.

The forenoon was spent in discussing the matter of advance payments to papers, the price of advertising, the price of newspapers, the rates of Job Printing, the subject of apprenticeships, the matter of forming an association, and its limits. A Resolve was adopted by the Convention, not to make any man "sole" or "exclusive" agent to receive advertisements, and that no advertisements received from city agencies will be inserted at less than the regular terms.

An Association was formed under the head of the "Western Massachusetts Editors' and Publishers' Association"—to embrace the five Western Counties, and the officers of the Convention were chosen its present officers. At 3 1/2 o'clock in the afternoon the members of the Convention were summoned to a sumptuous complimentary dinner, given by SAMUEL BOWLES & Co., publishers and proprietors of the Springfield Republican. Their liberality in thus entertaining their editorial friends, was truly magnanimous and in perfect keeping with the generous spirit in which their whole establishment is conducted. The table was beautifully ornamented with flowers, and above it were hung several appropriate mottoes. The entertainment reflected great honor on Mr. Adams of the American House—and the press there represented cannot fail to tell the public where they can find the best of fare.

Dr. Holland of the Republican president, and after the company had feasted for two hours on the good things set before them, the Chairman, Mr. Bowles of the Republican, stated that the time had arrived for the brain to respond to the good condition of the stomach. Then followed, for two hours, such a flow of humor, witty sayings and mirth-provoking sentiments, as none but a company of editors can produce. Editors of every kind of politics, who had speared and lashed one another through their papers, were there mingling in social and friendly intercourse, making the occasion one of the most interesting we ever attended. As it was Franklin's birthday, Dr. Holland of the Republican, read a very amusing communication purporting to be from the spirit of that gentleman, up in the seventh sphere. It was done up in poetry and excited no little merriment.

Several invited guests were present, among whom were P. B. Tyler, Mayor of Springfield, and Hon. Geo. T. Davis of Greenfield. The festivities were prolonged until half past 7 o'clock, when the dinner party was re-resolved into the Convention, which transacted a few closing items of business, and adjourned at 8 o'clock, P. M., to meet at Springfield on the 21st day of April next at 9 A. M., to hear and act upon the reports of their Committees. Complimentary votes were first passed to the editors of the Republican, and to the Superintendents of the Connecticut River and Western Railroads for their courtesies to the general members of the Convention in connection with the occasion.

A Convention of such men as editors and publishers may not elicit much interest among our readers, but when they come to know that one of the objects of the Convention was to take measures for raising the prices of newspapers and requiring advance payment, we presume that some of them will begin to feel a little interested in the matter. The rise in price of labor, stock, &c., makes it necessary that publishers should also advance the price of their newspapers. This they must do in order to make newspaper publishing a living business.

**OUTRAGE IN GREENFIELD.**—A dastardly outrage was committed in Greenfield, on Justice Asa Howland of Conway, last Thursday night. The Justice had been trying liquor cases for several days, and in the above night three men, disguised, forcibly entered his room at the Mansion House, dragged him from his bed, in the hall, holding their hands over his mouth to prevent his making a noise. He, however, succeeded in crying "murder," which brought the landlord to his assistance, when the ruffians made a hasty retreat, not, however, until they had given both Justice and landlord a parting kick.—The Selectmen of the town have offered a reward of \$500 for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the ruffians, to which Mr. Field adds \$100.—The Gazette says that Geo. Burnham has been arrested and committed to jail on a charge of being connected with the affair.

Gov. Ujazy, from his western home, has recently declared his readiness and that of his son to place themselves at the disposal of Kossuth, at any time when their services may be required.

Jenny Lind's huly, according to the Musical World, begins to manifest signs of musical incapacity.

The ladies of Ludlow presented their pastor, Rev. J. W. Tuck, with a purse of \$80, as a New Year's present.

### More Disasters at Sea.

The ship Metropolis was towed into New York on Monday, having lost her main mast in a gale.—Capt. Nickerson of the brig Isabella, from Gonaves, makes the following report: "The first day out from Gonaves, he fell in with the schooner Risk of Kingsport, Mass., from Port au Prince, Dec. 27th, for Boston. The Captain reported having lost one third of his crew at Port au Prince of fevers, and being unable to procure men in their place, he sailed for Boston short of hands. When fallen in with by the brig Isabella, the Captain and one man were the only persons able to do duty; the other seamen having been taken sick that morning with fever. The Captain of the schooner requested us to remain by him, which we did until the 5th inst., when we lost him in a heavy gale."—The barque Weyboset, from Buenos Ayres, in latitude 33 deg. 40 min., longitude 58 west, no date, saw the wreck of the schooner Rio of Selwidge, Me., with main mast gone by the deck, and the foremast 10 feet above the deck. She appeared to be full of water, and no person was seen on board.

**THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR IS HARD.**—It will be recollected that two young females of bad reputation, named Saupier and Bradley, who had been driven from a town in New Hampshire, were recently found dead in their room in the Merrimack Hotel, Newburyport. It was supposed that they died from the effects of poison. A jury of inquest has recently concluded an investigation of the circumstances, and it appears from the testimony that the girls died from the effects of alcohol taken upon an empty stomach, and probably without being aware of its strength. They had wandered about the streets for two days, being nearly penniless, and having nothing to eat. They drank alcohol to revive their spirits and invigorate their systems, but the doses proved too much, and apoplexy ensued. The Newburyport Herald says:—

"The case is one full of fearful admonition to females in the humbler walks of life. Those who have no pecuniary resources, and no powerful friends to fall back, and rely upon, must necessarily find that sensual indulgence brings upon them terrible consequences—poverty, degradation and suffering, in a constantly descending scale, until the grave is the only refuge for which they can hope."

**A YEAR OF WRECKS.**—The last year has been one of unusual calamity on the sea.—The N. Y. Times publishes a list of all the vessels lost during the year, as far as known, together with the number of lives lost. The total number of vessels is one hundred and thirty involving the loss of nineteen hundred and twenty-four lives. In this computation the loss by the San Francisco is put at 150, and the Staffordshire 140. The number lost by the former is generally admitted to have been about 200, and by the latter 170.—These additions will bring the number of lives lost quite up to 2,000.

**THE RAILROAD WAS AT FAULT.**—The man at Erie having become frightened at the prospect of being punished for their lawlessness in tearing up the railroad track, the women of the same place have taken up the matter in good earnest. On Tuesday the railroad bridges were demolished by the fair creatures. After finishing their work the fair dames were escorted through the town headed by a band of music, and waving a flag on which was inscribed: "Six feet eight and a half inches." The streets were thronged and the highest excitement prevailed. The Erie folks must be a very interesting sort of people.

**SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE OF VITALITY.**—The Durham Chronicle, an English paper, says that in the early part of December the proprietors of Womhwell's traveling menagerie, which was then in that vicinity, became very much afraid that their famous boa constrictor would die of cold. They accordingly placed two young crocodiles in the box beside it in order to impart heat, and then wrapped the three in flannel. Soon after, when the keeper went to examine his charge, he found that the boa had swallowed one of the crocodiles!

**ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.**—The ship Tan O'Shanter of New Haven, Capt. Soule, which sailed from Calcutta, Sept. 15th, for Boston, was abandoned at sea on the 28th of Dec., with fifteen feet of water in her hold. Three of the crew were picked up and carried into Charleston, 14th inst., and thirteen others are on board the ship Wellfleet, from Boston for New Orleans.

**THE LIQUOR LAW.**—In the Supreme Judicial Court, Wednesday, before the full bench, in an appeal case from Bristol Co., the question of the right of seizure and destruction of liquors was argued at length by Attorney General Choate for the prosecution, and C. J. Holmes, Esq., of Fall River, for the defense. The Court will deliver their opinion and decision at a future day.

The surest way to prevail on a young couple to marry is to oppose them. Tell them you "would rather see them in their graves," and twelve months afterward their huly will pass you twice a day in a willow wagon.

**A SAD CASE.**—A man 76 years of age, named Windsor, convicted nearly four years ago of the murder of his wife in Sussex Co., Delaware, and sentenced to be executed, is still imprisoned in the jail at Georgetown, having been respited by the Governor four times.

The piny of Santa Anna, under the new arrangement is said to be seventy thousand dollars a year.

### The Steamer San Francisco Foundered at Sea—240 Lives Lost!

The steamer San Francisco was caught in a gale on the night of the 24th of Dec., and disabled. Soon after, a heavy sea swept her decks, and washed overboard TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY passengers, including Col. S. B. Washington, Lieut. Smith, Capt. H. B. Field, and Maj. Taylor and wife. The ship drifted about until Jan. 5, when she was fallen in with by the ship Three Bells, from Glasgow; barque Kilby, of Boston; and the ship Antarctic, for Liverpool, in lat. 38, lon. 59, which vessels took off the crew and the remaining passengers.

The troops were divided among the three vessels. Major F. O. Wyse and Lieut. A. A. Winder are on board the Three Bells; Major Gages, Major Marchant, Capt. Judd, Lieut. Fremont, Lieut. Looser, Lieut. Van Vorst, and all the ladies, except Mrs. Taylor, are on board the barque Kilby, bound to Boston; Lieut. C. S. Winder and Lieut. T. C. Chandler are on board the Antarctic.

The Three Bells arrived at Boston on Friday evening. Her spars, and sails were blown away on the night of the 24th. On the morning of the 25th, the engines of the steamer stopped, the piston rod breaking off, leaving the vessel totally unmanageable. The sea striking her tremendous blows under the bows, tearing up the planking fore and aft on both sides. At the same time she began making water, when the troops were organized into water bailing gangs.

At 9 o'clock on the 25th, a heavy sea struck her amid ships, carrying away both smoke stacks, all the upper saloon, staying the quarter deck, and washing overboard a large number of passengers—including Col. Washington, Major Taylor and wife, Capt. Field, Lieut. Smith, two ladies, names unknown, three civilians, also unknown, and 150 U. S. troops. At the same time, three were killed, namely: Brooks, a waiter; the barber of the boat; and the carpenter's brother, named Deekett.

On the 25th, spoke barque Kilby, of Boston, bound to New York, who lay by until 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th, getting 200—23; between 1 and 10—10; ages not given—15. The diseases of which they died were: Consumption 14; fever 12; dysentery 4; fits 2; dropsy 2; measles 1; croup 1; teething 1; in childbirth 1; dropsy on the brain 1, and one was killed by lightning. In 10 instances the cause of death is not given. The occupation of the males is only given in 6 instances—three of these were farmers. Nine of those who died were foreigners.

The largest number of deaths occurred in the month of December. The increase of population by births over the diminution by death was 53.

**THE MINISTER STORY.**—We last week gave a somewhat mystified account of the operations of a certain minister in a neighboring town, and although we were then in possession of nearly all of the facts we now publish, we deemed it proper not to make them public, hoping the case might be greatly mitigated when more of the truth respecting it should become known. The facts are mainly these:—

On Thursday, the 5th inst., Rev. B. F. Wright of Pelham, met at the depot in this village Miss Julia Gray, a daughter of one of the deacons in his church, and both proceeded to New York, via the New London railroad and night Sound boat, he having procured two state room tickets for the journey. After visiting New York, they returned to Palmer on Saturday, having spent two nights on the boat, and, as we understand the lady confessed, both occupying the same room. He disguised himself with a pair of false whiskers on his return, and this attempt to conceal his guilt was the very thing which exposed it. Miss Gray left Mr. Wright at the depot here and proceeded to Wilbraham where she was attending school, telling the lady with whom she boarded that she had been home. The news of the affair followed the minister home, but he smoothed the story over in the best possible manner, and wrote to Miss Gray that she need not feel alarmed that the story would get out. The particulars of the affair did not reach the ears of the girl's father until Thursday of last week, when he took immediate measures to ascertain the truth of the whole story. The result was that the Rev. Mr. Wright was arrested and lodged in Springfield jail on Saturday evening. It appears that he and Miss Gray had been on intimate terms for a considerable time, she having worked in his family at one time and he having several times carried her from Wilbraham to a hotel in this town where they took dinner. The parents of the girl placed great confidence in their pastor, and at the time he went to New York with their daughter, they sent some clothes to her by him. On his return he told them that he did not go to Wilbraham, but that he sent a student of the Academy who carried the clothes to her. Mr. Wright has preached in this vicinity for several years and has hitherto sustained a good character.

The examination of Mr. Wright was appointed to take place before Justice Morton at Springfield on Tuesday. In the absence of witnesses the case was continued till next Tuesday at 2 o'clock P. M. The defendant is confined in jail in default of \$2000 bail.—The Republican says:—

The facts in this case will probably be insufficient to sustain the charge in its present form, as a decision in the Supreme Court has adjudged that the statute does not apply to cases of this particular nature. Another charge based on the same offence, will, however, be made, which will be sustained, if the alleged facts are proven.

**BACKING OUT OF HIS BARGAIN.**—On Friday evening, a young man met a girl in Pemberton Square, Boston, and offered her \$5 for the privilege of kissing her, to which she assented, but not fulfilling over the promised cash, she called the police and had the poor fellow juggled for an assant.

**WINE BREWING.**—E. C. Delevan is informed by a workman in a wine brewing establishment, that he has frequently seen \$100 laid in a single cask of liquor sold as wine, which did not contain a drop of the juice of the grape, but was made from whiskey and drugs.

There are forty-three newspapers published in California.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN PALMER DURING 1853.**—The whole number of Births in this town during 1853, was 99—48 males and 51 females. In 58 instances the fathers, and in 54 instances the mothers, were foreigners. Only two pairs of twins were born during the year. The number of births last year was greater than during any year previous. This may be attributed to the general prosperity of families, and their disposition to obey that portion of Scripture which teaches them to multiply and replenish the earth.

The number of Marriages which took place during the last year was 55, and only in 19 instances the groom resided in Palmer. The youngest (and probably most foolish) girl who married was but 15 years of age, and the youngest male was 20. Only two males married before they were 21. The greater portion of the females who were married were between the ages of 20 and 25. The oldest bachelor who married was 32—beyond that age they are generally hopeless. The oldest spinster married had only reached the modest age of 53—old maids should take courage. In 11 instances both parties were foreigners, and in 2 instances the grooms were foreigners and the brides Americans. In 2 instances it was the third and in 5 instances the second marriage of the male, and in 2 instances it was the second marriage of the female. The oldest widower who married was 70—he wedded the charming spinster of 53. The largest number of marriages occurred in the month of January—only 2 marriages occurred during the months of July and August. The town Clerk issued 67 marriage certificates.

The number of Deaths during the year was 50—22 males and 28 females. The oldest male was 79, and the oldest female 44—only two of the females had reached the age of 35. The ages of those who died range as follows:—Between 70 and 80—2; between 60 and 70—none; between 50 and 60—4; between 40 and 50—4; between 30 and 40—9; between 20 and 30—9; between 10 and 20—2; between 1 and 10—10; ages not given—15. The diseases of which they died were:—Consumption 14; fever 12; dysentery 4; fits 2; dropsy 2; measles 1; croup 1; teething 1; in childbirth 1; dropsy on the brain 1, and one was killed by lightning. In 10 instances the cause of death is not given. The occupation of the males is only given in 6 instances—three of these were farmers. Nine of those who died were foreigners.

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**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN WALES, DURING 1853.**—Fourteen births oc-

curred in Wales during the last year—10 males, 4 females. The number of marriages during the year was only 4. Number of deaths, 43—37 males, 6 females. The oldest person who died was 94, and the next oldest was 82. Causes: old age 2; fevers 4; consumption 2; accidental 1; disease of the heart 1; apoplexy 1; inflammation of the head 1; cancer rash 1. In 30 instances the cause of death is not reported.

**LADIES' FAIR.**—The ladies of the Baptist Society in this village, will hold a Festival at the Vestry of the new Baptist Church, next Wednesday afternoon and evening. It is unnecessary for us to say that it will be a splendid affair. Let everybody go and see.

**A BABY SHOW.**—As the proposed Baby Show has been particularly delayed on our account, and as those who have Babies in this town are almost tired of waiting, we offer a premium of \$3 for the handsomest Baby that may be exhibited at the Ladies' Festival, in the Baptist Church, next Wednesday evening—the premium to go into the funds arising from the Festival. A Committee consisting of one deacon and two legal gentlemen, who have never been blessed with "little responsibilities," have been selected to decide on the good looks and good behavior of the Babies. The Show will take place at 8 o'clock in the evening, and in case the Committee cannot agree we shall act as umpire, and shall also use our prerogative to kiss all the prettiest babies presented for premium. There have been 99 babies added to the population of this town during the last year, and we shall be disappointed if we do not see a large number present on that interesting occasion.

**LARGE PIG.**—Samuel Perry of Belcher-town, sold to Col. Wm. McElwain of this town, the present week, a pig 17 months old, which weighed when dressed, 583 lbs. A liberal piece of the said pig accompanied the above fact, which was evidence uncontroverted that the hog was well fattened.

**THORNDIKE.**—Thomas Francis and Henry Parsons, both young men, were up before Justice Collins one day last week for drunkenness. The charge being proved to the satisfaction of the Justice, they were fined each \$1 and costs.

**THE HAMPTON EAST ASSOCIATION OF CONG.**—clergymen will meet on Tuesday the 31st inst., at 2 P. M., at the house of Rev. Mr. Bel-den, in this village.

**MOSSON.**—Ira F. Andrews was up before Justice F. S. Smith, last Saturday, for drunkenness. The charge was proved, and Andrews was sent to the House of Correction for thirty days.

**THE PESTILENCE.**—The official reports show that the yellow fever, which prevailed so extensively in New Orleans, last summer, destroyed one out of every ten of the total population of the city, and one out of four of the unmaelinated. This is worse than the great plague in London, in 1665 which only destroyed one out of 13 1/2.

**THE MAINE LAW** is much required at Washington. A correspondent of the Herald states, that "an average drinking man in Washington does not consume less than from fifteen to twenty gallons of brandy and water, coddles, or what not, per day! Don't start at this enormous statistic—it is below the truth."

**Mrs. Douglas**, who was convicted at the last term of the court at Norfolk, for instructing negroes to read and write, contrary to law, was sentenced on Tuesday to one month's imprisonment in the city jail, which sentence was immediately carried into execution.

**LARGE HOGS.**—A Vermontor brought to Holyoke 675 lbs of pork, all of one hog, and sold it there at 8c the pound, \$54.

One man in Sunderland, as related in the Amherst Express, sold a sow and her pigs for \$180; another man sold the pigs of two sows, at seven weeks old, for \$100; and the pigs of another sow were worth \$50 at the same age.

A difficulty occurred at Honolulu, on the 25th of October last, between Addison Somes and John Hinchfield, petty officers on board the U. S. ship Portsmouth, which resulted in the death of the latter. Somes was bound over for his trial in January, for manslaughter, by the Court.

**CORRUPT SOCIETY.**—A recent murder trial in San Francisco the district attorney stated to the jury that twelve hundred murders had been committed in that city and county within the last four years, and that only one man had been convicted before a jury.

**FIRE.**—Col. S. S. Howland's barn in Gill, together with two cows, a yoke of oxen, one horse, eighteen tons of hay and one hundred bushels of corn, was destroyed by fire on Friday night. The loss is estimated at \$600, of which \$300 fall upon the Conway Mutual. The mischief is attributed to an incendiary.

A new town is in contemplation by the citizens of Globe Village, westerly part of Southbridge, and of those in the easterly part of Surbridge, comprising a population of about 2,000.

**WHAT WE ARE COMING TO.**—Rev T. L. Harris, at a recent meeting of believers in the spiritual rappings, declared in his belief, that this continent is destined to be inhabited by a grand clairvoyant nation.

A Catholic Church in process of erection in Ware, is now raised and partly covered.







## POETRY.

Building on the Sand.

BY ELIZA COOK.

'T is well to woo, 't is good to wed,  
For so the world hath done  
Since myrtils grew and roses blew  
And morning brought the sun.

But have a care ye young and fair—  
Be sure ye pledge with truth;  
Be certain that your love will wear  
Beyond the days of youth.

For, if we give not heart to heart;  
As well as hand to hand;  
You 'll find you've played the unwise part  
And 'built upon the sand.'

'T is well to save, 't is well to have  
A goodly store of gold,  
And lead enough of the shining stuff—  
For charity is cold.

But place not all your hope and trust  
In what the deep mine brings;  
We cannot live with yellow dust,  
Unmixed with purer things.

And he who piles up wealth alone,  
Will often have to stand  
Beside his coffin chest, and own  
'T is 'built upon the sand.'

'T is good to speak in kindly guise,  
And soothe where'er we can;  
Fair speech should bind the human mind,  
And love link man to man.

But stay not at the gentle words;  
Let deeds with language dwell;  
The one who scatters starving birds  
Should scatter crumbs as well.

### Railroad Lyrics.

Air.—"Comin' Thro' the Rye."

If an engine meet an engine  
'Comin' round a curve,  
If they smash track and tender,  
What do they deserve?  
Not a penny paid to any,  
So far as we observe,  
But all acquit the engineer,  
When 'comin' round a curve.'

If an engine meet a steamer  
'Comin' through the draw,  
If they crush or drown the public,  
Need we go to law?  
If the engineer was careless—  
Praps he's rather raw—  
They don't discharge an honest fellow,  
'Comin' through the draw.'

If a steamer chase a steamer,  
'Runnin' up to time,  
If they burst their pipes and,  
Where's the mighty cry,  
Should the Jury in a fury,  
Make them pay one dime,  
Or send the officers to prison,  
'Runnin' up to time.'

If they main or kill a body,  
Or a body's wife,  
Need a body sue a body,  
For baggage, limb or life?  
If you sue for damages,  
For pay for what you lost,  
You get a broken neck or leg,  
And have to meet the cost.

REPLY.—"If I were so unlucky," said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly, by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman who was in the company, calmly replied: "You think differently, sir, from your father."

The propriety of charging for the publication of marriage notices, has been a subject of discussion by the newspapers for some time past. The Editorial Convention recently held at Elmira, adopted the following, which we have no hesitation in adopting as our rule:

7th. That no price be established for inserting marriages, but that publishers, like Clergymen, leave the amount of compensation to the liberality of the bridegroom, which we feel assured will be regulated according to the estimation he places upon his spouse.

God may have made all men free and equal, but I know not that he has ever promised to keep them so.

The only rational liberty is that which is born of subjection reared in the fear of God and love of man, and made courageous in the defence of a trust and the prosecution of a duty.

The apprehension of evil is many times worse than the evil itself; and the ill a man fears he shall suffer in the very fear of them.

A new and splendid Catholic Church is to be erected in Rochester, N. Y., next season. It is to be built of stone with stained glass windows, and in the imposing architecture of olden times.

THE FEMALE CHARACTER.—Dr. Spring says that neatness and taste are peculiarly ornamental to female character. In a female, particularly, they well deserve the name of virtues; for without them, whatever may be her excellence, she has none that will be honored and acknowledged. A woman may be industrious and economical; she may possess a well-cultivated and richly-furnished mind, but, destitute of neatness and taste, depresses rather than elevates the character of her sex—and poisons instead of purifying the fountain of domestic and public happiness.

A SENSITIVE INQUIRY.—When we reflect that every mother has children of surprising genius it is a matter of serious inquiry where all the ordinary men come from who cross our path in every day life.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. A. BAILEY,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
(Nassau Block).

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

**JAMES G. ALLEN,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts.  
Office in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store.  
Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5—3m.

**STEPHEN NEEDHAM,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
(Successor to T. C. Denecke).

Garments made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand.  
May 28. 1y5

**J. S. BAILEY,**  
DEALER IN

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices. Job work done promptly and in the best manner.  
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 67f

**H. F. MILLER,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Shop in Barton's Block,  
MONSON, MASS.

**F. T. WALLACE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building.  
April 1, 1852. 50f

**F. J. Wassum,**  
DRAPER AND TAILOR,  
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

An excellent assortment of Cloths and trimmings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order.  
Palmer, July 30, 1853. 14f

**Time is Money.**

THUS said Doct. Franklin, and it is as true now as ever that, "He who saves time saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use of the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore but little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless an article which is working its way into every community, and when once known, is used in preference to almost any other soap, and is recommended to the public as having among others, the following superlatives over most soap.

1st. It requires no more than half the quantity to do the same work.  
2d. It saves nearly half the time and labor in washing.  
3d. It costs no more than the best family soap.

4th. Nothing enters into its composition that will injure the most delicate fabric.  
5th. It does not chafe or injure the hands like many soaps, but on the contrary is softening and healing and will cure cracked or chapped hands. One trial will convince the most skeptical of its superlatives.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Depot village) and is for sale by the box at the Factory, and at retail in most of the Stores in this vicinity, and is known as the "Kaolean Soap," "McCord's Family Soap," &c., &c.

W. McCORD & Co.,  
Palmer, Mass.  
Factory near the Church.  
Certificate.

I have examined McCord's Kaolean Soap practically, and am well acquainted with the properties of the ingredients used in the manufacture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it superior for washing to any other soap now in use. It contains nothing that will injure the most delicate fabric.

SAMUEL TRUESDELL, Chemist,  
New York City.

Person wishing to purchase the right to manufacture the above soap, should address S. H. Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to make sales of territory and execute all needful papers.

W. McCORD, Patentee.  
Palmer, June 4. 71f

**Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!**

J. BOWLES has just received large additional stock of Men's & Women's Boots, Shoes, Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, of the best quality and styles, for sale low for Cash.

Please call and examine.  
Nassau Block, No. 1. sept 24f.

**Protection from Fire.**

THE Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, with a Capital of \$300,000 will insure most kinds of Property on the most reasonable terms.

This is a Stock Company, and in a prosperous condition. The rates are nearly as low as those of Mutual Companies, where Notes are required, on which assessments are frequently made.—Those who get insured in this office are subject to neither of these inconveniences.  
G. M. FISK, Agt.  
Palmer, Sept. 18th, 1852. 22f.

**Letter Envelopes.**

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack very cheap, at the Journal Office.  
Feb. 12, 1852. 34f

**Billet Paper.**

JUST received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap at the Journal Office.

**Commercial Note Paper.**

JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.  
Feb. 12, 1852. 31f

**Wedding and Visiting Cards.**

THE publisher of the Journal has recently purchased a neat and beautiful style of type for printing Wedding and Visiting Cards, and can furnish a pack at 15 minutes notice.

**NEW RAISINS!** English Currants! Preserved Citron, &c., for sale by  
Nov. 19, 1853. WHITNEY & CO.

**CROCKERY and GLASS WARE,** Fluid Lamps, Lanterns, &c., &c.  
WHITNEY & CO.



## HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

THIS Preparation, which has been need during the last sixteen years with the most signal success, is now, for the first time, presented to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the proprietors of medicine are flooding the community, through the press, with testimonials in favor of their respective preparations, the subscriber deems it a duty which he owes to suffering humanity to present this also, for the consideration of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be able to say, that the efficacy of this INVALUABLE compound has never been surpassed in the treatment of

CANCERS, CANKER, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, KING'S EVIL, SCALD HEAD, FEVER SORES, SCURVY, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.

and those affections generally which originate in a depraved state of the blood.

The benefit derived from its proper application (see directions) must be permanent, from the fact that it acts with great power upon the seat of the disease the morbid matter accumulated in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from the system. But while it acts with great power and certainty in the removal of humors generally, its efficacy is the most satisfactorily demonstrated in the cure of Cancers and Fever Sores.

It is well known that when the blood becomes so impure as to produce disease in these forms, the patient is supposed to be beyond the restoring power of medicine.

Those who may be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Cancers or Fever Sores, need only make a fair trial of the Syrup following rigidly the directions, to be convinced that they are not necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject, and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a useless preparation to extort from them money for which we are not willing to give them more than an equivalent, we respectfully invite attention to the subjoined testimonials which furnish the most emphatic evidence of the truthfulness of our statements.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LADY.**

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear. A Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physicians, entirely removed by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852.

Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years since, I was the subject of much suffering occasioned by a swelling on my breast which after a few months was pronounced by eminent Physicians, a Cancer, and one which they could not encourage me to hope could be cured. Deriving no benefit from their prescriptions, and hearing of your invaluable specific for cancerous affections, I commenced taking the Syrup, and soon began to feel its beneficial effects. Encouraged by the success of the Syrup in the incipient stages of its operation, I persevered in its use till the swelling subsided, the cancerous symptoms wholly disappeared, and my health was perfectly restored. I feel that the continuance of my life is attributable to the agency of your excellent medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best remedy for the diseases for which it is prescribed of which I have any knowledge.

HANNAH S. SPEAR.  
Most malignant Fever Sores healed and the Patient restored to health.

**ASTONISHING CURE!!**

Worcester, Sept. 1, 1851.

I send you my testimony in favor of your Cancer and Canker Syrup. It has effected by the blessing of God attending its administration, the greatest cure that ever came to my knowledge.

My son was afflicted with Fever Sores to such a degree that for four months his life was despaired of, when I was informed that Zebra Howard, of Randolph Mass., could cure him. I immediately sent for him, and in three days after he came the boy began to recover, and continued to improve till his sores were completely healed, since which he has enjoyed good health as could be desired. I heartily recommend the Syrup to a great many persons since, who are also ready to give their testimony in its favor. Of all medicines of which I have any knowledge, I regard this, for the diseases for which it is recommended, as the best. I could write all day, and not tell half I feel in relation to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May God speed you in your work, and succeed your efforts to alleviate human suffering.

MARION EATON.  
Scientific Testimony.

To the Public. A Card: By a Druggist.

Randolph, April 12, 1852.

I know the ingredients which compose Howard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, and am acquainted with the formula for its preparation. It is purely vegetable in its nature, containing no material or mineral substances, and is composed of such vegetables only as possess great Alterative properties. It is an excellent remedy for those diseases for which the Proprietor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it to the afflicted.

ZENAS SNOW, Druggist and Chemist.

Having presented the above statements and testimonials, we assure the afflicted that the certificates (which have been selected from many in our possession) are Genuine; of which, if they have any doubt, they are desired to communicate with the individuals over whose signatures they are published and their suspicions will soon be removed.

The genuine is prepared and sold by D. HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. For sale also by REDDING & CO. 8 STATE ST. BOSTON, General Agents; and retailed by Agents throughout the country.

Circulars furnished gratuitously by Agents when desired.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5.00 for six bottles. A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again.

For sale in Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

**Coffin Plates**  
SHROUDS, Caps &c on hand, or furnished at short notice by  
A. BLODGETT.

Union Block, Palmer Depot.

## STATIONERY, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES.

ALSO,  
**FANCY GOODS,**  
In great variety, for sale by

**ELIHU GEER,**  
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

THE Store of the Subscriber will be weekly replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of

Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers; White, Buff & Enamelled Envelopes; Paper Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany & Leather Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Paper Mache Portfolios, From 37 1/2 cts. to \$5.00 each;

All styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnaies; Wallets and Pocket Books;

Steel, Silk and Kid Purse; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Parfums' Unrivalled Cologne;

Bridal, Glove & Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes, Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Violon, Iron, Tin and India Rubber Toys;

Pearl & Ivory Tablets;

Crying Babies; China, Wax and Rubber Dolls; Games too numerous to mention;

Magnets, Masks, & Magic Lanterns; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail & Lather Brushes, Gentlemen's Dressing Cases;

Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands;

All kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Harmonicas, Picknicks, Sand Toys, Tea Bells; Opera Glasses, Toilets & Traveling Glasses;

Thermometers and Barometers;

Tooth Powder, Hair Oil, Toilet & Shaving Soaps, Cheesmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards; Dice; Checkers;

Sewing Birds, six kinds, from 37 1/2 to 62 1/2 cents; Penknives, Scissors and Shears;

A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, Fifty Styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles;

The best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors, from 6 cents to \$4.00 per box; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes;

Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates; A large assortment of Visiting & Wedding Cards; Stationery Articles in general;

Every kind of Legal & Probate Blank; Wedding Stationery and "Firm's" best quality; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries;

Ledgers, Day & Cash Books, Journals, &c. Blank Notes, Drafts, Orders, Due Bills, &c. &c. Letter Copying Presses, Books & Ink;

Mathematical Instruments; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Newspaper Files and Wires;

Mouth Glue & Mucilage; Indelible Inks; Blue, Red & Violet Inks;

Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

ALL of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than elsewhere in New England, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Particular attention given to the PAPER and ENVELOPE TRADE, at 10 STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CT., by ELIHU GEER.

Every kind and style of JOB, CARD and BOOK PRINTING, by Steam, executed as heretofore. Large additions of NEW TYPE and MACHINERY are being made this year, to the already most extensive Printing Establishment of

ELIHU GEER, 10 STATE ST.  
May, 1853. Hartford.

**GREAT CURE FOR  
DYSPEPSIA!  
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S**

**PEPSIN**

THE TRUE  
**DIGESTIVE FLUID,  
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.**

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug.

Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion, &c.

Agent.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, wholesale and retail agent.

**Coffins.**

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.

J. S. LOOMIS.  
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. 1f29

**Brushes.**

LOTH, Hair, Shaving and Tooth Brushes—a good assortment. For sale by  
A. BLODGETT.

July 2

**Embossed Envelopes.**

A NEW LOT of Card and Billet envelopes embossed and plain, of various sizes and styles, just received and for sale at the Journal Office.

## "A Splendid Remedy." DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES! The Wonder of the World! The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered! CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!!

And Coughs and Colds, the parents of that fell disease that so often brings woe to the homes of our land, vanish as if by magic, before the

**SOVEREIGN REMEDY!**

This is that which has been so long sought for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Costiveness and Consumption, and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents—and the public may be assured we shall never publish anything we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence as truth "AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

When the Lozenge is soft like a paste, it is then preferable for use, and acts beneficially on every part of the system and makes strength and vigor take the place of weakness and debility, and is admitted to be the cheapest, most efficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the afflicted. Try it faithfully. Safe for the Infant or the Invalid to use.

S. D. FULLER & CO.,  
3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Proprietors.

The Depot for Dr. Hubbard's Wild Cherry Bitters; Dr. Hubbard's Pills and Circassian Balm; Fowler's "Macaronic," a sure cure for any kind of Piles; Yankee Extract, for erasing tar, paint or grease; Dr. Cornell's Pain Expeller; a cheap variety of popular Medicines—sold cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Dealers throughout the country.

AGENTS.—A. Blodgett, Palmer; C. Bridgman & Co., Belchertown; Wm. Holbrook, Palmer; Wm. N. Packard, Thorndike; T. P. Packard, Monson; Crane & Kingsbury, Stafford Springs; Mr. Hathaway, Warren; O. F. Packard & Co., Three Rivers; L. B. Bliss, Wilbraham.  
Oct. 22—1y27.

**Dentistry.**

J. W. Elliot, having located himself in Palmer, Block, where he will devote himself to his business in all its branches.

In offering his services to the public, as a scientific and practical Dentist, he is confident that he can serve them in a manner satisfactory to themselves, and equal to any of his profession.

His full sets of Teeth adhere to the mouth in a firm yet easy manner, and give a full and natural expression to the face. For parts of sets, Teeth are selected with the utmost care to correspond with the natural teeth, and to avoid the appearance of their being artificial.

The filling of Teeth is considered by all practical Dentists to be the most difficult. In this branch his universal success recommends him, even in the most critical cases.

Dentists in neighboring towns can be supplied with mineral teeth of every variety, and gold and silver plate rolled to any thickness desired.

sept 17 22f.

**New London, Willimantic and Palmer RAILROAD.**

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1853-4.**

**LEAVE NEW LONDON, AT**  
7.30 A. M., Norwich, 8.15 and Willimantic, 8.55 A. M., connecting at Willimantic with a train from Hartford and for Hartford and Bristol; and at Palmer, for Amherst and Springfield, Albany, Worcester and Boston.

"10.30 A. M. and Norwich at 11.30 A. M. for Willimantic, connecting at Norwich with train for Worcester and Boston.

"2.00 P. M., Norwich, 2.40 and Willimantic, 3.30 P. M., connecting at Norwich with train for Worcester; at Willimantic for Hartford, and at Palmer for Springfield, Albany, Worcester and Boston.

**LEAVE PALMER, AT**  
6.00 A. M., Willimantic, 6.55 and Norwich, 7.40 A. M., connecting at Willimantic with train for Hartford and Bristol, and for Hartford and Bristol, and at Palmer, for Amherst and Springfield, Albany, Worcester and Boston.

"1.30 P. M. and Norwich at 3.10 P. M. connecting at Norwich with train for Worcester and Boston.

"Freight trains with Passenger cars attached. Through Tickets to New York via Steamers from New London, can be had at all Ticket Stations.

A discount from the fare is made to passengers purchasing Tickets.

Tickets are good only for the day and Train for which they are sold.

Through Tickets,  
From Palmer to New York via Steamer from New London, (Cabin) \$3.00,  
" " (Deck) 2.50,  
Stonington, 2.50,  
New London, WM. R. STORRS, Supt.  
New London, December 1, 1853.



# THE PALMER JOURNAL.

\$1.50 a Year, or]

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

[ \$1.25 in Advance.

VOLUME 4.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

NUMBER 41.

## THE PALMER JOURNAL;

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GORDEN M. FISK,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.—One Dollar per annum. A discount of Twenty Cents to those who pay in advance. For half a year, 50 Cents; for three months, 33 Cents. Single copies 3 Cents.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—For one square (17 lines) three weeks, one Dollar; for each subsequent insertion, twenty cents. For half a square three-fourths of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside of the paper all the time, will be charged an extra price. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

Obituary notices and, in fact, all other matter of individual interest, will be charged as advertising.

The Journal has a larger circulation in Eastern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section, to publish them in the Journal.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

## Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Thorndike, A. Murdock, Bondville, N. D. Wight, Belchertown, H. A. Longley, Collins, Depot, W. Collins, Monson, T. F. Packard, Monson, South Ferrisburgh, W. Converse, Monson, North Ferrisburgh, F. S. Smith, W. J. C. Boyer, Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting, Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse, Warren, W. H. Sessions, Palmer Centre, E. Turner.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Fortunes of a Young Girl.

A ROMANCE OF REALITY.

We find the following singular story narrated as a fact by Mr. Jony, in his "Hermit in the Provinces," a work professing to detail authentic and curious matters relating to the various provinces of France. Mr. Jony states that he received the narrative from the lips of Monsieur and Madame Dupre, who were aided in the recital by the actual letters of the heroine.

In the town of Havre de Grace, France, not many years ago, there lived an aged couple Monsieur and Madame Dupre. In themselves, these personages were worthy and respected, but circumstances of a remarkable and romantic nature, connected with their family, rendered them objects of peculiar interest, not only to their neighbors and fellow citizens, but to all who visited the town of Havre. One of the near relatives of this venerable pair was destined to a career in life such as we shall only find a parallel to in the pages of Arabian fiction.

Aline Dupre was born at Martinique in the year 1763. Her father possessed one of the best estates on the island, and spared no pains or expense in educating his daughter, whose rare qualities, both of person and mind, well merited the most careful development. At the age of fourteen, when womanly charms are almost matured in that clime, Aline was the pride of her family, and the admiration of the upper circles of the colony. In private society, no one surpassed her in vivacity of spirit; in the ball-room, the grace of her person and movements were unrivalled; and she possessed musical talents well fitted to enhance and complete the impression made by her appearance and address. Such was Aline Dupre, when an unforeseen accident gave a sudden turn to her prospects and fortunes. Excited by oppression, real or imaginary, a numerous band of negroes escaped from their masters and spread the most serious alarm over the whole island. Profiting by the scantiness of military force stationed there at the time, these runaway committed various outrages and made threatening demonstrations at many different points, calling everywhere upon their fellow slaves to join their standard.

None of the negroes in the employ of M. Dupre had acceded to the insurgent band; but the station of that gentleman, and the high opinion entertained of his talents and activity, caused him to be pitched upon as the leader of the militia raised for the suppression of the mutineers. M. Dupre filled with energy and success the duty entrusted to him. The fugitives were surrounded and captured, but only after a desperate struggle in which M. Dupre received a mortal injury. He survived it long enough to permit him to receive from France the cross of St. Louis, which the Governor of the colony, the Marquis de Bouille, had requested for him. Soon after receiving

this reward, M. Dupre died, recommending with his last breath his daughter Aline and his only son to the care of the Governor.

The Marquis de Bouille did not neglect the charge committed to him. It had been the purpose of the late M. Dupre to place his family where he had a small property, and where various members of this family were settled. In the view of completing the education of Aline and her brother, and in the hope of seeing them established there for life. The Governor of Martinique determined to fulfill the wishes of their father in this respect. Finding the young Dupre, who was a year or two older than Aline, to have an inclination for a military life, the Marquis arranged that he should go to France and enter the regiment of Bouillon; while the sister was to be placed for a time in the seminary of St. Cyr, the highest institution then existing for persons of her sex. Aline and her brother accordingly embarked in a vessel bound for France. That vessel, however, never reached its destination. Its fate remained unknown for seven years, at the end of which time a letter containing details concerning it was received by some of the friends of the Dupre family residing in France. This individual was a young lady who had spent some years of her youth in Martinique, and had been the playmate and dear friend of young Aline. The letter alluded to was delivered by the ambassador of a great power, and it was from his sovereign—his crowned queen. That queen was Aline Dupre! The strange vicissitudes which placed Aline in this position were detailed in the communication to her friend, nearly as follows:—

The vessel which bore the brother and sister, intended to land on the western coast of France, reached the Straits of Gibraltar in safety. Soon afterwards, however, when the passengers, attracted by the beauty of evening in that latitude, had assembled in a group on deck, an old negro in attendance on Aline, pointed out a dark spot in the sea at a distance. The captain was present at the moment, and was observed to grow pale as he turned his eyes on the object pointed out, but he made no remark, and the passengers retired for the night. In the morning they found nothing but bustle and alarm on board. The vessel was pursued by a swift-sailing Algerine corsair, of a size which almost rendered it hopeless for a petty merchantman to attempt any resistance. Nevertheless, the crew took their arms, resolved to sell their liberty dearly. The pirates were not long in coming up and boarding, and as might have been supposed, soon overpowered all opposition.

Aline had kept close beside her brother, determined to perish with him if he fell, and when the capture took place, she was bound with him to the same chain. This association greatly lightened her sufferings on the occasion, but it did not last long. When the corsair reached the court of Algiers, an order was issued for the conveyance of all the male prisoners ashore, and the retention of the females. The language spoken around was unintelligible to Aline, but she soon became sensible of the intended separation. Her agony was dreadful at the moment; the past mishap seemed insignificant in comparison with this crowing ill. She fell on her knees before the barbarians of the vessel, and used every entreaty; by words and gestures, which might have a chance of moving them to permit her to accompany her brother. Her tears and imploring looks fully expressed the meaning which her language could not convey, but they were totally disregarded, and her brother was hurried off with his companions. All hope seemed to depart with him, and Aline fell down in a swoon.

Her insensibility, at least a partial extent, was of long continuance; every return of the powers of reflection serving only to renew her grief and throw her back into a state of lethargy which rendered her helpless to all around her. Zare, the old negro, meanwhile watched over her with incessant care. When Aline regained something like composure she found herself on board a different vessel, and again upon the open sea. Zare informed her that she had been purchased by an Armenian merchant, and was now on the way to Smyrna, whence, after taking on board some Circassians, Georgian captives, Achmet, as the merchant was called, intended to proceed to Constantinople. Zare likewise added, that Achmet seemed to take a strong interest in her restoration to health. This last piece of intelligence was anything but pleasing to the poor captive; and her mind was so heavily oppressed with a foreboding dread of the fate that seemed to await her, that she resolved to escape from it at the cost of her life. No other way of effecting this object was in her power save that of starving herself. For two days she maintained this determination; and was already beginning to feel her strength diminishing, when some proceedings on the part of Zare changed altogether the train of her thoughts. The

old negro, like many of her race, affected the power of reading the cards, or of telling fortunes, and she artfully led her languid mistress to express a wish to know what would be her brother's fate, the subject ever uppermost in her thoughts. Zare used the opportunity given to her most dexterously. Consulting the cards, she assumed, after a time, an aspect of great joy. 'Your brother shall yet be free and great! The cards declare it— and by you—by you—shall he be saved!' The suggestion of such a possibility made an instantaneous and striking impression upon Aline, and raised in her mind a new course of action. She resolved to desist from her abstinence and preserve her life, in the hope that whatever might be her own fate, she might yet have it in her power to alleviate the sufferings of her brother.

When the vessel arrived at Smyrna, it chanced that while Achmet was getting on board his other captives, he met the French Consul in society, and mentioned his having with him a beautiful slave of French descent. The Consul immediately requested to see her, and after some difficulty this was accomplished. On seeing Aline, Monsieur L.—generously offered to purchase her from the Armenian and set her at liberty.

'My brother,' said Aline, 'will you set him, too, at liberty?'

'Alas!' said the Consul, 'that is not possible. How could he now be found out? The intervention of the Sultan alone, I fear, could avail to discover his retreat and procure his freedom.'

'The Sultan!' replied Aline; and for a few moments she remained in thought. 'Well,' continued she, at length, 'I cannot and will not, since such is the case, accept of liberty myself.'

The Consul pressed her to alter her resolution, but the generous girl held firmly by the purpose. The slight hope which existed of her finding in Constantinople some means of liberating the poor captive of Algiers, kept her fixed in the determination of remaining with Achmet. It seemed to her as if some secret power urged her onward to the Turkish capital.

But, as she sailed thither, doubts and fears took possession of her mind. Her whole chance of success was founded on her personally seeing the Sultan, Abdul Hamud, or some great courier from whom she might beg the life and liberty of her brother; but she remembered, and shuddered to remember, that she might become the purchased slave of some rich but obscure Turk, and might be shut out forever from the light of day, among strangers. With these thoughts in her mind, she proceeded to the presence of Achmet, and assuming a firm and bold air, she said:—

'Armenian, your fortune and mine are now in your hands. If I have observed aright, you do not confound me with these poor, ignorant slaves, who have bodies and no souls. Such as these subjugate the eyes, but not the heart. My character is different from theirs, and so will my destiny be. It will be a high one—your fortune shall rise with it. Introduce me to the presence of the Sultan, and depend on my eternal gratitude.'

Achmet seemed to be struck with these words and the confident tone in which they were uttered. His manner assumed a semblance of respect very unusual between master and slave, and he expressed his intention of gratifying the wishes of Aline, if possible. Accordingly, when the vessel entered the port of Constantinople, and the party were conveyed to the house of Achmet, he showed his intentions by bringing her one of the richest dresses to be found in the city, this being a proper preliminary step, as he thought, to the execution of his design. But Aline declined assuming the garb, and contented herself with one of the most simple kind. To his surprise the Armenian was compelled to admit that her appearance was more captivating without than with the rich attire obtained for her.

Though Achmet seemed desirous of fulfilling her wishes, day after day passed away without any approach of that event on which Aline rested every hope of procuring her brother's liberation. At last, however, Achmet announced that it was impossible for himself to introduce his beautiful slave to the presence of the Sultan in any way. 'But do not despond,' said he; 'I have sold you, along with Zare, to Isaac-Aga, son of the old chief of the old guard. He has promised to place you in the way of seeing the Sultan.' Aline at first thought she was being deceived by false promises—but such was not the case. Isaac-Aga was faithful to his word, and Aline obtained her wish. She was brought before the Sultan. It is needless to linger long on the issue. The skill of Aline in music was exerted to charm Abdul Hamud, and not in vain. It was not long ere his passion for the accomplished captive grew so deep and strong that he made her his legitimate wife; and she had also the pleasure of embracing her brother, liberated by the Sultan's orders from the slave chains of Algiers.—Under the title of Sultana Valide, Aline outlived Abdul Hamud, to whom she bore

the Sultan Mahmoud. Mahmoud did not immediately succeed his father, but lived in seclusion during the intervening reigns of Selim and Mustapha. The civilized spirit of Mahmoud may, in past, be traced to the instructions of his mother, the Sultana Valide. She discovered the retreat of her relatives in France, and, as has been said, sent them letters, which were accompanied by magnificent presents. M. and Madame Dupre, the aged pair described as residing at Havre de Grace, were her uncle and aunt, who shared liberally of her bounty. The Sultana Valide died in 1817, at the age of fifty-four.

## Never Treat Religion Lightly.

Impress your mind with a reverence for all that is sacred. Let no wantonness of youthful spirits, no complacency with the temperant mirth of others, ever betray you into profane sallies. Besides the guilt that is thereby incurred, nothing gives a more odious appearance of petulance and presumption to youth, than the reflection of having treated religion with levity. Instead of being an evidence of superior understanding, it discovers a pert and shallow mind, which, vain of the first spattering of knowledge, presumes to make light of what the rest of mankind revere. At the same time you are not to imagine that when you are exhorted to be religious, you are called upon to be more formal and solemn in your manners, than others of the same years, or to erect yourself into supercilious reprovers of those around.

The spirit of true religion breathes gentleness and kindness. It is social, kind, cheerful—far removed from that gloom and illiberal superstition which clouds the brow, sharpens the temper, dejects and teaches men to fit themselves for another world by neglecting the concerns of this. Let your religion, on the contrary, connect preparation for heaven with an honorable discharge of the great and onerous duties of this life. Of such religion, discover on every proper occasion that you are not ashamed; but avoid making any unnecessary ostentation of it before the world.—*Rel. Herald.*

## A Mother's Soliloquy.

'Tis mine. Bound to me by a tie that death cannot sever. That little heart shall never dwell with pleasure, or dash with pain, without a quick response from mine. I am the centre of its little world; its very life depends on my faithful care. It is my sweet duty to deck those simple limbs, to poise that tiny, trembling foot; yet stay! My duty ends not here! A soul looks forth from those blue eyes! An undying spirit, that shall plume its wings for a ceaseless flight, by my own erring hand.

The hot blood of anger may not poison the font whence it draws its life, or the lusty word escape my lip, in that pure presence. Wayward, passionate, impulsive: how shall I approach it, but with a hush upon my spirit and a silent prayer.

Oh, careless sentinel, slumber not at thy post of its trusting innocence!

Oh, reckless sower of the seed! let not the tares spring up!

Oh, unskillful helmsman! how shalt thou pilot that little bark o'er life's tempestuous sea, safely to the eternal shore!

'Tis ours!

A father bends proudly over that little cradle! A father's love! how strong! how true! Oh, not so tender as hers, whose heart that babe hath lain beneath!

Fit me for the holy trust, oh, Good Shepherd, or fold it early to thy loving bosom!—*Fanny Fern.*

FATHER AND SON.—Two of the best lawyers of Boston occupy this position to each other. They have both their oddities of manner, and they are alike distinguished for a certain dry humor. One day the son was driving out his papa, at two-forty speed, and was thus remonstrated with by the senior:

'Bill, what do you drive so like Jehu for?'

'Do you happen to know, sir,' demanded the fast young gentleman, 'Who Jehu was?'

'No, sir, I do not! Who was he?'

'Jehu was the son of Nimshi, sir!'

On another occasion, the son, on entering the door of the paternal mansion, was snapped at by his favorite dog, which was laying on the mat just inside. He gave the animal a kick which caused him to howl fearfully.

'Bill!' exclaimed the old gentleman, 'what are you kicking that dog for?'

'He bit me, sir.'

'He didn't bite you, sir.'

'Then I didn't kick him, sir!'

A melting sermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation were weeping, except one man, who begged to be excused, as he belonged to another church.

The man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow,' complains that it is hard times just now, when the mercury is getting down towards the zeros.

## Thy Will be Done.

Searcher of hearts, from mine erase,  
All thoughts that should not be,  
And in its deepest recess trace  
My gratitude to Thee!

Hearer of prayer! Oh guide aright  
Each word and deed of mine;  
Life's battle teach me how to fight,  
And be the victory Thine.

Giver of all! for every good  
In the Redeemer came;  
For raiment, shelter, and for food,  
I thank Thee for His name.

Father, Son and Holy Ghost!  
Thou glorious Three in One!  
Thou knowest best what I need most,  
And let thy will be done.

## The Boon.

There is a boon I crave,  
More precious far than fame,  
Or glory's wreaths, that wave  
Around the warrior's name.

When in the dark and stormy night,  
Oppressed with anxious fears,  
The seaman views the beacon-light,  
Then joy his visage wears.

So if light grow dark as night,  
This boon of heavenly love,  
With its pure and holy light,  
Can all the gloom remove.

## Sleigh-riding with a Widow.

Snow had fallen; the young of the village got up a grand sleighing party to a country tavern at some distance, and the interesting widow Lambkin sat in the same sleigh, and under the same tulle as myself.

'Oh! oh! don't,' she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, enticing me by the arm, and turning her veiled face toward me, while her little eyes twinkled through the moon-light.

'Don't what?' I asked, 'I'm not doing anything.'

'Well! I thought you were going to take toll! I replied Mrs. Lambkin.

'What's that?' said I.

'How?' exclaimed the widow, her clear laugh ringing out above the music of the bells. 'Mr. Bridges pretends he don't know what toll is.'

'I should I don't, then,' I said, laughing in turn.

'Don't know that gentlemen when they go on a sleighing party claim a kiss as toll when they cross a bridge? Well, I never!'

When next we came to a bridge and I claimed toll, the struggles of the widow to hold the veil were not sufficient to tear it, and some how when the veil was removed, her face was turned directly towards my own, and in the glittering of the moonlight the horse trotted on himself; toll was taken for the first time in his life, by Mr. Bridges.

Soon we came to a bridge, but the widow said it was no use to resist, and she paid up as we reached it without a struggle.

'But you won't take toll for every arch, will you, Mr. Bridges?' she asked.

To which the only reply was a practical affirmative to the question. Did you ever, reader, sleigh-ride with a widow, and take toll at the bridges?

## First Step to Ruin.

'My first step to ruin,' exclaimed a wretched youth, as he lay tossing from side to side, on the straw bed in one corner of a prison; 'My first step to ruin was going a fishing on the Sabbath. I knew it was wrong, for my mother taught me better, my Bible taught me better. I did not believe them, but I did not think it would come to this!'

Perhaps he said—it is too pleasant to be cooped up in a church. What harm is there in taking a stroll in the woods? What harm in taking my fishing tackle and sitting on the bank to fish?

What harm! Why the harm is that God is disobeyed, who says, 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' The moment a youth determines to have his own way, preferring his own pleasures before God's will, that moment he lets go his rudder, his compass, his chart; nothing but God's Word can guide you over the ocean of life. Give that up, you are bewildered, you are drifting, you will be lost.

When any man speaks ill of us, we are to make use of it as a caution, without troubling ourselves at the calumny. He is in a wretched case that values himself upon other people's opinions, and depends upon their judgment for the peace of his life.

One unquiet, perverse disposition, distempers the peace and unity of a whole family, in society, as one jarring instrument will spoil a whole concert.

Somebody says that cream upon milk is the only article which has not risen of late.

Drinking water neither nudes a man sick, nor in debt, nor petulant, nor his wife a widow.

## A Sailor's Dream.

Captain N—of the United States Navy, a highly meritorious officer, was ordered, in the year 1819, to take out the flag-ship to the West Indies. (It was I believe, the Constellation.) At the island of St. Thomas, several of our vessels of war were to rendezvous; and Com. Perry would there come on board the Constellation, and take the command of the squadron, for the purpose of scouring the pirates from the haunts they infested.

Perry had sailed a short time before in the corvette John Adams. Capt. N. sailed on slowly, annoyed by head winds and detained by calms. One night he dreamed he was standing on his quarter deck admiring the view of sea and sky, when he suddenly observed that sort of confusion at the gangway which announces the arrival of a visitor. He looked in that direction, and saw advancing, Capt. Gordon, who had died some years before in the Mediterranean service.

He felt, as we usually do, when we dream of the departed, a consciousness that they are dead, yet no surprise to see them alive and performing all the actions of living men—discrepancies that dreams alone can reconcile. Gordon politely saluted him, and then inquired 'whether he was bound?' Capt. N. answered, 'I am going out as Perry's captain, who will hoist his flag on board at St. Thomas.' 'No,' said Capt. Gordon, 'that you must not expect to see, for Perry now belongs to my squadron; look round, and you will be convinced.' He then pointed over the side of the ship.

Capt. N. looked in the direction designated, and saw what appeared to be an island, with a town and fort; flags of various vessels and of the fort were hoisted half-mast high; minute guns were firing; a vessel lay out in the road, at a distance from the land, also with marks of mourning;—presently, two or three boats shot into view from the side of the vessel nearest the land, containing officers, and rowed slowly by with muffled oars; then another boat with music and muffled drums, playing a dead march; and muffled all, came a boat with a coffin, covered with black, a military hat and sword lying on it, and surrounded by several officers, seemingly in deep grief; he saw the procession glide with measured strokes towards the town, and plainly heard the mingled sounds of bells ringing, music playing, and the cannon firing.

He continued looking, lost in anxiety and wonder, when some accidental noise in the ship aroused him from his sleep. He felt his mind so strongly impressed with this awful dream, that sleep was impossible; he lay restless till the morning; he then assembled his officers, and told them all the particulars—for sailors are proverbially superstitious—they agreed to put down the day of the month, &c.

After a few days more sailing they made the island of St. Thomas, where lay the corvette John Adams—a boat soon put off from her, when they were informed that Commodore Perry had died on board, of yellow fever, and been actually buried on shore with a procession of boats and on the very day of the month on which Capt. N.—had had the wonderful dream.

I may have made some unimportant errors in this account of time or place, as it was told to me seven or eight years ago; but my memory as to the essentials is correct and I believe I tell it, (without any attempt at making a fine story,) exactly as Capt. N.—told it himself to me.

A COLD IN HIS HEAD.—We are often times amused by the ludicrous sound and perversion of words when spoken by a man with a cold that effects the voice as connected with the nasal organ, commonly called a 'cold in the head.' An instance of this kind came under our notice a few days since, with most amusing effect. A man went into a store and asked the clerk:—

'Where is Bulberry street?'

'Bulberry street?' said the clerk, 'don't know of a street by that name; better look in the directory.'

The man with the cold, looked in the directory, and running his finger down the M's stopped at the words 'Mulberry street,' and said:—

'Why, there it is now: Bulberry street.'

The clerk answered, 'That it looked like Mulberry street.'

'I know you said Bulberry street—but I didn't,' said the clerk.

'I did say Bulberry street!' said the man with the cold, getting red in the face.—I said Bulberry street!'

'So you did—Bulberry street.'

The man with a cold in his head indignantly left the store, saying something about a clumsy impenitent puppy!—*Boston Times.*

Why do reptiles multiply so rapidly? Because there are so many adders among them.

A great deal is said about 'screw' ships in the Navy; but whenever did a vessel get on without its crew?



Friday, Jan. 20.—In the Senate on motion of Mr. Warren, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of introducing the plurality system into all municipal elections.

House.—The Committee on Accounts reported that the whole expense of reporting and printing the debates of the late Constitutional Convention, would amount to \$32,000. The report was made on an order of the 16th instant, and was laid on the table.

Saturday.—But little business of special interest was done in either branch. In the Senate a Committee was appointed on the liquor law, and in the House, a petition was received from the selectmen of the town of Barre and of certain citizens of that of Brainerd for leave to loan the credit of their respective towns to the Barre & North Brookfield Railroad.

Monday.—In the Senate an order was introduced directing an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the usury laws. Several constitutional amendments were also suggested and referred to the special committee.

In the House, numerous petitions of local character were presented. Mr. Clapp of Boston offered a preamble and order concerning ocean revery postage, which, after a brief commendatory address by the speaker, was adopted, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Tuesday.—In the Senate an excellent order of inquiry was offered by Mr. Bugbee of Worcester, that the Committee on Railroads consider the expediency of providing that railroad corporations now existing, or which may hereafter be incorporated, shall be required to raise their bridges and beams of bridges underneath which their trains may pass, to a height sufficiently elevated to clear the heads of their brakemen when standing erect on the tops of the highest freight cars run over their roads, and that a law authorizing said companies to make such improvements be enacted.

In the House, sundry petitions were presented for acts of incorporation and the increase of Banking capital.

On motion Mr. Pond, of Boston, submitted an order, which was adopted, that the Committee on Railroads and Canals consider the propriety of enacting a general law furnishing better security for the lives of persons traveling upon railroads.

Wednesday.—In the Senate, an order, offered by Mr. Alvord, of Franklin, was adopted, that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to consider the expediency of amending the laws relating to the election of County Commissioners, so that in each county, with the exception of Suffolk and Nantucket, one such officer shall be elected each year.

In the House, Mr. Tuttle, of Lowell, moved a reconsideration of the vote accepting the report, inexpedient, &c., relative to the election of Representatives by a plurality of votes. Placed in the orders of the day.

Thursday.—In the Senate Bills passed to be engrossed:—To authorize the pilgrim society in Plymouth to hold additional real estate concerning the Elliot fire insurance company in Boston.

House.—On motion of Mr. Cook of Chester, the committee on judiciary were instructed to enquire whether any further legislation is necessary as to the punishment of the crime of seduction; and also as to the expediency of a more effectual civil remedy against the seducer.

**A BABY SHOW IN GEORGIA.**—Since the projects of hen-shows, canary shows, horse shows, and various other shows have been brought to a practical reality in various parts of the country, the newspapers have from time to time amused themselves by proposing "Baby-Shows." The matter has not, however, ended in a joke. The committee of the State Agricultural Society of Georgia, to whom was referred the subject of encouragement to domestic products, have offered the following list of premiums: First premium, silver pitcher, \$50, for the handsomest and finest babe two years old; second premium, silver pitcher \$25, for the handsomest and finest babe one year old; third premium, silver goblet, \$10, for the handsomest and finest babe six months old. All children entered for premiums must be clad in garments made of none but domestic fabrics.

**THE ABUSES OF DIVORCE.**—The facility by which divorces may be obtained in some of the Western States is notorious, and, if continued, cannot fail to result, as the population grows denser and their habits more luxurious, in melancholy consequences to society. A correspondent of the Tribune writes from a village in Indiana, that in that village lives a mother who has been divorced from her husband and bears another name, and whose two daughters are each divorced wives—one of them having obtained her bill while her husband lay on his death-bed; while in the same village resides a man who has two wives living (one of them divorced), and these wives are mother and daughter!

**HANDSOME PRESENT.**—The Congregational Church in Wilbraham paid Rev. J. D. Bowers a pastoral visit on the 11th inst. They presented him with a small peck called "sugar loaf," strewn over with "mint drops" to the amount of \$50. He also received a beautiful purse, containing \$40, and a collection was taken up, raising the whole amount to \$100. All this was in addition to several other valuable gifts.

**KILLED.**—The evening train from Boston over the Dedham Branch road on Thursday evening, last week, ran upon a man named Patrick Dolan, who was walking on the track. From appearances it is supposed that Dolan was caught by the cowcatcher and dragged a distance of nearly two miles. When his body was discovered it was entirely lifeless. He belonged in Roxbury, where he leaves a wife and two or three children.

**Jefferson Hill of Ware,** has taken the contract for building the new county road from West Brookfield to Ware. The road was let for \$7,545, and is 840 rods long, being about nine dollars, ninety-eight cents and a fraction per rod.

A new church has been organized in Staffordville, Ct.

**The War in Europe.**  
The aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey is anything but favorable to peace. The Emperor of Russia now entirely rejects the proposed Conference at Vienna, and refuses to recognize the right of European intervention between Russia and Turkey.

France is preparing to send seventy thousand soldiers into Turkey, and it is stated that the same Government has called upon Austria to co-operate with the efforts being made to preserve the equilibrium of Europe. The allied fleets have been ordered into the Black Sea, to prevent a repetition of attacks upon the ships of Turkey.

The Turks are almost to a man for war, discountenancing every indication which their Government gives of listening to proposals of peace. At Constantinople, recently, there was a threatened riot in consequence of the Government manifesting a disposition to regard new propositions for negotiations with favor. It became necessary to land troops from the English and French ships to preserve the peace.

On the Danube there are indications of an early resumption of hostilities. The opening of Spring will either witness a spirited movement on the frontier, or a withdrawal of the Russian forces. The latter action depends entirely on the result of the efforts now being made to bring the hostile parties to a reconciliation. Sweden and Denmark have issued a declaration of their intentions to remain neutral, though it is hardly possible that they can, should the war become more active and general.

The indications of a long, disastrous war, has caused a rapid rise of breadstuffs in England, while there is a heavy fall in British funds. The aspect of affairs is certainly ominous.

**EXTENT OF THE SHOE BUSINESS.**—Few people have any idea of the extent of the Shoe manufacturing business carried on in this State. Next to agriculture the shoe-making business is the most important and profitable pursuit in Massachusetts, and has the largest number of hands engaged in it. The Andover Advertiser says that the aggregate value of boots and shoes manufactured in this State is \$37,000,000, or more than of all the other States combined—and far exceeding that of any other manufacture in the Commonwealth. About one-third of the above amount is shipped to New York, and the remainder is sent to the South and West, to California, the West Indies, South America, Australia, the Sandwich Islands, England and the European continent. Lynn is more extensively engaged in this business than any other town, making nearly 5,000,000 of pairs annually. Then come in succession Danvers, Sturtevant and Grafton. In the latter town, a single manufacturer uses one hundred bushels of shoe pegs every year. The pegs used in this immense business are mostly made in New Hampshire; they are cut by machinery, and one firm manufactures fifty bushels per day. Machinery is also now used to a considerable extent for sewing and stitching the leather.

**THE BABIES TO BE CARED FOR.**—In this fast age it is not to be wondered at that the rising generation should be hurried along as fast as possible in order to keep up with the progressive spirit of the times. Babies should be nursed and fed by steam, and everything that can contribute to their growth and precociousness should be freely provided. Among the numerous modern conveniences it is proposed, on some of the Western Railroads, to furnish "baby cars" for the convenience of those traveling with these appendages, as well as for the comfort of travelers generally. The cars will be commodious, and well supplied with cradles, baby-jumpers, rattles, sugar candy, milk, paregoric, and other sedatives and conveniences. An experienced matron, with wet and dry nurses, will be always in attendance. Babies will be checked through, and parents may rely on every attention being paid to their comfort. In case of loss, the company bind themselves to get another as good in its place; in such cases the stockholders being individually liable.

**SHOCKING DEPRAVITY.**—When all on board the ill-fated steamer San Francisco expected to go down every moment, and all was confusion throughout the ship, there were persons on board whose hearts were so depraved that they plundered and robbed the passengers of numerous valuable articles. Costly jewels were taken from the ladies' apartments, and several watches belonging to officers of the ship were also taken. The principal robbers proved to be two colored waiters belonging to the boat. They were arrested in New York, last Saturday, where they were offering a package of jewelry for sale at 75 per cent less than their legitimate value.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—As Mr. Griffin, an aged citizen of South Berwick, Me., was riding through North Berwick on Tuesday, his horse took fright and ran, throwing Mr. Griffin from the sleigh and so badly injuring him that he died soon after.

**BUTTER AND EGGS.**—The Washington Sentinel says that "roll butter was sold from wagons on Tuesday, in Georgetown, at from sixteen to twenty dollars per hundred; and eggs at sixteen cents a dozen. In Boston, table butter commands 22 to 25 cts. per lb., and eggs are scarce at 35 and 40 cts. a doz."

## COMMUNICATION.

Letters from the South.—No. 2.

Horse Head, Md., Jan. 16th, 1884.

MR. EDITOR:—Three months have elapsed since I took up my residence in this, my Southern home, and I am beginning to feel quite domesticated. The milder climate of this latitude, I find more congenial to my taste and feelings. Flowers bloom here in the open air until about Christmas. Feeling something of the repugnance to the system of slavery so generally prevalent at the North, I find that I can more easily adapt myself to the customs of Southern life than I could have supposed. The slaves are treated kindly, and there is a positive feeling of attachment which grows up between master and slave. This is manifested in various ways.

I was staying for a few days during the Christmas holidays at a gentleman's house in the District of Columbia, and was induced to stay a day longer than I had intended, for the purpose of witnessing a "darkey" wedding.

Considerable preparation had been made in the way of making dresses and preparing supper, and it was a joyous festival to the negroes who were privileged to participate in it. The ceremony was performed in the parlor by a neighboring clergyman, in the presence of the family, at the conclusion of which, the parties retired to one of the quarters where supper had been prepared, and where, in company with their sable guests, they spent the evening in hilarious joy.

While so many of the sons of New England are leaving the homes of their youth and seeking to better their fortunes by removing to some distant region of our common country, it is surprising that the advantages to be found within sight of the Capital of the nation should be so far overlooked. Good farms can now be bought in Prince George Co. for from ten to fifteen dollars per acre; and land must certainly rise. Real estate is already rapidly advancing in the immediate vicinity of Washington. I am acquainted with a gentleman who lives three miles from Washington, who bought a farm of 400 acres in 1839 for fourteen dollars per acre, who could now receive, at any day, forty thousand dollars for his farm, but would not look at it. He can do better to keep it and raise vegetables for the market. I hear of another who has doubled his money in 2 years. One reason that has made people afraid to invest money in and about Washington, is the uncertainty which has existed in regard to the seat of Government being permanently located where it is. Since the Capitol extension was decided upon, all doubts as to the seat of Government being permanent have been removed, and since that time the increase in population in the city, and the rise in the value of property in the city and neighborhood have been rapid. Washington is destined to be a great city, and the prosperity of it will be felt in all the Southern States.

To such of my Northern friends as are desirous of bettering their fortunes, I would say, before placing an almost impassable barrier between yourselves and the associations of your early years, come to Washington and ascertain what are the advantages of a residence in the nation's Capital, and what the chance of making money in Washington or its immediate neighborhood is, and perhaps you may be induced to tarry.

**SCHOOL TEACHER IN TROUBLE.**—The Amherst Express says that "J. W. Virgin, a school teacher in Belchertown, was brought before Justice Goddard of that place, on the 16th inst, on complaint of Wm. Upham, for unreasonably punishing his son Charles, for being unable to commit his lesson. Defendant pleaded guilty, and stated, in mitigation of sentence, that Charles had, mind enough to commit a good lesson if disposed to. The Justice exercised quite as much lenity as the nature of the case would seem to allow, by fining the debt, only \$1 and cost of prosecution, amounting to \$6."

**ANOTHER "GIRL IN PANTS."**—A girl in pantaloons, employed in a store in New York as clerk, was discovered last week. It seems that the girl is an illegitimate child of parents of high birth in England, and was adopted by a family in Philadelphia, some 7 years since. For some time past she has harbored the idea of returning to England to find her parents, and with this intention came to New York, and went to work to earn money sufficient to take her to England, knowing that if her design became known it would be frustrated. She was taken back with her adopted parents and seemed overjoyed to see them again, having been absent several weeks.

**FIRE IN WEST SPRINGFIELD.**—The picker room of the Agawam Co.'s Cotton Mill was discovered to be on fire on Monday night. Messengers were sent to Springfield after a Fire Company, and a locomotive took over the Ocean Hose Co. The fire was confined to the picker room by thick walls and iron doors. Twenty-five bales of cotton, machinery, &c., were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

**NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON PROHIBITED.**—Official proclamation is made by the Consuls of Brazil and Peru, at New York, that all trade and commerce in the waters of the Amazon are strictly prohibited. The Brazilian Consul declares as follows:—"No foreign flag is permitted to enter the said River Amazon."

**THANKS.**—Gilbert Barker, Representative from this town, has our thanks for Legislative documents.

**A COLLEGE EDUCATION.**—Spending several years at College, in order to be fitted for the business of life, is considered essential by many persons, but it often happens that the young man who has thus almost thrown away a considerable portion of his prime, comes out of college a graduated dunce, a stranger to the business of the world, and unfit to start upon any successful enterprise. One of the editors of the *Horn Journal*, referring to the necessity of a course of college studies says:—

"As a preparation for the duties of modern life, our college course is scarcely of any use; and we care not who hears us when we say, if a young man is resolved to run a great career in an active, manly profession, let him keep out of college. That young man has no four years to waste! His knowledge must be real, positive, modern. He needs a trained eye, a trained hand, a broad chest and long wind; not a stimulated brain merely. He must learn how to do this and that for himself. He must be a man of the world, educated in the world, by the world, for the world."

**Another Model State.**—It now appears that the Vermonters claim to live in the "model State." The Rutland Herald makes out a clear case:

"There is but one city in the State and not one soldier. We have no theatres nor mobs. We have no police, and not a murder has been committed in this State within the last ten years. We have no museums, opera-houses, nor crystal palaces, but we have homes—genuine homes—that are the centre of the world to its inmates, for which the father works, votes and talks—where the mother controls, educates, labors and loves—where she rears men, scholars and patriots."

The fact that no murders have been committed in Vermont during the "last ten years," argues well for the abolition of capital punishment. The gallows has been discarded in Vermont for a number of years.

**BAD PREDICAMENT.**—Owing to the ice in the western rivers, fourteen large steamers have been compelled to stop at Cairo, Illinois and have turned out over two thousand deck passengers, who were suffering intensely, and dying in large numbers with cholera and yellow fever. They were staying in the adjoining woods around large fires with little or no food, and no possibility of getting away.

**SNOW TUNNELING.**—The Lewiston (Me.) Journal says that "the house of Mr. Ezekiel Gowell of Peru, was so blocked up with snow by the late storm, that the inmates were obliged to excavate a tunnel seventy feet in length under the snow to the front door. The snow was about three or four ft. in thickness overhead. But a few rods from the house the ground was entirely bare."

**PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.**—President Pierce has issued his proclamation against the expeditions now being fitted out in California and elsewhere in the United States, for the invasion of Mexico, and calls upon all good citizens to prevent by all lawful means such criminal enterprises.

**PREPARING FOR WAR.**—Mr. Sanders, the American Consul at London, in one of his letters to the N. Y. Herald, states that "Louis Napoleon is preparing for war on the grandest scale. It is known that he will leave, by early spring, an invading army of 700,000 men fully equipped."

**FROM THE RIO GRANDE.**—A Galveston date of the 19th inst, states that a fight had occurred between a number of American teamsters and a party of Mexicans, at Corpus Christi. Two of the Americans were killed and three wounded.

**CRYSTAL PALACE AWARDS.**—The awards of the juries of the Crystal Palace Exhibition are announced. The whole number of silver medals awarded is 105. Bronze 1186. Number of exhibitors who receive honorable mention was 1210.

**WE ARE UNDER OBLIGATIONS TO ILL.** Stephen A. Douglas, M. C., for a copy of a speech delivered by him in the Senate on his amendment to the River and Harbor Bill.

**FIRE.**—The building occupied by the publishers of the Hampshire Gazette, at Northampton, took fire on Tuesday night. The prompt action of the firemen saved the building.

**THIRTY BAKWELL SHEEP,** raised in N. J., five years old, and estimated to weigh 160 pounds each, each rolled up in a woolly covering almost half a foot deep, were sold for \$18 apiece in New York last week.

**HEZEKIAH M. FORD,** a school teacher at Deerfield, was examined before H. G. Newcomb, Esq., at Greenfield, on Wednesday, on charge of severely whipping a child of Asa R. Hutchins.

**PRECOCIOUS.**—Master Wm. Webb aged 16, and Miss Susan Roby aged 13, eloped from near Louisville, Ky., lately, and in a short time were "man and wife."

**ONE OF OUR MOST DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIANS** ascribes the fearful increase of cases of paralysis, to the use of stoves in close rooms, particularly in sleeping apartments.

**THE STEWARD OF THE BALTIMORE STEAMER** North Carolina has been arrested at Norfolk, on the charge of enticing slaves away from that place.

**REV. ALBERT BARNES,** author of Barnes' Notes, has so far recovered as to be able to preach. His disease was of the eyes.

**VALUABLE COW.**—Cassius M. Clark recently drove home from the Cincinnati cattle market a cow and a calf for which he paid \$2,300.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

**THE LADIES' FESTIVAL.**—The Ladies' Festival at the Baptist Vestry last Wednesday evening, was a splendid affair. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the tables were loaded with a bountiful supply of cake and other eatables, which the company feasted on for several hours. The amount of money taken at the door and arising from sales, amounted to \$232.75 and, considering the short space of time in which the whole thing was got up, it was one of the best managed and most successful Fairs we ever attended.

The Monson Brass Band was present and treated the audience to enlivening strains of music. This Band has been organized only a few months, but their music would be credit to more experienced Bands. The band is the leader, and we trust that they will think us soft-scoping when we say that their looking and better hearted set cannot be found in any Band in our sets. May they prosper.

**THE BABY SHOW.**—The Baby Show at the Ladies' Fair last Wednesday evening was, without joking, a very respectable affair. Respectable because the exhibitors were all respectable persons, and the Babies were respectable in numbers and appearance. At the hour named for the exhibition six or eight mothers with their "darling ones" appeared in front of the musicians' stand, and on the announcement that the Show had commenced, there was a general rush of those present to get a view of the interesting exhibition. The Babies were dressed very prettily and looked quite attractive. After examining the group of little ones, the chairman of the childless committee addressed to the audience that as all the Babies present were very pretty, they had found it very difficult to decide which was the handsomest, but the majority of the committee were in favor of awarding the premium to a boy Baby of Mr. HARDAKER'S.

After the decision had been declared a bachelor gentleman stepped forward and gave a dollar to kiss the premium Baby, and another bachelor gave another dollar to kiss the one which he thought the prettiest. The committee snatched their lips over the little beauties and regretted that it was not their happy lot to be blessed with such household images. As for our part we had the fun of paying the premium, kissing all the babies gratis, and witnessing the first Baby Show that has ever taken place in Massachusetts.

**SLEIGH RIDE.**—A party from Springfield paid a visit to this place last Tuesday evening. They came in sleighs as far as North Wilbraham, where the snow gave out; but determined not to be disappointed in the good supper awaiting them at the Nassawan House, they chartered an ox wagon and came on to Palmer in that. They reached here at about 9 1/2 o'clock, refreshed themselves with a good supper, danced till after 12, took the night freight train for Wilbraham, where they again took their sleighs and returned to Springfield, satisfied, no doubt, that it was a pretty cold night, and that they had enjoyed a first-rate time.

**AN EARTHQUAKE.**—On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings last, shocks of an earthquake were very sensibly felt throughout this village. The first shock occurred about 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and the second shock about the same hour on Wednesday morning. The report was a short, rumbling sound, which was distinctly heard by nearly every person in the village. Houses shook, and even the large brick blocks on Main street seemed to oscillate. Whether this phenomenon was occasioned by frost or some more powerful agency in the interior of the earth we will not pretend to say. At any rate we will record it as a genuine earthquake.

**POSTAL SUPERScription.**—The following is a copy of a superscription found upon a letter which came to the Brimfield P. O., one day last week, from Southbridge:—"To Brimfield, in the 'Old Bay State,' Be pleased, Sir, mail, to bear me straight; Do n't lose me now, I've paid my way; But speed me on without delay. P. M. at B., do n't use me harsh, But hand me o'er to C. A. Marsh. Who will me very gladly take, And prize me for the writer's sake."

The citizens of Three Rivers have held a District Meeting and agreed to pay the expense of the trial of their School teacher Mr. Randall, who was lately arraigned for punishing one of his scholars. Mr. Randall had received an invitation to take a school in his native town, but this action of the citizens of the District has induced him to remain.

**ACCIDENT.**—Late on Tuesday evening, as Mr. Alouzo D. Blanchard was driving from this village to Blanchardville, some part of his wagon broke and his horse started to run, when he jumped from the wagon, dislocated an ankle and fracturing the bone of the same.

**MONSON.**—The number of Births in Monson during the year 1853 was 65; Marriages 31; Deaths 38.—In reporting the case of Ira E. Andrews last week, we stated that he was brought before F. S. Smith; but the truth is that Mr. Smith brought Mr. Andrews before Justice Newton.

**DONATION.**—Rev. S. Hine of Thorndike, received a visit from his friends on the 13th, who left provisions of various kinds and a purse of \$80 in money.

Last week, in setting up the "Deaths in Wales during 1853," our types made the number 43, when it should have read 13.

**THE MINISTER CASE.**—On Tuesday last, Rev. B. W. Wright of Pelham, was arraigned before Justice Morton at Springfield, charged with enticing Miss Julia Ann Gray away from her residence for the purpose of prostitution. N. A. Leonard appeared for the Commonwealth, and remanded to the Court, "that the case as stated would not subject the offender to the penalties of the statute which provides that 'any person who shall fraudulently and deceitfully entice or take away any unmarried woman, of chaste life and conversation, from her father's house, &c., for the purpose of prostitution at a house of ill-fame, assignation, or elsewhere, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.' The phrase 'for the purpose of prostitution' has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to mean the purpose of placing her in a house of ill-fame, to become a prostitute in the more full and exact sense of that term, and that the mere enticing away for any purpose other than that, will not subject the offender to the penalties of this statute."

It was stated that "an intimacy had existed between the minister and girl and her parents for some time, and that they had placed great confidence in him. That he had selected the school for her education; that he had sent letters to her of doubtful phraseology, and had often invited her to visit different cities, invitations which she had always declined. That previous to this abduction, he invited her to go with him to the city of New York, and intimated that it was with the knowledge of her parents; and she, without forethought and without suspicion, gladly accepted his invitation."

He chose the Norwich route. This was the first time that she had ever been on board of a steamboat, and amid the hustle and confusion of their departure from the wharf, this bewildered girl looked to him for direction. Under pretense of showing her to the state-room, he gained admittance for himself, and attempted by persuasion, and threats, and violence to accomplish his ruin. She refused to remain with him in New York, and on the same afternoon of their arrival there, they started to return home.

Now we do not set up, that it was the intention of the defendant to leave this poor girl at a house of ill-fame, or assignation, or to compel her to the life of a regular prostitute. He was willing to commence the work which he dared not finish. Under these circumstances, may it please your honor, the prisoner has not offended against the laws of this Commonwealth. He has ruined the reputation of this young girl, but he is innocent of any crime known to our laws. He has brought disgrace upon her father's family, but he is safe from punishment.

Nor has he committed any offence against the laws of New York. Their statute against abduction has received an interpretation similar to our own; and adultery in that State is not a misdemeanor. He, then, stands before this Court, to-day, in the eye of the law, an innocent, and an upright man. I shall not, therefore, oppose any motion for his discharge; and the father and his injured daughter may go back to their home, bearing with them the precious remembrance of the scene in this court room."

The Rev. Mr. Wright was accordingly discharged.

At Jeneksville, on Monday, the house of A. F. Pillsbury took fire from the chimney, and but for the prompt action of the men and women of the village, it would have been totally destroyed.

The Baltimore Argus says, one of the greatest curiosities ever exhibited in that city can now be seen at Carroll Hall. It is the body of a man found on the Island of Ichnab, imbedded in guano, and which is now completely petrified and turned into stone. It is supposed to have lain there one hundred years.

**HANDSOME PAY.**—Rev. W. R. Strickland, pastor of the Union Chapel M. E. Church, in Cincinnati, lately performed a marriage ceremony for a couple, and received to return for his services, from the bridegroom the neat sum of \$50 in gold, and from the bride a deed to a city lot valued at \$2500.

**DEATH OF A VETERAN.**—Mr. John Herick, a man about seventy years of age, was found dead in his house in Rutland, Vt., on Monday last. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lost an arm in an engagement, and had received of late an annual pension of \$96 from Government.

**A VETERAN SCHOOL TEACHER.**—The Brattleboro' (Vt.) Eagle chronicles the death of Miss Lovisa Witt, who had just commenced her one hundredth term of school teaching. Parents, children, and in some instances grandchildren, had passed successively under her care.

**EXECUTED.**—Warren Wood who murdered the pedler Williams at Coxsackie, N. Y., last summer was executed on Friday last week. He made an address in which he charged the witnesses with perjury, but acknowledged that he shot Williams, but did not know what he was about at the time.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.**—A very respectable young lady named Mary Drake attempted to commit suicide at Wheeling, Va., on Wednesday, by jumping from the suspension bridge into the river, a distance of ninety feet. Strangers to say, however, she was rescued uninjured after floating amidst the ice for nearly half a mile. The river was thirteen feet deep.

**PARDONED.**—Miss Carter, a young circus rider who committed forgery to obtain a bonnet, at Louisville, has been pardoned by Governor Powell, of Kentucky, who is a bachelor, and very tender towards the vanities of the sex.

The interior of a new brick block in Northampton, occupied as a dry goods store by Mr. Hawks, and the Holyoke Bank, was consumed. The Bank lost nothing but its furniture. Mr. Hawks' stock of goods was valued at \$15,000. Insured for \$11,000.







## POETRY.

### Far, Far Away.

I love to look on the purple West,  
In the gorgeous robes of the sunset dress;  
With its crimson pomp and bannered shen,  
Like the lordly state of the dying Queen;  
The distant woods with their crowns of gold,  
And the hoary hills, Time's fastness hold,  
While zephyrs breathe their low, soft chiming,  
We may only tell of the golden climes,  
And the better land in the realms of day,  
Far, far away!

I love to stand on the mountain height,  
In the magic moon of a summer night;  
While vale and meadow are fairy land,  
And elves come out on the pebbly strand,  
And fays are merry in moonlight dell,  
And earth is witched with a seer-like spell,  
And low the voice of the sounding sea,  
Seemeth to say in its minstrelsy—  
"We only tell of the realms of day,  
Far, far away!"

There slavers stars are murmuring low;  
To deathless flowers that by them blow;  
And the zephyrs breathe in their lute-like tones,  
And hymn the stars on their golden thrones;  
The sun sings out, and there is no night;  
And myriad ones, in robes of white,  
Floating along upon azure wings,  
Their raptures tell on their trembling strings,  
"Oh! let us fly to that realm of day,  
Far, far away!"

### The Suspicious Man.

This kind of individual is always smelling a continuous line of rats. He neither sees, hears, nor dreams of anything in which he does not "smell a rat." The most harmless action of his neighbor, under his suspicious and inquisitorial disposition, is made a matter of serious investigation, because he knows there is something in the wind, for he saw his neighbor, Mr. B., speaking confidentially to Mrs. S. that very morning in the market. He puts that and that together, and connects this whispering in the morning with something he heard in the barber's shop some weeks before, and he is satisfied that his neighbor B. is either going to fail in business, or abscond without giving his creditors due notice.

The most terrible part of such a man's character is, that he places such faith upon the corollaries he draws from his false premises, that he does not hesitate to give wing to the base suspicions of his mind, and frequently is the means to bring about a disaster which never would have happened but for him.

Many a happy fireside has been rendered desolate—many a prosperous young man brought to ruin—many a virtuous and amiable girl been driven to despair by the fendish insinuations of the suspicious man. No man, however upright and honest—no woman, however irreproachable—no maiden, however pure, is safe in the neighborhood of the suspicious man. He has all the curiosity of Paul Pry, without his good nature, and the malignity of the devil, without his talent.

Never Lynch law is justifiable in a community it is exercised on the suspicious man. Rotten to the core of his heart himself, he has no faith in the virtue and honesty of others. He exists in a state of continual doubt of the motives and actions of others, and in consequence his life is, at the best, but a prolonged misery.

The editor of Notes and Queries thinks that the husband of the celebrated "Mother of Pearl," must be a venerable Bode.

The Czar of Russia derives more revenue from his monopoly of the sale of brandy than from his Russian gold mines. Consequently he is not a Maine law-yeer.

On Tuesday night, George Savage fell off the bridge at Mitineque, upon the rocks below, and was instantly killed.

Why should the Greeks living in the vicinity of the Danubian prefer the Sultan of Turkey to the Russian Czar? Because they say this is the *Doss* for us (Bosphorus).

Hypocrisy is the rogue of life, and we are all too much "made up" of it.

### Flour and Grain!

50 lbs. E. S. Beach & Co.'s double extra flour,  
100 lbs. T. Kempshall, " "  
250 " Extra and superfine Ohio and Geesee,  
1000 bushels Corn,  
30 bushels Field Line, also an assortment of Salt, Meal, Feed &c.—all of which will be sold at low prices for cash, at Hall & Valentine's old stand.  
J. A. HALL,  
Palmer, July 16, 1853. 13tf

### Try it!! Try it!!

It is said that "McCord's Kaolean Soap, is the best soap in the market." Try it, ladies, and judge for yourselves. It is sold by A. C. Billings and C. C. Shaw, of this village, and also by the box at the Manufactory, near the Congregational Church.  
Also, for sale a superior article of soft Soap, by the gallon or barrel.  
KAOLEAN SOAP CO.  
Palmer, July 23, 1853. 14tf

### The Rash Continues!!!

NOTHER ARRIVAL of Rich Dyes, Gauds, Tibbets, Plaid DeLaines and Plaid Prints. Great Variety—selling rapidly, at Oct. 20, '53. WHITNEY & CO'S.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. A. BAILEY,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
(Nassawanno Block).  
A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, constantly on hand. All orders executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

**JAMES G. ALLEN,**  
**Attorney & Counsellor at Law.**  
Particular attention paid to the collection of debts, and business in the Probate Courts.  
Offices in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store  
Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5—3m.

**STEPHEN NEEDHAM,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
(Successor to T. G. Dencke).  
MONSON, MASS.  
Garments made in the best manner, with the utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing constantly on hand.  
May 25. 155

**J. S. BAILEY,**  
**DEALER IN**  
All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices.  
Job work done promptly and in the best manner.  
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 67tf

**H. F. MILLER,**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR,**  
Shop in Barton's Block,  
MONSON, MASS. 151f

**F. T. WALLACE,**  
**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
AND  
**NOTARY PUBLIC.**  
Office in Munger's Building.  
April 1, 1852. 50tf

**E. J. Wasson,**  
**DRAPER AND TAILOR,**  
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.  
An excellent assortment of Cloths and trimmings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to order.  
Palmer, July 30, 1853. 14tf

### Time is Money.

I now say ever that, "He who saves time saves money."  
Money and time are both saved in the use of the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore but little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless an article which is working its way into every community, and which once known, is used in preference to almost any other soap, and is recommended to the public as having among others, the following superiorities over most soap.  
1st It requires no more than half the quantity to do the same work.  
2d It saves nearly half the time and labor in washing.  
3d It costs no more than the best family soap.

4th Nothing enters into its composition that will injure the most delicate fabric.  
5th It does not clasp or injure the hands like many soaps, but on the contrary is softening and healing and will cure cracked or chapped hands. One trial will convince the most skeptical of its superiorities.  
This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Depot village) and is for sale by the box at the Factory, and at retail in most of the Stores in this vicinity, and is known as the "Kaolean Soap," or "McCord's Family Soap." Made by W. McCORD & CO., Palmer, Mass.  
Factory near the Church.  
Certificate.

I have examined McCord's Kaolean Soap practically, and am well acquainted with the properties of the ingredients used in its manufacture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it superior for washing to any other soap now in use. It contains nothing that will injure the most delicate fabric.  
SAMUEL TRUESDELL, Chemist,  
New York City.

Person wishing to purchase the right to manufacture the above soap, should address S. H. Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to make sales of territory and execute all needful papers.  
Palmer, June 4. W. McCORD, Patentee. 7tf

### Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

**J. BOWLES** has just received large additions to his former stock of Men's Women's Boys' Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rubbers of the best quality and styles, for sale low for Cash.  
Please call and examine.  
Nassawanno Block, No. 1. sept 24tf.

### Protection from Fire.

**THE Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company,** with a Capital of \$300,000 will insure most kinds of Property on the most reasonable terms.  
This is a Stock Company, and in a prosperous condition. The rates are nearly as low as those of Mutual Companies, where Notes are required, on which assessments are frequently made. Those who get insured in this office are subject to neither of these inconveniences.  
G. M. FISK, Agt.  
Palmer, Sept. 18th, 1852. 22tf

### Letter Envelopes.

**BUFF** Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack very cheap, at the Journal Office.  
Feb. 12, 1852. 34tf

### Billet Paper.

**JUST** received a beautiful assortment of Billet Paper of various styles—just the thing for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap at the Journal Office.  
Feb. 12, 1852. 34tf

### Commercial Note Paper.

**JUST** the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.  
Feb. 12, 1852. 34tf

### Wedding and Visiting Cards.

**THE** publisher of the Journal has recently purchased a neat and beautiful style of type for printing Wedding and Visiting Cards, and can furnish a pack at 15 minutes notice.  
A. BLODGETT.

### To Invalids.

**THE** Subscriber has on hand an assortment of Doct. Cutter's celebrated Abdominal Supporters, which will be sold at a great reduction from former prices, and warranted to give satisfaction. Also Shoulder Braces of the most approved patterns.  
dec 24tf A. BLODGETT.



## HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

**THIS** Preparation, which has been used during the last sixteen years with the most signal success, is now, for the first time, presented to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the proprietors of medicine are flooding the community, through the press, with testimonials in favor of their respective preparations, the subscriber deems it a duty which he owes to suffering humanity to present his also, for the consideration of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be able to say, that the efficacy of this invaluable compound has never been surpassed in the treatment of

**CANCERS, CANCER, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, KING'S EVIL, SCALD HEAD, FEVER SORES, SCURVY, TUMORS, ULCERS, &c.,**

and those affections generally which originate in a depraved state of the system.

The benefit derived from its use is an application (see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from the fact that it acts with great power upon the seat of the disease the morbid matter accumulated in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from the system. But while it sets with great power and certainty in the removal of Malignant Scrofula, its efficacy is the most satisfactorily demonstrated in the cure of Cancers and Fever Sores.

It is well known that when the blood becomes so impure as to produce disease in these forms, the patient is supposed to be beyond the restoring influence of medicine.

Those who may be so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Cancers or Fever Sores, need only make a fair trial of the SYRUP following rigidly the directions, to be convinced that they are not necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject, and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a useless preparation to extort from them money for which we are not willing to give them more than an equivalent, we respectfully invite attention to the subjoined testimonials which furnish the most conclusive evidence of the truthfulness of our statements.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear. A Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physicians, entirely removed by the Syrup.  
Quincy, April 15, 1852.

Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years since, I was afflicted with much suffering occasioned by a swelling on my breast which after a few months was pronounced by eminent physicians, a Cancer, and one which they could not encourage me to hope could be cured. Deriving no benefit from their prescriptions, and hearing of your infallible specific for cancerous affections, I commenced the use of the Syrup, and soon began to feel its beneficial effects. Encouraged by its favorable effects in the incipient stages of its operation, I persevered in its use till the swelling subsided, the cancerous symptoms wholly disappeared, and my health was perfectly restored. I feel that the continuance of my life is attributable to the agency of your excellent medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it to the afflicted as the best remedy for the disease for which it is prescribed of which I have any knowledge.

### HANNAH S. SPEAR.

Most malignant Fever Sores healed and the Patient restored to health.

### ASTONISHING CURE!

Mr. D. Howard: It is with great pleasure that I send you my testimony in favor of your Cancer and Canker Syrup. It has effected by the blessing of God attending its administration, the greatest cure ever came to my knowledge. My son was afflicted with Fever Sores to such a degree that for four months his life was despaired of, when I was informed that Zebra Howard, of Randolph Mass., could cure him. I immediately sent for him, and in three days after he came he began to recover, and continued to improve till his sores were completely healed, since which he has enjoyed perfect health as could be desired. I have recommended the Syrup to a great many persons since, who are also ready to give their testimony in its favor. Of all medicines of which I have any knowledge, I regard this, for the diseases for which it is recommended, as the best. I could write all day, and not tell half I feel in relation to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May God speed you in your work, and succeed your efforts to alleviate human suffering.

### MARION EATON-SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY.

To the Public. A Card: By a Druggist.  
Randolph, April 12, 1852.

I know the ingredients which compose Howard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, and am acquainted with the formula for its preparation. It is purely vegetable in its nature, containing no mercurial or mineral substances, and is composed of such vegetables only as possess great Alterative properties. It is an excellent remedy for those diseases for which the Proprietor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it to the afflicted.

### ZENAS SNOW, Druggist and Chemist.

Having presented the above statements and testimonials, we assure the afflicted that the certificates (which have been selected from many in our possession) are Genuine; of which, if they have any doubt, they are desired to communicate with the individuals over whose signatures they are published and their suspicions will soon be removed.

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**BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS,**  
**ENVELOPES & PAPER**  
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**TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,**  
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All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than elsewhere in New England, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.

Particular attention given to the PAPER and ENVELOPE TRADE, at 10 STATE STREET, HARTFORD, CT., by ELIHU GEER.

Every kind and style of JOB, CARD and BOOK PRINTING, by Steam, executed as heretofore. Large additions of NEW TYPE and MACHINERY are being made this year, to the already most extensive Printing Establishment of

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### THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rectus, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug.

Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of Scientific Evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion, &c.

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**THE** Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.  
J. S. LOOMIS.  
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. 129

### Brushes.

**CLOTH,** Hair, Shaving and Tooth Brushes—a good assortment. For sale by A. BLODGETT.  
July 2.

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**A** NEW LOT of Card and Billet envelopes embossed and plain, of various sizes and styles, just received and for sale at the Journal Office.

**"A Splendid Remedy."**  
**DEVINE'S COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE!**  
The Wonder of the World!  
The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered!  
**CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!**  
AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that fell disease that so often brings woe to the homes of our land, vanish as if by magic, before the

**SOVEREIGN REMEDY!**  
This is that which has been so long sought for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Costiveness and Consumption, and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, found in the circulars left with the agents—and the public may be assured we shall never publish any finding we do not believe entitled to the fullest confidence as truth "AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."  
When the Lozenge is soft like a paste, it is then preferable for use, and acts beneficially on every part of the system and makes strong, and vigor take the place of weakness and debility, and is admitted to be the cheapest, most efficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the afflicted. Try it faithfully. Safe for the infant or the invalid to use.

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Oct. 22—1927.



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**J. W. Elliot,** having located himself in Palmer, Block, where he will devote himself to his business in all its branches.

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sept 17 22tf.

### New London, Willimantic and Palmer RAILROAD.

### WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1853-4.

### LEAVE NEW LONDON, AT

7:30 A. M. Norwich, 8:12 and Willimantic, 8:55 A. M., connecting at Willimantic with a train from Hartford, and for Hartford and Bristol; and at Palmer, for Amherst and Springfield, Albany, Worcester and Boston.

10:30 A. M. and Norwich at 11:30 A. M. for Hartford, connecting at Norwich with train for Worcester and Boston.

2:00 P. M. Norwich, 2:40 and Willimantic, 3:30 P. M., connecting at Willimantic with train for Worcester; at Willimantic for Hartford, and at Palmer for Springfield, Albany, Worcester and Boston.

### LEAVE PALMER, AT

6:00 A. M. Willimantic, 8:55 and Norwich, 9:40 A. M., connecting at Willimantic with train for Hartford and Bristol, at Norwich for Worcester and Boston, and from Worcester, and at New London with Steamers for Stonington.

3:00 P. M. Willimantic, 4:30 and Norwich, 5:20 P. M., connecting at Willimantic with train from Hartford and Bristol and for Hartford, and at New London for New Haven and New York, and with Steamers for New York.

### LEAVE WILLIMANTIC AT

1:30 P. M. and Norwich at 3:10 P. M. connecting at Norwich with train for Worcester and Boston.

\*Freight trains with Passenger cars attached. Through Tickets to New York via Steamers from New London, can be had at all Ticket Stations.

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Stonington, WM. R. STORRS, Supt.

New London, December 1, 1853.

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**CONSTRUCTED** to be worn next to the skin, by simply being moistened with common vinegar, a constant current of unintermitted Electric Magnetism, is produced, which never fails to cure the most acute pains instantly, and permanently curing the worst nervous diseases.

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DR. WM. HOLBROOK, only Agent for Palmer, 1923

sept 24.

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Are for the first time presented to the people of Palmer, as the most scientific mode yet discovered for producing instant relief from pain and a permanent cure of the following diseases: Rheumatism, Painful and Swelled joints, Pain in the Back, Neuralgia of the Face, Deafness, Blindness, Paralysis, Sciatica, Palpitation of the heart, General Debility, Female Diseases, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nervous Head-ache, etc.



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VOLUME 4.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1854.

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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.  
GORDEN M. FISK,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

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### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE MURDER. A Tale of Circumstantial Evidence.

BY WM. WALLACE.

THE eagle must soon become weary with the little bird of the forest, and his wings will no longer overshadow it, said Yantee to her white lover in that metaphorical style, which, perhaps, the fervid imagination of the red man as well as the paucity of his language compels him to adopt; and the beautiful girl continued, 'the braves of the forest will then scorn it.'

'Never! never!' exclaimed the person to whom the above was addressed, with a startling vehemence. 'Never! while the rivers run, the wilderness puts forth its leaves, or yonder sun glitters in the sky!'

The girl, as if satisfied, leaned her head upon his bosom, and he again and again pressed his lips to her dusky, though most lovely brow.

This conversation occurred many, many years ago in the great wilderness of the West. Simple as it was, unregarded by the world, if overheard, as it would have been, yet effects flowed from the passionate words of these forest denizens which altered the destinies of hundreds, and gave a peculiar character to the history of a populous State.

Charles Grayson and his Indian girl were wed. In a few days they left the tribe to which she belonged, and were soon comfortably settled in a hunter's lodge on the extreme verge of civilization.

Years flew by, and the settlement had already assumed the badge of civilization. The gems of art and agriculture were glittering on the ruins of the wilderness, and prosperity emptied her horn of plenty over the land.

As accounts of the changes reached the East, hundreds flocked to the clime of promise, and among them one, who to personal beauty, the most exquisite, added those graces of metropolitan refinement and education never surpassed, but rarely equalled.

Mary Alton was the belle of the city. Her father had, in the vicissitudes of the times, been suddenly reduced to comparative poverty, and like many others in a similar situation, turned his face westward. Bitter was the struggle in Mary's heart when she became acquainted with her parent's failure, but more bitter still when she saw the necessity of his seeking out a new habitation. It is hard for the young and sensitive to leave a home hallowed by a mother's memory, and the angel-like associations of childhood. But the young, too, are hopeful. The rainbow sparkled upon the bosom of the cloud; and Mary Alton, with a cheering and radiant smile, consented to depart. Oh! smiles of the beautiful, do ye not speak of a sunnier world?—a world where the fountain of tears is forever sealed by the seraph of happiness, and

grief lies buried beneath the fadeless bowers of joy!

And the two, father and daughter, bid adieu to the crowded city for the solitude of a far distant wilderness.

If Mary's charms were all powerful in the East, they were not less attractive in her new home. She was the toast, the worshipped *beau ideal* of the young hunters. Her name cheered their hearts, and fired their eyes amid the dangers and privations of the life which their lot often compelled them to lead, for even yet, the emigrants of that region were frequently dependent on the chase for subsistence.

Among Mary's admirers one was particularly conspicuous. His name, Henry Segard, was an honored one. He had more than once saved the settlement from the dreadful tomahawk, and rescued many a captive from their border foes.

The only rival, in prowess, to young Segard, was Charles Grayson. Fate seemed to have pitted them against each other from boyhood. Yet, strange to say, they were friends, despite of intense ambition and the intrigues of their respective followers. There was a rumor, indeed, that they had sworn friendship. But the oath, if such had ever been made, was soon proved valueless. There was one master passion whose mighty arm could shiver the holy bond and overturn forever the sacred altar.

Henry Segard was the accepted one. Oh! how his heart thrilled when, arm in arm, he and his betrothed wandered thro' the majestic old woods, beneath the silvery stars, and surrounded by all the sweet influences of nature, whose lofty brow yet wore the unsoiled diadem of the lonely wild. How much do we lay down before the shrine of civilization! How much of the beautiful do we sacrifice!

The mighty river is turned aside, the rippling stream dried up, and the lofty mountain stripped of its emerald coronal which rustled in kingly magnificence around the marble summit. So let it be; such is our irresistible law.

In these walks, unseen as they imagined themselves, there was an eye on them—an eye dark and keen and sleepless.

A glorious evening—a twilight of N. America—cloud on cloud, in crimson drapery and gold, hanging prop and azure palace of the Hesperides! And Mary, in the still, solemn woods, keeps her trust. The beautiful girl has been waiting but a few moments—yet those moments were hours, and her lips murmured,—

'Why comes he not?'

'He is here!' cried one, leaping from a clump of small trees, around whose delicate branches clustered the luxuriant tendrils of that small vine peculiar to the West.

'He is here!' he repeated; 'one who loves you, who has long loved you—one whom you must love.'

'Never!' and she recognized Grayson.

'Never! I have sworn it.' Am I bound by your unholy oath? cried Mary, 'I, betrothed of another! Away, away, sir! your rashness and villainy may yet remain undiscovered.'

'Mary Alton,' said Grayson, in those deep, half articulated tones—which ever speak wild and uncontrollable passions—'Mary Alton, I have watched you for months—I have watched you at noon, at eve, at night—I have kissed the very flowers your fingers have touched—I have stood for hours on the blessed spot your feet have pressed—will you not? cannot you return my love?'

Grayson knelt and suddenly seized her hand. Mary stood pale and motionless with fear and astonishment.

'Answer! I implore you!' he continued.

'Traitor! wretch!' shrieked rather than spoke Yantee, as she rushed into the scene with a dagger brandished aloft—'Traitor! this—this will revenge the daughter of a chief!'

The knife suddenly descended, and would inevitably have proved fatal, had not Grayson sprung to his feet and struck the instrument from the hand of the infuriated girl.

'What means this?' and Henry Segard joined the group. 'Grayson—Yantee—here! and that knife? Explain!'

He turned to Mary, who attempted to speak, but from tears and trembling was unable to utter a word. Segard, seeing her ineffectual attempt to answer him, turned to Grayson, and said:

'What, sir, do you here? What does that Indian girl here?'

'You—no one shall question me—What do you here? Ha! ha! Grayson exclaimed, with a wild mock laugh; 'you need not answer me either, Yantee!'

The girl gazed at him without replying. 'Yantee, away!'

The girl, silently departed; but after proceeding a few steps, turned about, and glancing upon Mary exclaimed:

'Daughter of the pale face, beware! and the boughs soon hid her from sight. Segard finding Mary insensible, turned to his antagonist.

'Grayson, we shall meet again.'

'Whenever you please,' was the laconic, but bitter reply; and he strode firmly away.

Mary in a few moments having recovered, slowly and painfully answered the questions of her lover. When she finished, Henry arose from the spot where he had been kneeling over her, and said in a low, but firm voice, 'hedges the death!'

'No! no! stain not your hand, Segard, the hand betrothed to me, with blood!'

'I have said it,' was his reply.

Silently they pursued their way homeward. Neither spoke. Thoughts of sadness with her—thoughts of revenge with him, were too busy for any conversation.

And Yantee still ministered to the wants of her faithless lord. But there was a settled fierceness in her dark eyes, at once strange and dreadful. Grayson, however, did not observe it. Like many others he underrated a woman's heart, mind and courage.

Brave men are too often imprudent, and Henry, notwithstanding his marriage should produce caution, where it never before existed, was one of the number.—He related the transaction which we have described, to several of his companions; swearing revenge against Grayson. They, as usual, urged him on.

A few evenings after the scene in the forest, he carefully examined his hunting knife and gun, informing Mary and the family (he resided with his father) that he should be absent for some time on a night hunt, with some comrades, left the house.

But murder was in his heart, and he directed his course to Grayson's lodge.—When about half way, he was met by Yantee, who uttered an exclamation of surprise and delight at the encounter.

'The brave of a pale face caresses a tainted form,' she said. Segard felt the sarcasm, and replied in her own style: 'The fawn is as pure as the snow on the mountains, and she scorns the Black Eagle.' Such was the *sobriquet* of Grayson.

'Ha! how knowest the brave that?—A lie is on the pale face's lips, and his heart nurses the serpent of deceit.'

Fire flashed from the eyes of Segard, but remembering that the speaker was a woman, he scornfully smiled and replied, 'Would the fawn mate for life with the brave, did she not love the eagle? An Indian girl, and she asked in a half joyful, half sorrowful tone,

'Has she?'

'Yes!'

'Will the brave swear it?'

'I do.'

'Tell her, then, that Yantee buries the knife. The white bosom of the fawn shall not bleed.' The information of Segard relative to his marriage was a conclusive argument to the simple child of the woods that Mary did not love her husband. The Indian women of those days never dreamed of infidelity in her sex.

'The Black Eagle shall no longer repose in the bosom of the bird. The blood of but one—and here checking herself, she, after a few moments, continued,—'Let the brave long nurse his fawn!—and then dashed off into the forest towards her home.

A week has rolled by since that night—a dreadful week—and the court room of the settlement is filled with a dense throng. There, congregated together, you might have seen the stalwart hunter in his picturesque dress—the merchant from the far, far East—the Indian in his sweeping blanket and braided moccasins; and the attorney, who, ever there, assumed the knowing look and professional swagger. Nor should we forget to mention the Judge in his leggins and hunting shirt.

Suddenly a silence of death fell upon the motly throng. The clerk arose and read an indictment for murder, closing with these words, which have struck terror to the hearts of thousands—'Guilty, or not guilty?'

The prisoner calmly arose, and in a deep, clear, unflattering voice, answered, 'not guilty.'

Courage still sat on the brow of Henry Segard—pale as it was with mental suffering.

The trial commenced. The State's attorney opened by informing the jury (tho' they knew it) that they were to try the prisoner at the bar for a murder on the body of one Charles Grayson. He then went on to give the usual recital of facts connected with the affair, and wound up with the stereotype phillipic of almost all gentlemen, holding his legal situation, against crime.

The witnesses were then called; and the testimony was, in substance, thus:—Segard had left his home on the night of the murder, saying that he was going to join a hunt—that no hunt took place nor had any been contemplated—that the prisoner had been seen going in the direction of Grayson's lodge—that Grayson had been found stabbed and dead—that Segard had been often heard to threaten the deceased's life—that his wife had refused to speak on the subject and was unable to attend the trial owing to illness produced by grief—and that Yantee, the wife of Grayson, had not been seen or heard of since the night of the murder.

The cross examination produced nothing worthy of mention, and the case here rested. After the argument of the counsel, Segard attempted to rise and address the jury, but was dissuaded by his advocate.

And Henry Segard was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

Oh! those awful thirty days! one by one the doomed wretch sees them glide away—he counts every sun—he numbers every hour—at last the scaffold—dark and awful meets his quailing eye: the last hour is here.

We need not describe his execution—the first which had ever occurred in—Horror chilled every heart, and some shed tears. They remembered Segard's bravery—frankness, nobleness, services, and they wept—those stern, iron-nerved hunters! The last moment has arrived—Segard stood up, and in a voice long remembered, exclaimed,

'I am innocent!'

He then knelt and prayed for his wife, father, mother and brother.

'I am ready,' said he, in a firm tone, and the cap was drawn down—the word was given; he, the young, lion-hearted was a corpse!

Save him! save him! shouted a wild voice, and Yantee darted into the crowd.

'Save him! save him! the brave is innocent! I slew the Black Eagle!'

The crowd recoiled in horror.

'I, she continued—I met him going to our lodge—he made the bird of the forest believe that the fawn loved not the Eagle—then I had only one to hate—only one to kill. I flew to the lodge—he was asleep—I stabbed him. The daughter of a chief, cried she, in a loud voice, and drawing herself up to her fullest height, 'was revenged! I fled to my home, she continued—in the woods. I heard that the brave was to die for Yantee's deed. I flew to save him. Too late! The brave would have slain the Black Eagle, but mine—mine was the right of revenge!'

The girl, overcome by weariness, grief and passion, sunk upon the ground—lifeless. The cord of life had been stretched too far, and it snapped.

The above tale is true in its leading details. It is almost impossible to execute a whole State has become proverbial for in-judicious mercy towards criminals.

Lawyers will tell you that Henry Segard, on the testimony, should have been executed. For my part, having read, at least once, the best work on evidence, I must agree with them. And now, reader, judge kindly of a TALE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

#### Virtue its own Reward.

Every man, under God, has his destiny in his own hands. If he will be virtuous, he may be. If he is virtuous, he cannot be happy. Like the suffering Redeemer, he may and will be 'a man of sorrow and acquainted with grief'; but his consolation shall flow like a river, and his righteousness and happiness shall roll like the waves of a peaceful sea; following one after another, until they bear him to the bright and beautiful land beyond the tomb. Reader! art thou poor? art thou tried by thinne infirmities? art thou persecuted by enemies? Still 'Hope on, hope ever,' be the motto of thy life.—Still be virtuous and your triumph shall be certain. I do not know a single young man who started with me in life, guided by a virtuous intent, who has failed of success. Many of that class are scattered to and fro in the earth. Pierce blasts and pelting storms beat upon many of them to this day; but every one of them now living who has been virtuous, has won for himself a good degree in this sphere; and many shall rise up and bless the hour when these young men were born.

#### Suffering.

Some tears belong to us, because we are unfortunate; others, because we are humane—many, because we are mortal. But most are caused by our being unwise. It is these last only that of necessity produce more. The rest dissolve into patience and hope, and may add to the sum of our blessings, by enlarging our hearts. But so may the others, if we grow wiser. Whenever evil befalls us, we ought to ask ourselves, after the first suffering, how we can turn it into good. So shall we take occasion, from one bitter root, to raise perhaps many flowers. Neither let us repeat this to ourselves as a thought to be approved but as a thing that can be done; and never let us forget that on this as on all other occasions, the endeavor is half the work. Come what will, to be weak is only to be more miserable. The supports of sorrow are patience, activity and affection. May we be strong in ourselves; may we be strong in love, and being beloved by one another. Linked with one another's hearts, let us be equally prepared to present a firmer front to adversity, and to partake the dew of whatever blessing shall fall upon our heads.

#### Salutation.

God be with thee, gladsome ocean!  
How gladly greet I thee once more!  
Ships and waves and ceaseless motion,  
And men rejoicing on thy shore.

Dissuading spake the mild physician,  
"These briny waves for thee are death!  
But my soul fulfilled her mission,  
And lo! I breathe untroubled breath!"

Fashion's pining sons and daughters,  
Who seek the crowd they seem to fly,  
Trembling they approach thy waters,  
And what cares Nature if they die?

Me a thousand hopes and pleasures,  
A thousand recollections bland,  
Thoughts sublime and stately measures,  
Revisit on thy echoing strand.

Dreams the soul herself forsaking,  
Tearful raptures, boyish mirth;  
Silent adoration making  
A blessed shadow of this earth!

O ye hopes that stir within me,  
Health come with you from above!  
God is with me, God is in me,  
I cannot die if Life be Love.

#### The Mechanic.

Sparks ye are, artisans of earth, from the great anvil that, six thousand years ago, rang with the strokes of Tubal Cain.

Sparks that will transmit their light through all time, and gleam heavenward from the shores of eternity.

Mankind is prone to praise that in others which they do not themselves practice, but practicing it themselves, they praise not others but their own selves; and as it is in regard to labor, they like to see others work and toil for their daily bread, but do not like to do it themselves, nor even have the praise of working for a living. These are the drones—the dust that floats upon the air of labor, and shifted by their own worthlessness from one place to another, until their gaudy glitter, borrowed from the reflection of their own wealth, becomes the miasma whereby they are hurled from existence—and even from memory itself.

And the artisan, does he live for the present or the future? The answer is plain. The mechanic leaves his imprint upon the history as a guide for the future. A palace is drawn upon paper a pencil sketch. It is passed to the mechanic. Weeks, months, perhaps years, roll by, and the pencil structure of the drawing becomes a reality, lifting its marble walls and lofty towers to the sky, and from its domes the artisan looks down, and then passes a filmy thought, vague, indistinct, yet massive in its conception, and what is it?

That, when those for whom it is built, those who live, love, and pass from life to death within its halls, shall have been forgotten, he will be remembered, for his time is carved upon its tablet.

Yes he will be remembered, and the time will come, when labor, and labor alone, will be the guarantee of honesty, virtue and greatness—labor, whether with the pen, plough, or at the smoking forge, is all the same.

GIVE THE BEARER A HUSBAND.—The passion of Frederick the Great's father for tall soldiers is well known. One day he met with a young country girl, tall and well made, and thinking that a fine race of children might be produced by marrying her to the first floggerman of his tall grenadiers, he gave her a note to carry to the officer commanding the barrier nearest to Potsdam.

The note contained an order signed by the king, to marry the BEARER immediately to the person named in it. The young woman, suspecting there was something contained in the note not much for her advantage, took the opportunity of meeting an old woman of her acquaintance by the way, to consign the delivery of it to her, by which means she herself escaped the husband destined for her. The king and the floggerman were not so well pleased with the result as she was.

REMARKABLE.—You may see a thousand excellent things in a paper, and never hear a word of approbation from the readers; but just let a paragraph slip in, of one or two lines, that is not in good taste, and you may be sure of hearing about that.

Precisely so. Again, an individual may indulge in the daily performance of ten thousand meritorious acts for the advancement of his employer's interests, without extorting one reluctant syllable of approbation; but let him betray his lack of entire infallibility by one inadvertent over act, and down comes the thunder.

A member of the South Carolina Legislature, an old bachelor named Evans, got off the following *jeu de esprit* recently: He was introduced to a beautiful widow, also named Evans. The introduction was in this wise—'Mrs. Evans, permit me to present to you Mr. Evans.' 'Mrs. Evans!' exclaimed the spirited bachelor, 'the very lady I have been in search of for the last eighteen years.'

#### Printer's Devil.

We have so frequently been asked by friends and others, 'why the boy in a printing office is called the Devil?' that we give what little we know upon the subject.

The first persons who carried on printing to any extent, were John Gutenberg, John Faust (or Faustus), and Peter Schœffer. Germany was the place where the art was invented and first carried on. The following story is told of the first introduction of printing into France.

In 1462, Faust carried a number of Bibles to Paris, which he and his partner Schœffer had printed, and disposed of them as manuscripts; at this time the discovery of the art was not known in France. At first he sold them at the high price of 500 or 600 crowns, the sum usually obtained by the scribes; he afterwards lowered his price to sixty, which created universal astonishment; but when, according to the demand, he even reduced the price to thirty, all Paris became agitated. The uniformity of the copies increased their wonder, the Parisians considering it a task beyond human invention. Informations were given to the police against him as a magician; his lodgings were searched, a great number of Bibles were found and seized; the red ink with which they were embellished was said to be his blood; it was seriously adjudged that he was in league with the devil; whereupon he was cast into prison, and would most probably have shared the fate of such, whom ignorant and superstitious judges condemned in those days for witchcraft. He now found it necessary, in order to gain his liberty, to make known the discovery of the art. This circumstance gave rise to the tradition of 'The Devil and Dr. Faustus,' which is handed down to the present time.

The ignorance and superstition that considered printing an invention of the Evil One, would also very naturally suppose the men engaged in it as being the servants of Satan, if not actual fiends in human shape. It is universally considered that the above story gave rise to the practice of calling the office boy by the name of Devil.

STATISTICS OF OUR RACE.—The last census developed many curious facts. In relation to the sexes, it showed that there are more males than females born; by about 4 per cent; at twenty years of age there are more females than males; at forty the balance is again in favor of the males; and at the age of three score years and ten, the numbers of the two sexes are about even. Beyond this age, the probabilities of longevity are much in favor of women of the census, there were 430 American women above 100 years of age.

THE LOST ARTS.—The art of making the Damascus blades is lost. It is said that they were made by welding together alternate steel and gold wires and twisting them in the process. Their elasticity and keenness are almost fabulous. We all remember the scene in Scott's novel, in which Richard I divided a thick iron bar with a blow of his sword, and Saladin cut in two parts a silk scarf floating in the air, with his Damascus blade.

PORK AT THE WEST.—The hog killing season has closed at Louisville. The Journal gives us the total—407,033 killed this season. The average weight of 105,412 of these was 215 4-10 lbs. The average weight of 72,041, was 208 1-2 lbs. The number packed this season at that place exceeds last year upward of 100,000.

OLD BIBLES.—There is a Bible in Cincinnati, printed in the year 1476, thirteen years before the discovery of America. Though it had been rebound several times, the paper and print are still firm and clear, and it bids fair to last four centuries longer. There is a still older copy at Worcester, Mass., printed in 1447.

TRUE.—Man is like a snow-ball. Leave him in idleness against the sunny fence of prosperity, and all the good that's in him melts like fresh butter in hot days; but kick him around, and he gathers his strength every revolution until he grows to an avalanche. To make a figure in the world, you must keep moving.

One of the best "hits" ever made at an impropriety in a lady's dress, was made by Talleyrand. During the revolution, when asked by a lady his opinion of dress, he replied, "it began too late and ended too soon."

A DEFAULTER.—A New Orleans despatch of the 17th, says that Forbes Allison, a merchant of that city, and President of the St. Andrews Society, has absconded, and is a defaulter to the amount of \$40,000.

An elderly lady writes to a friend, 'A widower with ten children has proposed, and I have accepted. This is about the number I should have been entitled to if I had been married at the proper time, instead of being cheated into a nonentity.' Sensible to the end.



## There must be War.

The fundamental laws of society act in perfect harmony with the great laws of Nature. As the latter bring storm and sunshine, day and darkness, in successive order, so do the former bring Peace and War, Prosperity and Adversity. This grand revolution in the phase of Society is continually going on—never halting, never ceasing. Governments grow into popularity and as soon fall into disgrace; nations rise into power and greatness, and as suddenly perish and sink into oblivion. The great law of growth and decay extends from the smallest plant that rises above the earth to the greatest power that establishes thrones and builds up kingdoms. Ever since the world began this revolution in the condition of Society has been continually going on, and we expect it will continue to go on as long as the world endures.

All attempts to unite the nations of the earth into one Universal Brotherhood will prove as fruitless as to undertake to direct the course of the wind, or to repel the ocean waves. The advance of civilization, the triumph of art and science, may inspire a hope that the cause of Peace will go on prospering until swords shall be beaten into pruning hooks, and the nations shall learn war no more. But there is no such thing as incorporating a permanent principle of Peace into society—it is entirely impracticable. The experience of more than four thousand years clearly demonstrates that War is an innate passion of man. Perpetual peace between nations has been the professed object of repeated treaties on the close of war; and there always has been peace—till the next war.

A few years since a great Peace movement was set on foot in Europe. It was thought that the great powers of the eastern continent could be persuaded to unite in such a glorious enterprise. A Congress was assembled at Brussels to establish Universal Peace, and to bring about such a state of things it was proposed that an arbitration clause be introduced into all international treaties, that a Congress of nations be established for the construction of an international code and that there should be a mutual disarmament of nations. At that time the nations had enjoyed a period of thirty-three years peace, and such a plausible plan for the preservation and extension of peace was met by numerous supporters. The peace project was for a short time all the rage in many parts of Europe. Peace meetings and Peace conventions were held in almost every city of note, and there seemed to be a fair prospect of success for those who had embarked in the enterprise. But where is the peace of Europe now?—The peace project has been held within the last five years? Who would now think of the mutual disarmament of nations? The vision of Peace has vanished. In the language of Patrick Henry, "men may cry peace! peace! but there is no peace!" War and rumors of war now stir the whole world from its dreams of millennial quietness, and to the furthest corner of civilization the shock is felt.

Peace begets prosperity, prosperity luxury, luxury discontent, discontent rebellion, and rebellion war. Nations war with each other till their financial energies become exhausted; till they feel tired of filling the land with mourning, and necessity compels them to seek peace as a means of restoring the country to prosperity. So this eternal round of Peace and Prosperity, War and Adversity, goes on; and this revolution in the condition of men and nations is but the fulfillment of a great law of Society—a law of Nature—a law of the world's Creator.

MUSICAL MICE.—Two musical mice came and sang to the composers of the "Portland State of Maine" every night, making delightful music. The composers have thanked them by feeding them on crackers and cheese. In olden time, when the doctrine of metempsychosis was in vogue, it would probably have been believed that these little mice had at some previous day existed on earth in the form of a Jenny Lind and Otto Goldschmidt, and that so deeply was the love of art implanted in their souls that they remained even after death and transformation, a portion of that talent which had delighted men in other days.

CURSED BURNED.—The Payson church at Enslington, was destroyed by fire last Sunday forenoon. It took fire from the furnace. The church building was entirely built at the expense of Mr. Williston, and presented by him to the society. The organ, costing \$2,000, was a present from H. G. Knights, and was also consumed. Indeed, nothing of consequence was saved. The brick walls, though standing, are probably ruined; and nothing remains of the handsome church in the Connecticut valley, but a heap of smoking, blackening ruins. Loss estimated at \$20,000.

PASSING AWAY.—Of the Senators in Congress who were members at the December session of 1845 only the following named gentlemen have seats at present:—Mr. Atchinson of Missouri; Mr. Bright of Indiana; Mr. Cass of Michigan; Mr. Clayton of Delaware; Mr. Pierce of Maryland; Mr. Phelps of Vermont; and but five of the present body were in service as Senators at any time previous to the above date.

All the parties implicated in the Gavazzi riots at Montreal, have been acquitted.

## The Nebraska Bill.

The Nebraska Bill of Senator Douglas is exciting no little interest throughout the United States. This bill, which provides that slavery may or may not exist in the new territories, according to the wish of their Governments, is directly in violation of the Missouri Compromise and a bold attempt to force slavery into free territory. While this bill ingeniously abrogates the Missouri Compromise it eludes to the Compromise measures of 1850 with wonderful tenacity. The inconsistency of such a scheme is apparent, and we are glad to notice that the Legislatures of several of the Northern States have passed resolutions against this plot to extend slavery and violate a solemn national compact.

Large meetings have been held in several of our Northern cities to express an abhorrence of this treacherous bill, and protests against any act that shall repeal or disturb the Missouri Compromise have been numerously signed and forwarded to Congress.

The Senators, and a majority of the Representatives in Congress from Ohio have issued an address to their constituents warning them of the impending crisis and exhorting them to make their protest as earnest and potent as possible, and solemnly pledging their own influence and votes, and all the ability that God has given them, to the resistance of a scheme fraught with such momentous consequences.

A MOTHER'S GIFT.—On the 17th ult., a chest came ashore at West Falmouth, in which was some valuable clothing and a small truck bible, on the fly leaf of which was pasted the following lines:—

"A parent's blessing on her son,  
Goes with this holy thing;  
The love that would retain the one,  
Must to the other cling;  
Remember 'tis no common toy,  
A mother's gift—remember, boy!"

A daguerotype of a lady, supposed to be the mother of the owner of the chest, was also found. The word "Boston," written with chalk, was upon the chest, which is painted light blue. No name nor any initials were found. What a tale does this bible tell! It was the gift of a mother to her son, who had left her to encounter the perils of the ocean. Will not the verse found in the bible convey to that anxious mother the fate of her absent boy—tell her that he has found a grave in the deep, deep sea?

THE BABY SHOW.—In noticing the Baby Show in Palmer, the Springfield Republican says:—

"How did the unsuccessful mothers feel? That gives us pause. This consideration comes home to us with a sad force, and has put us out of humor with all baby shows. Besides, we want no baby of ours to grow up under the ban of a 'childless committee.' It will discourage the little fellows, and they will never be able to make anything of this little affair at Palmer."

Not so fast, neighbor. The committee decided that all the babies were very pretty, and though the successful mother undoubtedly felt prouder than those whose babies did not receive a premium, yet the latter were by no means discouraged. They will endeavor to furnish handsome specimens at the next show, and we think that we run no hazard in stating that the next crop of babies will be decidedly ahead of anything yet exhibited, both in smartness and beauty—and all on account of the late baby show!

MURDERERS OF A SLAVE SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—Our readers will recollect the particulars of a horrible case in South Carolina, in which two white men, named Moses Motley and Wm. Blackledge, hunted down a runaway slave with blood hounds, and then put him to death by the most prolonged and cruel tortures. These fiends were brought before the Court of Appeals at Charleston, on Monday last, and after the motion for new trials had been dismissed, were sentenced to be hung on the 31st day of March next.

EFFECTS OF THE ERIC RIOTS.—The Ohio papers state that the farmers have lost fifty cents per ewe, upon their pork in the fall of price during the railroad riot at Erie.

In the U. S. Senate Senator Wade of O., in commenting on the proposition to grant a large tract of the public lands in aid of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, said:

"I suppose that it is a fact that there is obstructed on its way to market there, by reason of that hostility, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of goods, and I do not know but millions of perishable property that will probably be lost in consequence of this resistance to the laws of the Government."

VICE FLAMMERS.—Within a few months G. H. Gilbert of Ware, has received the following awards for his fine flammels: From the Mechanics' Institute at Boston, a silver medal; from the American Institute at Castle Garden, N. Y., a gold medal; from the World's Fair at New York, a bronze medal besides an 'honorable mention' from the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, a silver medal; from the Maryland Institute at Baltimore, a gold medal; from the Metropolitan Institute at Washington city, a silver medal.

MONEY AND LAUGHTER.—In an abstract of one of Thomas Starr King's lectures, this sentence occurs:—

"Meet four women on a road and you may be sure they are laughing; four men are equally sure to be silent, except one who has the word 'money' in his mouth."

UNLUCKY FRIDAY.—The ill-fated steamer San Francisco cleared from New York on Friday, Dec. 17th. On the same day the following other ships cleared, all of which have met with a similar fate: ships Commerce, Singapore and Borneo, besides ship Saxony, disabled, and put into Halifax.

## Terrible Explosion.

The ball cartridge factory of Mr. French, at Ravenswood, Long Island, a few miles from the East River, exploded on Saturday, causing a terrible loss of life, blowing the bodies into fragments and scattering them in every direction. It is believed that from twenty to twenty five persons were killed, as thirty loads are usually employed in the building, and all who were inside at the time were killed, excepting two; they were mostly boys and girls employed in filling the cartridges. Three girls belonging to one family are among the victims. All the buildings within a circuit of two miles were violently shaken and the windows in the vicinity smashed. The scene at the ruins was terrible. The building itself was blown to atoms, the fragments and incandescence, with mangled bodies and disjointed limbs of the human victims being scattered about the fields. The remains of thirteen bodies were so far recovered and fitted together as to be identified. There were over 50,000 ball cartridges in the factory, besides a considerable quantity of powder. The balls flew in all directions. No person out of the building was seriously injured. Another account says the number ascertained to be killed is but fifteen, many others, however, are shockingly mutilated, and are lying in a precarious condition. Some of them have been removed to the hospitals, some to Blackwell's Island, others to the care of their friends. Mr. French, the proprietor of the factory, was in the employ of Hitchcock & Co., of N. York, dealers in munitions of war. Great indignation and threats were manifested towards him by the friends of the victims, and it is rumored that he has left the place from fear of personal injury. The magazine containing between two and three tons of powder, was situated within a short distance of the factory, but fortunately escaped.

MORE RIOTING IN ERIC.—We learn from Erie, Jan. 31, that on the previous evening, the repairs on the road were completed, but on the next morning, when the company commenced removing a platform for the purpose of making a connection of the two roads, a large number of persons being assembled along the line, the rioters immediately raised a yell of defiance, as a signal, fell to work and tore up the track on Sasfras and Chestnut streets. The police took possession of the ground as speedily as possible, but most being in favor of the mob they did not do so until they tore up two squares of the road. Until exterior aid is called in, the rioters must triumph.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WORCESTER.—A very destructive fire occurred in Worcester on Sunday morning, destroying, as the Worcester Transcript says, "one of the most elegant architectural structures in the city, together with a large amount of valuable property, the loss of which in some instances where insurance was not fully effected, will fall severely upon some of our most meritorious and enterprising business men." The building destroyed was Plagg's Block, situated on the west side of Main street. It was a large and elegant brick structure, erected in 1850 by Mr. Elisha Plagg, to whose heirs it belonged. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as it originated in a portion of the building occupied for nearly a fortnight.

THE WALKER FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.—The Aspinwall Courier of the 17th inst. gives the following information:

Lieutenant Sweeney, now of the second regiment of the United States Infantry, formerly of the New York Volunteers, informs us that when he left San Diego, Dec. 31st, Col. Walker had received large reinforcements, and was carrying everything before him—the previous accounts respecting his having been closely pressed, were correct. Prior to the arrival of the reinforcements he was penned up by a large force. Lieutenant Sweeney also informs us that advice to the 31st ult. from the City of Mexico, received at Acapulco, confirm the report respecting Gadsden's new treaty. The new republic will soon be among the things that were.

LOAD OF SILVER.—The thirty-three tons of silver transported from the Mint at New Orleans to Philadelphia, by Adams & Co., reached its destination on the 17th ult., having been twenty-four days on the passage. The whole was under the charge of a member of the police of Philadelphia. The specie was put up in small iron covered boxes, and it required no less than six cars to convey it from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia.

DOUGLAS IN A DILEMMA!—A correspondent from Washington writes: "Mr. Benton will oppose the Nebraska bill with all his might. He says the North will knock Douglas's brains out if it passes, and the South will kick him if it doesn't—and that every Northern man who supports it will be ruined forever."

In the village of Danvers, and the western part of Salem, on Thursday last, a mad dog ran loose for several hours, biting four persons, and a large number of dogs. The dog when last seen was running towards Lynn, but was probably killed, as we have no account of his appearance in that city.

A plot to murder a whole family of whites has been detected in New Castle, Ky., and the conspirators punished. A letter from that place says: "Until the numerous drug shops which are selling slaves liquor by the wholesale and retail are put down, and slaves kept under strict discipline by their respective owners, such outbreaks will continue."

INVESTIGATION ABOUT THE LOSS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO.—The President has ordered a Court of Inquiry on the facts relative to the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, the conduct of the army officers and troops on board, &c. General Winfield Scott will preside.

ON Sunday morning, a man named Lorenzo Butterfield was found frozen to death in a shed at Concord, N. H. A flask of rum, found beside him, explained the cause of his death.

GOOD YIELD.—Capt. M. Dickinson of Amherst has threshed 125 bushels of winter rye, the produce of about four acres, and 40 bushels of winter wheat from two acres.

## From Europe.

The steamship Asia arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, bringing news from Europe to the 14th ult.

The news is interesting. The allied fleets to the 21st ult., could not enter the Black Sea, owing to storms, but on the 31st they proceeded into the Black Sea, except six ships left at Belicos Bay to guard the Bosphorus.

The first division of the Turkish fleet accompanies the allies. The second division remains anchored at Therapia.

The Czar is not supposed to view the entry of the fleet as a declaration of war, but has ordered all his own fleet to return to Sebastopol.

On January 4th the Turks gained a brilliant success on the Danube, having stormed and captured the Russian entrenched camp at Cistale, near Kalitist, and put 2500 of the enemy to the sword. They also attacked a body of 18,000 Russians, sent to relieve Giula, and after a sharp encounter, compelled them to retreat.

The Russians are thus driven back from the position by which they hoped to cross the Danube. The Turkish force in battle was 15,000 men and fifteen guns.

It is admitted that Omar Pasha has brilliantly out-manoeuvred the Russian commander. Other advantages on the Danube were formally notified by the Divan on the 1st inst., to the Ambassadors of the four powers. Details are not given, but are supposed to be the storming and capture of Karsak, with several skirmishes of less moment.

In Asia, the defeat of the Turks, under the weak generalship of Abdul Pasha, is confirmed, but General Geyor has gone to the army with full powers, and the spirit of the Turks has revived now that the allied fleets are in the Black Sea, with reinforcements which can be sent into Asia with safety.

MURDER.—A murder was committed in Told county, Ky., upon the person of Dr. Newton Fox, on Saturday, 21st ult. He was called up in the morning about 3 o'clock, on professional business, and in five or six hours after that he was found within three quarters of a mile of his residence, dead, having been brutally murdered, his head being crushed in by a hammer or some other instrument. What motive was that led to the commission of this fiendish act is unknown. It was not money, as his pocket book, containing \$500, was not taken.

WILD PIGEONS.—The Louisville Courier says that clouds of wild pigeons have been passing over that city for more than a week past, on their annual visit to the west. The markets are all well filled with them, at a price of sixty cents per doz. Beerlants, which form a chief item of their food, have been very abundant the past year, and the editor of the Courier snacks his lips in epicurean glee as he writes that they are remarkably fat and plump!

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.—In Sunderland, in this State, there is an association of young men, whose object is to cultivate a piece of land by the gratuitous labor of its members, the avails from the sale of the crop being appropriated to various benevolent objects. Last year they cultivated three and a quarter acres of broom corn, which yielded \$120 which was given to various benevolent societies.

A MAIN LAW STATE.—The Railroad dinner at Detroit was a most sumptuous and splendid one in all respects; and although the Maine Law is in full force in Michigan, no less than 2400 bottles of champagne were opened on the occasion. Liquors of every kind in all parts of the city—both in private and public houses—were, (says a participant) to be had in any quantity.

AN AGED MISER.—An old man named Beaving, 93 years of age, died in Somersetshire, England. For a long time previous to his death he had denied himself almost every necessary of life, and obtained almost by pretending to be perishing from cold and want. After his death it was found that he possessed \$2500, part of which he had put out at interest.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The steamer Georgia, from Montgomery, Ala., caught fire on Saturday night, and was totally destroyed, with most of the cargo, consisting of upwards of 1000 bales of cotton. Sixty persons, principally Texan emigrants and slaves, were either drowned or buried with the boat. All the baggage and money were lost. The boat was valued at over \$50,000.

POSTAGE.—The project for changing the rates of postage, reported from the House committee, fixes the rates of postage at three cents per half-ounce for the distance of three thousand miles, and at six cents for any distance above that up to six thousand, and that all postage shall be prepaid.

TEACHERS FOR THE WEST.—Forty-eight school teachers were sent to the West last year by the society of which Gov. Slade is agent, and three hundred and fifty have been sent in all. The receipts of the society last year were \$5343, and the expenditures \$4786.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—One Man Killed.—Seven injured. The N. Y. Tribune gives the particulars of a shocking accident that occurred in Yonkers, on Thursday morning.

The roof of an iron foundry in that place fell with a tremendous crash, killing Michael Brown, and badly wounding seven others.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—The Republican says that two children of Mr. Griewohl, were bitten by a mad dog in West Springfield, on Thursday. Several dogs were also bitten before the rabid dog was killed. The children were bitten while in the chamber of their own residence, whether the dog went unbidden.

The Maine Law League of Springfield has agreed to raise a fund of \$100,000, and no subscription of less than \$300 will be received. The assessment will be 50 cts. on a hundred dollars.

## New Publications.

"Hot Corn: Life Scenes in New York," by John Robinson. De Witt & Davenport Publishers, New York.

No work since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has met with a sale equal to this. It is written in an attractive style, and beautifully illustrated. It is said that more than 40,000 copies have already been sold. It is beautifully bound in cambric and contains 403 pages. For sale in Palmer by Bowles.

Graham for February—This number commences the illustrated life of Gen. Geo. Washington, by J. T. Heady. It contains other articles of interest and is quite an entertaining number. For sale by Bowles.

Godley for February—The present number contains 100 pages, 53 engravings, 37 contributors. The Fashion plate is decidedly pretty. For sale by Bowles.

The Ladies' Wreath and Parlor Annual for February is on our table. This is a very meritorious magazine, being classic and moral in its tone, and containing articles that are well adapted to the family circle. Terms \$1 per year.—Burdick, Reed & Co., Publishers, New York.

The New York Musical Review of Jan. 19th, contains a new Hot Corn Song, by Geo. F. Root; also, a Part Song, by Lowell Mason, a sacred Opening Piece, by Wm. B. Bradbury, all new and very beautiful; besides musical articles, sketches, anecdotes, news, correspondence, and a large amount of very interesting matter generally.

The Review is issued once a fortnight by Mason Brothers, New York, at \$1 a year in advance, and is the cheapest musical periodical in the world. Lowell Mason, Thos. Hastings, Wm. B. Bradbury, Geo. F. Root and C. M. Cady are among its editors; and each number contains 4 pages of music and twelve pages of reading matter. Now is the time to subscribe as a new volume has just commenced.

Whig Almanac.—This annual statistical register for 1854 contains its usual variety of important facts and valuable statistical information.—The Japan Expedition, the war between Turkey and Russia, National Finance, Austria and the United States are among the subjects treated. Published by Greeley & McElrath, New York.

Minnie's Playroom; or how to practice Calisthenics, is the latest issue of "Uncle Toby's Library," published by George C. Rand, Boston.—The book is very well illustrated, and will really be very interesting to such parents as would give their children a good physical education.

Love Murders, &c.

A frightful tragedy recently occurred on board the ship Amelia at Vera Cruz. Madame Manriol had with her a young lady whose beauty captivated a Mexican gentleman, one of the passengers. His addresses were rejected, whereupon he armed himself, descended to the cabin, and after vainly employing entreaties and menaces, stabbed his victim to the heart. It is said that the conduct of the Mexican had for some time previous indicated mental derangement.

A frightful affair recently occurred at Guanajuato. Mr. Marcelino Rocha, a young man universally esteemed, and a son of one of the most respectable families of Guanajuato, was on the eve of marriage with a young lady of high character. A cousin of the bridegroom became enamored of the young lady, explanations took place, and a hostile meeting occurred, from which Marcelino Rocha was taken mortally wounded. He died within three hours. The murderer has been arrested.

Another horrid love murder took place in Lexington, Va., on Sunday evening, 15th ult. Mr. Blackburn, a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute, warned his cousin, a young lady in Finland, against receiving the addresses of a law student named Christian, on account of the latter's immoral character.—Christian hid in wait for Blackburn, and as he was entering the church with the pastor's daughter, Christian tapped him on the shoulder, and they were seen to leave together. Ten minutes afterwards Blackburn was a corpse—his throat having been cut. Christian fled, but was pursued and arrested.

Still another love murder must be added to the list. Miss Jones, a young lady of New Boston, N. H., while on her way to school on Friday morning, was met by Mr. Sargent, a rejected lover, who fired a pistol at her, when she fell dead upon the spot. Mr. Sargent then coolly loaded another pistol and blew out his own brains. About a year since he paid his addresses to Miss Jones, and she, at the earnest request of her father, received them for a time. Shortly after, her father died, and since that time she has intimated to him a desire that they should be discontinued.

HORROR.—The house of a Mr. Parker at Orion, Oakland county, Mich., was burnt a few nights since, while the family were absent at church, and, sad to relate, four children perished in the flames. The eldest of the children was a boy 14 years of age, who from the appearance of furniture and other articles had been brought out of the house, had busied himself in endeavoring to save the household furniture, and then probably returned to save his little brother and sisters; in which effort he failed and lost his own life.

COAL LOST.—We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette that 79 coal boats are known to have been lost in the storm of Saturday last, out of 270 that left Pittsburgh for Cincinnati, &c., 17 boatmen have lost their lives, 12 of whom belonged to Pittsburgh.

A telescope which is to cost \$1800 has been ordered for Amherst college. It is to be the gift of Rufus Bullock of Royalston, and to be manufactured by Alvan Clark of Cambridge.



## LOCAL MATTERS.

**The case of David Richards and wife against the inhabitants of Belchertown,** which has been pending in the C. C. P. for two years past, has been heard before A. T. Leonard, Melvin Copland and Wm. V. Session, Referees, at the Nassau House, during Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The plaintiffs claim \$5000 damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Richards being turned over in a sleigh, in Jan. 1852, from which injury, it is said, she has not yet recovered, with slight probabilities of ever recovering her usual state of health. The defence set up that she was not in the exercise of due care at the time the injury was received. The award is sealed up and to be returned to the next term of the C. C. P. Torrey & Barlow and Hyde for plaintiffs; H. Morris for defendants.

**Writing.**—There is no excuse for a young lady or gentleman writing a bad hand when they have the facilities for attaining an elegant style of penmanship. It will be seen by an advertisement in another column that we are to have a writing school in this village, and we trust our young people will not let so good an opportunity pass unimproved. We have examined specimens of Mr. Pierce's writing, and also the writing of those who have been under his tuition, and judge therefrom that he is a very able and successful teacher.

**TEMPERANCE LEAGUE MEETING.**—There will be a meeting of the Temperance League of the neighboring towns at the church in Thorndike, on Thursday, Feb. 9th, during the day and evening. Meeting for business and discussion at 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. In the evening at 6-12 o'clock a lecture will be delivered by Dr. Cleveland of Northampton. All are invited to attend.

**THORNDIKE.**—On Friday, last week, Henry Ashton was arraigned before Justice Murdoch, at Thorndike, for drunkenness. The Justice fined him \$2 and costs, but for want of means to pay the same he was sent to jail.

**A CASE.**—We saw yesterday a beautifully finished cane, made from the mammoth California tree, which was sent as a present to Mr. Wm. H. Fisk of Agawam, from his son in San Francisco. It is silver mounted, ornamented by a massive gold ring of unwrought California gold, and bears this inscription: "W. T. F. to his father; cut from the mammoth tree, 350 feet in height and 96 feet in circumference; grew near the head-water of the Stanislaus river, Calaveras Co., California."—*Springfield Republican.*

We copy the above partly because the cane was made out of such a monstrous tree, and partly because the person who presented it is brother to, and the person who received it is father of, the publisher of this paper.

Sometime ago a small tradesman's wife made her appearance at a party, with a diamond valued at \$250. People wondered how she or her husband could afford such display. But since that the husband has been convicted of counterfeiting and the wife of helping him.

The Worcester *Examiner* states that the late Baby Show at Palmer occurred at the Journal office. The *Examiner* is laboring under a great mistake; the Show occurred at the Baptist Church Vestry. We have no notion of converting our sanctum into a show room at present.

Part of the Hayward India Rubber Works at Colchester, Conn., consisting of five buildings, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. One of the overseers, named George Stark, aged 31, perished in the flames. Five hundred hands have been thrown out of employment by this calamity. The loss is very heavy, but is covered by insurance.

The Hon. Thomas Corwin met with an accident last Tuesday evening, at Morrow, Ohio. In stepping from the baggage-car he fell on a piece of timber, cutting his mouth severely and breaking out his front teeth.

The Vienna correspondent of the Tribune mentions another Kosza case in the person of Simon Tauszig, a shoemaker of New Jersey, who is now imprisoned in an Austrian dungeon. The American minister interfered in his behalf, but the authorities refused to liberate him.

An attempt is being made to get the usury laws of this State repealed or so modified that any rate of interest agreed upon by persons borrowing and lending money will be lawful.

**THE MILLION FUND.**—The Life Boat announces that the million dollar fund for the enforcement of the Liquor Law, has reached over \$900,000, and that it will probably be completed in a week.

**GONE WEST.**—Rev. B. W. Wright, the Pelham minister of false whiskers notoriety &c., has gone West. Guess he'd better stay there.

Flour went up to \$12 in Boston on Monday. It has been about \$11 per barrel here. The latest intelligence from Europe knocked down the price a shilling.

It is stated that within the last two months eighty vessels freighted with grain have been lost at sea.

A Miss Poor of Allegheny city, Pa., whilst walking through the streets on Sunday evening last, was seized by a blow on the head from a person in disguise. She lingered in a state of mental alienation for several days and then died.

**WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?** The New York Tribune of Tuesday says:

It is now fifty-five days since the commencement of the present Congress. The daily sessions have not exceeded thirty; the whole number of hours in session is about eighty; and the aggregate amount of the per cent pay of Members is more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars—being over fifteen hundred dollars for each hour devoted to session labor. And what benefit have the people, individually or collectively, derived from these few hours' work and this large amount of money? With the exception of the allowances and rejection of a few of the many hundreds of private claims, and the ordinary appropriations for the payment of Congress itself and to keep governmental machinery in motion, nothing—absolutely nothing—has been done.

**REVIVAL IN PRISON.**—A revival has been in progress in the Kentucky State Prison, and seven persons were recently baptized within the walls. The keeper has been in the habit of lecturing the inmates every Sunday morning.

**SEIZURE OF GOODS.**—The Government officers at New York, made a seizure of goods to the amount of \$5000, on board the ship Alfred on Saturday.

**A Woman's Rights Convention** is to be held in Albany on the 14th and 15th of February.

**Holloway's Pills for the Cure of Sick Headaches, Bile and Weak and Disordered Stomachs.**—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable by the faculty, both at home and abroad. They may be taken with perfect safety, and a certainty of effecting a cure, by persons suffering from general debility, sick headache, diseases of the stomach, bile, or liver complaint, and those who are predisposed to dropsy cannot use a more effectual remedy than Holloway's Pills, acting as they do upon the very main spring of life, no disease can resist their influence. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequalled.

**Devine's Compound Pitch Lotion** is, beyond doubt, the cheapest and most efficient medicine ever offered to the public; and should be constantly kept on hand by every family—especially for children to use—for colds, coughs, &c. One man remarked, after having been kept awake all night with his children, who were sick with colds, that "the first box he used was worth a five dollar bill to him," and, reader, it only cost him 25 cents, and \$5 would buy twenty boxes, or more.

Why remain sinking day by day, to an untimely grave, when hope promises so faithfully? Almost guilty of suicide in neglecting to use this simple and pleasant "Pitch Lotion," which is curing so many, and cannot possibly harm any one. See advertisement in another column.

"**DIGEST**"—Such is the true meaning of the word "PESIN," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true *Digestive Food*, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders *Good Eating* perfectly consistent with *Health*. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of the paper.

**BORN.**

In this town, Jan. 20th, a daughter to Franklin Blanchard.

**MARRIED.**

In Stafford, Ct., 26th, David Cady of Somers, and Mary Clark of S.

In Springfield, 31st ult., John P. Harvey of Danbury, Ct., and Maryett E. Gilson of S.

**DIED.**

In Brimfield, Jan. 22nd, Mrs. Lucinda P. Thorndike, 55.

In Brimfield, 27th ult., Sullivan Alexander, 54.

In Belchertown, 28th, David W. Cook, 74.

23d, Mary Courtland, 3-12, daughter of Harrison Dwight.

In Ware, 19th, Prescott Hale, 30; Ann Elizabeth Denny, 19, of Enosburg, Vt.; 24th, Lucinda E., 25, wife of James W. Richmond.

In Springfield, 31st ult., Orrin Baker, 33.

**Melodeon for Sale.**

A elegant, five octave Melodeon for sale by

C. C. KNIGHT.

Palmer, Feb. 4, 1854.

**Butter!**

On hand and for sale, at wholesale or retail,

2,000 lbs. of PRIME VERMONT BUTTER.

O. H. BIDWELL.

Palmer, Feb. 4, 1854.

**Penmanship.**

THE Subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Palmer Depot and vicinity, that he will commence a course of lessons in penmanship at the Union Hall on Monday next.

Number of lessons per week, 3, viz.: Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Hours of attendance, 3 or 3-1-2; 6 P. M.

For further particulars see hand bills or apply at the writing room.

Feb. 4, 42.

E. S. PIERCE.

**Prunes and Citrons**

For sale at

BIDWELL'S.

Feb. 4, 54.

**Wooden Ware!**

For sale at

BIDWELL'S.

Feb. 4.

**Isn't a Hint a Pretty Thing?**

AND then we have such a variety. Delicate hints, broad hints, and hints that are real "stumpers." Speaking of hints reminds us that we have accounts hinting to us to hint to others.

That frequent settlements make long friends.

So this may be called a friendly hint.

Feb. 4, 41.

M. W. FRENCH & Co.

**Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, and Figs at**

BIDWELL'S

**M. W. FRENCH & Co.** have Sugars,

Teas, Molasses, Syrups, &c. that are Cheap & Good.

Feb. 4, 54.

**M. W. FRENCH & Co.** have Oils, Sops,

Spices, Fish &c. that are Cheap & Good.

Feb. 4, 54.

**M. W. FRENCH & Co.** have Pork, Lard,

Flour, &c., that are Cheap and Good.

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[\$1.25 in Advance.

VOLUME 4.

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GORDEN M. FISK,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

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All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—For one square (17 Brevier lines) three weeks, one Dollar; for each subsequent insertion, twenty cents. For half a square three-fourths of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside of the paper all the time, will be charged an extra price. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

Obituary notices and, in fact, all other matter of individual interest, will be charged as advertising.

The Journal has a larger circulation in Eastern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section, to publish them in the Journal.

## JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

## Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### The Flower-Girl of Madrid.

The unhappy state of Spain—that land where a rent feeling makes every disagreement, personal or political, assume an aggravated and embittered form—drove many of the inhabitants, some years ago, to the neighboring territory of France. In Bordeaux alone, as many as 20,000 Spaniards fixed their residence during the struggles between the Carlists and Christians. The natives and the strangers managed, on the whole, to do very well together; and many permanent connections were formed in consequence of their being associated in one place, by the accidents of fortune and war.

In 1834, the Countess de Villa Fuente came to live in Bordeaux. It was known that she came from Madrid, but few or none seemed acquainted with her private history, or with the causes of her exile. No one accompanied her, with the exception of an infant boy, on whom she lavished the most tender cares, and in reference to whom the character of a "widow" was very generally assigned to her, despite her youth and unimpaired beauty. She appeared rich, and kept up a handsome establishment, so that the best society of Bordeaux was open to her at all times. But though not shunning company altogether, she lived, on the whole, in a retired manner, and the most uncharitable could attach no impropriety to her name, although she was a single and unprotected woman, and though more than one suitor fluttered round her and sought her good graces.

Such was the state of matters during the first three years of her stay in Bordeaux. At the end of that time, the Countess, without any known cause, assumed, all the outward marks of deep mourning, and threw her establishment into the same sable colors. Within a month or two afterwards, it was noticed by observant eyes that she seemed to distinguish more than usually a certain Monsieur Longpre, a wealthy gentleman of Bordeaux, who pursued her unabated ardor for three years, in spite of all her reserve, and even her coldness. The alteration in her manner to him was sufficiently pointed to lead people to conclude that he would be the happy man in due time. But his own thoughts about the matter were very unsettled, as the following words from his lips will partly prove. Seizing an occasion to press his suit, when the Countess allowed him the honor of an interview, he broke forth at length in half-reproachful tones:

"Inesilla, why prolong this state of suspense, so torturing to me? Unless I deceive myself, you favor me above others around you; yes, you love me. I own I have this happy belief. What, then, causes your hesitation, since you are a widow, and free? Is it not so? If you are moved by any feelings respecting your child, you know that I love him, and for your sake will love him always."

The Countess, at these words, rose from

her seat, walked to where her guitar lay, and ran heedlessly over its strings for a few moments. She then turned to the little boy who was playing near her, and said to him:

"Juanito! Juanito! go and drive your humming top elsewhere; the noise gives me a headache."

The boy came and sought a caress, and then ran cheerfully away. After his departure, there was a pause for a minute or two which the Countess broke in upon him by saying:

"Let us talk, Monsieur Longpre, on a subject different from the last. This guitar has reminded me of Spain—of Madrid—and of Manuela, a poor girl there. Her story is an interesting one; listen, and I will tell it to you; that is, if you choose to hear it."

Though the lover was by no means pleased at this evasion of the subject which he has so much at heart, there was much of grave sweetness in the tones with which the Countess made the request, that he at once expressed his willingness to hear the story.

"There lived at Madrid, five years ago," began the Countess, "a merchant named Morales, whose fortune was so considerable, that his only daughter was deemed one of the best matches in the city. Dolores, as she was called, joined to her pecuniary advantages a countenance and form which the young men of Madrid declared to be of superior beauty. A cavalier, the flower of the noble youths of Spain, saw and loved her. I will spare you my friend, an account of all the concerts and serenades by which Don Miguel sought to excite a reciprocal passion in the heart of Dolores. Young, noble, accomplished, and rich, he soon made the desired impression, and no obstacles being interposed, he was received in the house of Morales as an accepted suitor. Like others of her race and sex, Dolores was jealous of possessing love where she gave love; and again and again, to please her, Don Miguel vowed that the daughter of Morales was the only woman who had ever touched his heart, and she should be his last love, as she was his first. The marriage day, as she was his first, it came; and before the priest and her friends, Dolores gave her hand to Don Miguel."

A ball followed in the evening. It was very early, when Dolores, overpowered by the warmth of the dancing rooms, and agitated by the all important event of the day, retired for a few minutes with some of her female friends, in order to rest herself and calm her spirits. She was still seated in her chamber with her companions, when a footstep was heard at the door of the apartment. "You cannot enter—do not enter, Don Miguel!" cried one or two of the ladies, starting up from the easy postures into which, fatigued by the dance, they had thrown themselves. They conceived that Don Miguel had missed Dolores from the dance, and had come to inquire after her. But when, in spite of their exclamation, the door of the chamber was opened, they beheld not Don Miguel, but Manuela, the flower girl.

Manuela, the flower girl, was so remarkable for her beauty and handsome figure, that few who were in the habit of walking on the Prado were unacquainted with her by name and appearance. But when she entered the chamber of Dolores on the marriage evening of the latter, very unlike her usual aspect was that presented by the flower girl. Her long black hair hung in disorder around her pale face, and her dark eyes flamed with feverish excitement. She bore before her, by a strap, her flower basket, in which lay, bedded upon down, an infant of two months old.

"Where is the bride?" demanded Manuela, hoarsely as soon as she entered.

"Manuela!" cried Dolores, trembling, she knew not why, yet endeavoring to seem at ease, "I am the bride; and you shall bear my bouquets to court."

"You the bride!" exclaimed Manuela, who knew and was known to Dolores;—"is it you whom he is to marry?"

"Whom he is to marry, Manuela," answered Dolores; "say whom he has married!—Hath not Don Miguel sent you—sent you to strew our nuptial way with flowers?"

"The traitor!" cried Manuela. "Behold that infant! It is his—it is mine—it is ours!" The tears of the flower-girl burst forth in torrents, but she checked them and continued:

"Ah! if you knew all his treachery—all his wickedness. I—a poor girl—sought to avoid him; but he married me—yes, he married me, and the marriage was a false one. I discovered his deceit; but he came to my father and mother, and he calmed them by renewing all his protestations and promises. It is two months since my child was born; he was with me then, but I knew not, though I know now, that it was but to deceive me the more fully. He already loved you—already."

Here the poor flower-girl fell down in an exhausted state. She was tenderly cared for by the agitated bride and her friends, and recovered somewhat her

strength. "Only to-day, about two hours since, I learned that Don Miguel was to wed another. Then I thought, in my madness, of telling him; but I grew more calm. Poor child! what would have become of him—his father killed—his mother poisoned!" The fainting condition of the flower-girl explained her words. She had not avenged herself on Don Miguel—but unable to live, she had taken poison. "Take my child," said she to the bride, as she grew momentarily weaker; "protect him, watch over him, be a mother to him. If you can still love Don Miguel after this cruel abandonment of his child and me, the poor flower-girl shall not be in your way. But, oh! promise to a dying mother that you will take care of her child."

Dolores had rather signed than spoken the desired promise, when a knock was heard at the chamber door. Dolores instantly caused it to be fastened within. The knocks were then repeated, and the voice of Don Miguel was heard desiring admittance. "You cannot enter," said one of the women. The bridegroom addressed himself to Dolores, and seeming to believe her ill, besought admittance.

The passionate words of affection which he poured out for the ear of the bride fell unheeded. Dolores hung over the dying flower-girl. "Manuela," cried she, "this child shall never be parted from me while I live. Manuela! Manuela!" continued she, in tones of the deepest sympathy, "live for your child and Don Miguel—he shall be restored to you; mine he is not, and never shall be! Ah, help! she dies."

While Dolores was thus engaged, Don Miguel continued to press for admittance. And by this time, either through the noise or by reason of the bride's absence, a whisper had gone through the mansion that something was amiss. Morales, with a number of the party, left the ball room and came to the door of his daughter's chamber. "My child," he cried, "it is I. Open to me; if anything be amiss let me be with you. Open to me."

On hearing her father's voice, Dolores, who was tenderly wiping the foam from the convulsed lips of Manuela, roused herself and gave orders for the opening of the chamber door. "Let all enter," she said firmly. Her command was obeyed, and the first person who rushed forward was Don Miguel. What was his amazement and horror when, upon the bridal bed of Dolores, he saw the pale countenance of one but too well known to him. Manuela had not yet expired. At the instant of his advance she opened her dark eyes and a flash of fire shot across their feeble lustre. She slowly raised her finger and directing it towards him, she said: "Miserable man! I pardon thee. But beware of my father—he will kill thee." As Manuela spoke, she sank backwards and died almost instantly in the arms of Dolores.

The dying woman, her words and the sight of the infant, formed but too full an explanation of this scene to all who had entered the chamber. Conscience struck, at least for the moment, Don Miguel fled from the spot. The affair made a great noise in Madrid, but none could condole with Dolores on the subject, as after the event she had quitted Madrid with the child of Manuela. Can you guess who she was and whether she fled?

"I can—I see her before me!"

"You are right. I fled in the first instance with the child of Manuela to a convent, where my father visited me and where we concerted measures to prevent the assertion by Don Miguel of those marital rights which worlds would not have tempted me now to concede. It was deemed best that I should go to France. I did so, and was never molested by Don Miguel while he lived; but within the past year the words of Manuela were fulfilled—her betrayer fell by the hand of her father!"

"Now, Monsieur Longpre," continued the Countess, "you wish me to be your wife. I—I own I esteem—I love you; but my heart trembles at the recollection of the past, for believe not that I escaped without suffering. Assume me on this point and my hand is yours. I will believe that you will not insult me by paying addresses while bound by other legal engagements; but assure me that none can renew in your case the death scene of Manuela; that the vows paid to me are not violations of the actual though unacknowledged rights of any other—and I am willingly, gladly yours."

M. Longpre, need we say, eagerly gave the assurance required. Nor did he deceive her. When the marriage day came, as it soon did, the happiness of Dolores suffered no alloy from the cause, which she had long feared, and afforded her only a specimen of the uninterrupted felicity of many after years.

The first Congregational church in North Brookfield have enlarged their meeting house so that it will accommodate a thousand people, and it is now one of the most elegant houses of worship in the state. On the 16th inst, 163 persons in their house were offered for sale at public auction, and within some four or five hours, 160 of these persons were sold, for \$13,547, leaving the society free of debt, with a few pence at their disposal and \$2,500 in the treasury!

## Anecdote of Byron.

I heard an anecdote that evening of the poet, which was very characteristic, and quite new to me. When at Pisa, his lordship found it difficult to keep up his practice with his pistol on account of the objections of his neighbors and the municipal regulations of the place. He therefore, by the aid of a small gratuity, obtained permission from a farmer in the vicinity to shoot at a mark in his paddock. On the occasion of his first visit to the premises, the peasant's daughter, a very pretty contadina accosted the hard after the genial manner of her country. She wore in her bosom a freshly plucked rose with two buds attached to the stem. Byron sportively asked her to give him a flower. She hesitated and blushed. He instantly turned to his companion and rehearsed in English a very natural tale of humble and virtuous love, bitterly contrasting the apparent loyalty of this fair rustic with women in high life. Then with perfect seriousness he again asked for the rose as a token of sympathy for an unloved exile. His manner and words moved the girl to tears. She handed him the rose with a look of compassion, and silently withdrew. The incident aroused his latent superstition. He was lost in a reverie, for several minutes, and then inquired of his friend if he remembered that Rousseau confessed throwing stones at a tree test the prospects of his future happiness. The flower was devoted to a similar ordeal. It was carefully attached to an adjacent pale, and Byron withdrew a few paces, declared his intention of severing one of the buds from the stalk at one fire. He looked very carefully to his priming and aimed with great firmness and deliberation.—The ball cut the bud neatly off, and just grazed the leaves of the rose. A bright smile illumined the poet's countenance, and he rode back to Pisa in a flow of spirits.—*Diary of a Dreamer.*

## The Railway Train.

Would any of our readers like the luxury of a new sensation? Take your stand six feet from a rail-road track in the night, and await the passage of the express train.—There is a wind stirring; clouds close in the light of the stars; the hum of life has ceased, blackness and silence brood together upon the face of the earth. Afar off the listening ear catches the dawning roar. Half heard and half felt, it grows into more distinctness—part revealed in the trembling earth, and partly felt as a shapeless horror filling the air. Every second swells its awful volume, and deepens its terror. The earth now quakes under its tread—a glaring fire flashes living horror into the surrounding air—and you see it, crawling along its snaky track, with fiery head couched to the ground, and its long train sweeping from side to side with a wavy motion, a gigantic and terror breathing monster, instinct with life and power, crushing the earth, with its tread, and creating a whirlwind with its blasting breath as it sweeps along. Is there any thing in the world that impresses the mind with a more profound sense of resistless power than that enormous mass, with its blazing eyes and smoking breath, rushing with the speed of a cannon ball, and startling the air with the overwhelming horror of its flight? What would the savage think, seeing it for the first time? Imagine such a phantom fifty years ago, unheralded by any rumor of its coming, revealing its existence by its presence, and rushing suddenly into oblivion, as it now rushes into the darkness while you gaze upon the spot where it disappeared and hear only the noise of its distant tread. What rumors of it would fill the earth. What tales of its grandeur, of its speed and power, would startle the credulity of the remotest village gossip!

**Lucky and Unlucky.**—Some time ago several laborers engaged in digging on the Marysville (Cal.) levee, picked up a purse containing \$3000 in gold dust. After some dispute, one of the men obtained entire possession of it and lodged it in the banking house of Adams & Co. for safe keeping. The others prosecuted for their share, and in the course of the trial what was their dismay (says the Herald) to discover that the prize by law belonged to the county, it being laid down in the statutes that all sums found exceeding \$25 shall be advertised, and the balance left from paying the necessary expenses shall be paid into the county treasury.

**A FEMALE SOLDIER.**—The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says that there is now before Congress a petition from Mrs. Elizabeth C. Smith, of Missouri, who, in 1846, under the assumed name of "Ban. Newman," volunteered in the Mexican war, where she served faithfully for ten months when her sex was discovered and she was discharged from the service. "Ban." has since married, and now applies for her pay and bounty land. As the law applies to soldiers and not to men, this female soldier may be successful.

**PORK AND TOBACCO.**—Dr. Adam Clark had a perfect abhorrence of both pork and tobacco. He is reported to have said, "If I were to offer sacrifices to the devil, it would be a roasted pig stuffed with tobacco."

## The Trifling young Lady.

Miss Augustina Neville is a young lady yet in her teens, and possessed of great personal beauty, of which she is well aware. She is not deficient in intellect, although the natural powers of her mind have been sadly weakened by the petty trifling pursuits of her life. Balls, parties, theatres and operas occupy her entire thoughts, when she has not on hand some flirtation to displace them for a time. Her affections are easily won, because, placing very little value upon them herself, she is ready to present them to the first fool who asks them, and as ready to take them away to bestow them on a second who applies for them. She will pledge her heart to half a dozen at a time, and when circumstances happen to expose the duplicity of her conduct she affects surprise that all her admirers were not aware that she was funning all the time. The best and soundest hearted man may be deceived by the blandishment of a girl, and really feel a true and honest attachment for her. The discovery of such a passion in any of her admirers is a rare sport for her, and she carries on the war of the feelings with consummate skill, until she has got the poor fellow into the condition of a slave, to use for her mirth and laughter. Of the two, though finished with triumph, we pity the deceiver more than the deceived. He has only had the weakness to betray an honest devotion: she the audacity to exhibit without a blush, the utter lack of moral principles and integrity of character. Happy is the man who escapes the snares of such a being.

**THE ORIGIN OF INDIAN CORN.** Some great writers have been one day in a river whose banks nourished not a single tree to shadow its waters, and one the most beautiful of them all lingered after her companions to gather white pebbles from the bottom. A water-spirit, who had assumed the form of a muskrat, sat long watching her from the shore. He looked at her shining shoulders—at her long dripping locks and the gently swelling bosom over which they fell; and when the maid lifted her rounded limbs from the water and stepped lightly upon the green sward, he too raised himself from the tuft of rushes where he was hid, and, recovering his own shape, ran to embrace her.

The maiden shrieked and fled—but the prickly pears cut her feet, and the tall grass of the prairie impeded her flight without screening her from the view of her eager pursuer. Frightened and fatigued, she would have sunk on the ground as he approached her if she had not been supported by a tuft of flags while hastily seizing and twining them around her person to hide her shame. In that moment her slender form grew thinner and more rounded; her bleeding feet became indurated in the loose soil that opened to receive them. The blades of the flags broadened around her fingers, and enclosed her hand; while the bright pebbles that she held resolved themselves into milky grains, which were kept together by the plaited husk. The baffled water-spirit sprang to seize her by the long hair that yet floated in the breeze, but the silken tassels of the rusting maize was all that met his grasp.

## Gloveless and Ringless.

Effects of singular elegance are sometimes produced by means simple and obvious. The reader who has seen a young lady in full dress, with her hands ungloved and ringless, has beheld an effect of this nature. One ring spoils it. The hands must be quite devoid of ornament and covering. The reason is evident. The hand is one of Nature's beautiful things, and like all the rest of Nature's beautiful things, has a two fold beauty—a beauty of its own and a beauty of its proportion to parts adjacent. Cover the hands with kid gloves and Nature is balked of her sweet in two particulars, the hand is enlarged and the hand is hidden. Such was the under current of reflection which passed through our mind when we saw, the other evening, a beautiful Parisienne enter a New York drawing-room, and in an evening dress of the simplest and most exquisite taste, with no gloves upon her fair hands and no rings upon her pretty fingers. Gloveless and ringless be all fair hands that our eyes see henceforth and forever! The lady was M<sup>lle</sup> Lamotte, the Pianist, whose classical soires have delighted the town lately. It may have been a professional touch; it may have been in idea of her own; it may be a new Paris fashion; but whatever it may have been, it was very pleasing to the eyes fatigued with ornament. It will not become a fashion however—and ought not. Some hands—elderly ones, for example, and those which are huge or red or stumpy or rough or male—may as well be covered up. But hands which are young and pretty, can we see too much of them?—*Home Journal.*

It is estimated that Dickens has realized \$75,000 from the advertisements on the covers of "Bleak House," to say nothing of the profits from the book itself.

## A Bit of Romance.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas narrates an interesting bit of romance, connected with the history of a beautiful lady and a young gentleman who are often seen this winter in company at the Italian opera, in the former city. The lady is the daughter of a Rear Admiral in the Royal Navy, and when she was sixteen her father married her to one of her friends, a Captain, who was greatly older than herself, and who soon after took her to Malta. At this place, her cousin William, also of the Navy, was accustomed to visit her while the squadron was in that port. The husband's jealousy was aroused, and the narrator says:

One night the Captain sent in word that the sea was so rough he should stay on board his ship all night; what's rough for a Captain is rough for Lieutenant—the Lieutenant staid on shore—he staid with his cousin. They were sitting cozily together, and talking so agreeably that the time passed away unperceived, when at one o'clock in the morning there was knocking at the door; the wife recognized her husband's knock! They felt guilty, I know not why, and they scarcely knew what to do. In his fright, William ran into a closet and hid himself behind the clothes which hung there. When the husband came in he found his wife very much embarrassed; he was furious with jealousy; suspecting something was concealed in the open closet, he drew his sword and gave some twenty vigorous thrusts in every part of it. They seemed to produce no effect. He explained the cause of his unexpected return: his ship had just been ordered to Greece, to enforce the claims of Don Pacifico, and he sailed that night. As soon as his trunk was packed he left the house, convinced that his suspicions were unfounded. As soon as he had gone his wife ran to the closet: "William?" She saw a livid hand try to push aside the clothes there, and then a body fell, covered with blood. William had received four wounds, but he had conquered his pain to save his cousin. Those wounds occasioned his blindness and his limping. The Captain heard at last of them. He separated from his wife; her father having died shortly after her marriage, she lives in Paris with her cousin William. They have each of them a fortune, and with gold dust one might blind Argus himself in Paris.

**COST OF SUPPORTING MINISTERS.**—An exchange paper sets forth a comparison of some statistics, bearing on this subject, as follows:

Some people talk a great deal about ministers and the cost of keeping them, paying their house rent, table expenses and other items of salary. Did such persons ever think that it costs \$35,000,000 to pay the salaries of American lawyers; that \$12,000,000 are paid out annually to keep our criminals, and \$10,000,000 to keep the dogs in the midst of us alive; while only \$6,000,000 are spent annually to sustain six thousand ministers in the United States? These are facts and statistics which will show them to be facts. No one thing exerts such a mighty influence in keeping this mighty Republic from falling to pieces, as the Bible and its ministers.

**BEAUTY OF THE EYELASHES.**—In Crensin, Georgia, Persia and India, one of the mother's earliest cares is to promote the growth of her children's eyelashes, by tipping and removing the fine gossamer like points with a pair of scissors, when they are asleep. By repeating this every month or six weeks, they become, in time, long, close, finely curved and of a silky gloss. The practice never fails to produce the desired effect, and is particularly useful when, owing to inflammation of the eyes, the lashes have been thinned or stunted.

**WE** once saw a young man bravely turning up the glass—he was a free-hearted, glorious fellow—and was, he said, sowing his wild oats. We afterwards saw a policeman hunting a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the lock-up. It occurred to us that the wild oats were being dragged in. A glorious crop! The bar-room and gutter are exhaustless in their fertility.

**MEASURING CORN.**—To measure corn on the ear, in a crib: Multiply the length, width and depth of the bin together and their product by 4 1-2. Cut off the right hand figures and the remaining figures will be the number of bushels of shelled corn, and the figures at the right the decimal of a bushel.

**HOW TRUE.**—Many a man who has stuck to his lapstone would have astonished senators by his intellect and wisdom, while others who have forsaken their vocation for the senate chamber have astonished senators that they should ever have left their lapstones.

**A DARK DAY COMING.**—There will be an extraordinary eclipse of the Sun on the 25th of May, such an one as none but the oldest inhabitants have witnessed in this vicinity. It will be similar to the great eclipse of 1806, since which there has been none resembling it nearer than that of 1830, when eleven-twelfths of the sun was obscured.



## High Prices of Breadstuffs.

For the last three or four months the prices of breadstuffs have been steadily increasing, till now they create no little alarm throughout the country. The rich of course can live if flour should be twenty dollars a barrel, but the poor, and those whose incomes have hitherto only kept them in comfortable circumstances, must suffer. They must contract their already limited expenses and deprive themselves of numerous little luxuries in order to escape the alms house. It is the poor who are affected by the high prices of provisions rather than the wealthy. The former are not planning how they can enjoy life, but how they can manage to sustain life till a brighter day dawns upon them.

During the last week flour in many of the neighboring towns has been as high as \$12 and \$13 per barrel, and as this is the great article of food for the poor as well as the rich, it is a wonder how the former can manage to escape suffering. Other provisions have also advanced in price, and all articles which support life and health have an upward tendency in value.

The war in Europe is made a plea for the advance in the price of breadstuffs, but the operations of speculators have more to do with this evil than the Turkish war. Few barrels of flour, we imagine, will be shipped to Europe, at the present high prices here. There is no scarcity of that commodity, and all accounts agree that there are large supplies in the possession of wholesale dealers. So long as the news from Europe indicates high prices there, so long will speculators in flour endeavor to keep up the prices here. And this is but a natural operation of cause and effect; yet there is no reason or consistency in asking exorbitant prices on pretense of an extensive foreign demand, when in fact such a demand is comparatively limited.

It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. Speculators thrive during a panic among the poor classes; speculators take advantage of another's necessities to increase their own gain and build up their fortunes. Farmers also realize higher prices for their produce than formerly. There never was greater encouragement for the farmer to raise large crops of grain. The demand for the next year will continue to be as great as it is now if the war in Europe is not brought to a close. Calculations should therefore be made to plant largely next spring, that an abundant harvest may be gathered next fall. Speaking on this subject the *N. Y. Tribune* says:—

"The present price of flour will only hold until the opening of navigation. Yet then it will not recede to its position last fall, after the harvest of wheat and corn had been declared. Nothing more but the indications of a first-rate crop of winter wheat and a general determination of farmers to raise a large crop of spring grain, will keep the price of breadstuffs within reasonable limits."

By a large crop we do not mean a crop upon a large number of acres, but an improved mode of cultivation, so as to produce a large crop from a smaller number of acres than they ever planted before. It is one of the curses of this country that those who farm the most acres produce the smallest quantity of grain for sale. They consume all the surplus of last year in the waste of labor of going over four times as much land as they should to produce the same quantity of grain. It is a foolish waste of capital to occupy a vast area for pasture, but that is not so bad as the waste of labor almost universal in the production of grain in this country. If there is not a change wrought soon in the economy of production, we shall continue to be periodically afflicted with "breadstuffs going up."

The capacity of this country to produce wheat is almost indefinite, and of all sorts of breadstuffs we can produce much more than enough to supply the home consumption. Do we? If we do, where comes the cry of high prices every winter and then? It is not because we export such large quantities, for the total export of the last half year was only 1,462,350 barrels of flour."

SAD CALAMITY.—At Toledo, Ohio, on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in a boarding house. The flames spread so suddenly that the inmates had no method of escape except by the windows. Several children were thrown from the windows and then followed by their parents. Two men named Howard and Bushy, and two females, one a Miss Stacy and the other a child of ten years of age, were hurled to death. Miss Stacy had escaped from the building, but inched back to save the child with whom she had been sleeping, and she did not return.

POTATOES.—In Warren county and other portions of the upper part of Pennsylvania, potatoes are selling for 37 and 40 cents per bushel. In New York they are quoted at \$3.50 per bushel. In Boston, potatoes bring from \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel, and the best article can hardly be obtained at any price.

OLD AGE.—The Petersburg Express chronicles the death of Hannah, a negro, owned by a lady in that city, at the advanced age of 123. She died of no particular disease, but sank under the exhaustion incident to old age. She was born in Powhatan Co., Va.

A SAD WINTER.—A contemporary says that war on the Danube—cholera in England—conflagration at home—wrecks on the sea—have given to the present winter a pre-eminence among disastrous seasons.

Speaking of cold weather: at Auburn, Me., the mercury fell to 31 degrees below zero; and at Turner, Me., the same day to 30 degrees. There certainly was a coldness among friends down there.

PRIZE FIGHTING IN PENNSYLVANIA. A party of prize fighters recently made Chester county, in Pennsylvania, the scene of their brutal exhibitions, and the people of Chester, justly indignant at this violation of the laws of the land and of common humanity, caused the principal offenders to be arrested, and a few days since they were convicted of riot. Danick Beasley, one of the principals in the fight, was fined \$100, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Nine others were sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of \$100.

AUSTRALIAN REVENUES.—It is said that the duties on liquors imported into Australia during the year just will net five millions of dollars, which will give an average of nearly six dollars for every inhabitant. The tax upon miners by government for digging amounted, for six months ending June 1853 to \$2,000,000. This tax will be taken off.

THE EMPEROR of the Russians has returned solemn thanks "to the Lord of Lords" for his naval massacre at Sinope.

## Letters from the West.—No. 1.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 31st, 1854.

FRIEND FISK:—Having a little leisure this morning I thought that it might interest your readers to know something of matters and things at the Capital of the "Backeye State." Columbus is one of the oldest cities in the State, but has not manifested much of a thriving disposition until within about ten years. In 1810 the population was only about 6000, since that time it has gone ahead as rapidly as any city in the United States. The present population is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000. There are quite a number of railroads which center here, and quite a number more are in contemplation, and from present appearances it will, doubtless, contain in 1850 a population of 50,000.

The Public Buildings of Columbus are the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Lunatic Asylum, Blind Asylum, State Prison, Alms House, State House, &c. The Lunatic Asylum presents an imposing appearance as seen from every part of the city; it measures 276 feet in front and 218 deep, covering one acre of ground. It is built of brick and stone, and contains about five and a half millions of bricks and fifty thousand feet of stone; cost, \$150,000.

The new State House (which by the way is not yet completed) is one of the best, if not the very best, in our country. It is built of fine stone obtained from Government quarries a few miles distant, transported here over a railway built to the quarries for the sole purpose of getting in the vast quantities of stone and timber used in the construction of the building. The building is 304 feet in front, 180 feet deep and 75 feet high—a dome is to be added 100 feet in height, making the total height 175 feet, covering an area of almost an acre and one-half. There are employed on the building and at the quarries 450 men—100 of whom are convicts from the Prison. It has been six or seven years in building and will not, probably, be fully completed under two years more, but it is hoped that the Legislature will be able to occupy it in January, 1855.

The principal Public Houses are the Neil House, American and Capitol House. The latter is kept by our late townsman, John Allen. The Houses are all full to overflowing, and daily the proprietors of each of these Hotels are obliged to turn away travelers whom they cannot accommodate. The rooming trade is very flourishing here. The proprietor of one of the Hotels informed me \$1200 last year, and he has only one-half of the profits—having let it out in shares. What will our Palmer Hotels say to that, \$2400 net profit from one bar? There is to be a State Temperance Convention here this week, to see if any thing can be done to curtail this nefarious trade; but when bar rooms are patronized so freely, but little can be expected. That the Maine law will ever be adopted here is a matter of doubt.

Yours, &c.,  
TRAVELLER.

A PLACE TO RAISE BABIES.—The San Francisco Journal insists that the climate of California is peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of babies. "This has been shown by the rapid increase of the juvenile population during the last two years. Old maids and bachelors are getting to be quite out of the fashion, and it is very likely the Journal, were hardly considered to be bona fide members of the human family. It is a curious fact that a large proportion of the births are females."

PROSTITUTION AMONG EMIGRANTS.—A female writer in the *N. Y. Tribune* asserts: "A female is more prostituted in England by the crowded, indecent, impure and filthy arrangements of emigrant ships in a year than by all the brothels and taverns of New York and London put together." It is time that the law was made available to save from temptation and ruin wives and daughters who are flying to this country to live in the sunshine of freedom.

A SENSIBLE GOVERNOR.—The Gov. of Maryland, in his message to the Legislature of that State, takes strong ground against public executions and the manner of conducting them. He says: "In my judgment, it would be better to abolish capital punishment altogether, than to continue the present abominable system."

Fifty years hence the people of the whole United States will endorse the above opinion.

SOLD HIS WIFE.—Luther Payne of Athens, N. Y., sold his wife for \$100 to Rev. Isaac Kimball a Lutheran clergyman, at Albany on Tuesday. The money was paid down and a receipt and bill of indemnity given in return. Kimball, who has a wife and children, had previously seduced the woman, and she leaves five or six children.

APPLES IN OREGON.—There are about 200 varieties of the apple tree cultivated in Oregon at this time. The demand for fruit trees of different kinds has been very great this winter. Orders from California, for apples, alone amounted to nearly 80,000 trees.

RIGHT.—Congress has done one meritorious act during the present session. On Monday last, in the Senate, the bill granting pay and bounty lands to Elizabeth Smith, who served during the Mexican War, under the assumed name of Ben Newhouse, was taken up and passed.

Rev. Alpheus Harding of New Salem was seriously burned, his wife's dress and the carpet set on fire, and the family generally a good deal frightened, by the bursting of a fluid lamp which he held in his hand while reading a newspaper.

A young man who was committed to jail in Provincetown, N. J., in Sept. last, elapsed a few days since with the Jailor's wife, and \$400 in money, belonging to the Jailor.

## The Turkish War.

Late arrivals from Europe bring further accounts of the battle of Citala, confirming the Turkish successes. It appears that the Russians were concentrating their forces at Citala in order to attack Kalafat on the 13th; but on the 6th, 15,000 Turks marched out of Kalafat, attacked and stormed Citala, re-opening the conflict with the Russians in the field on the 7th, and renewed the attack on the 8th, ending in the evening with the total discomfiture of the Russians, who confess to having had 1000 killed in the affair, and 4000 wounded, including therein their Generals Auzep and Tsinont.

On the 9th, the Turks, having remained over night in the field beyond Citala, attacked a reserve of Russians and drove them back upon Krajova with loss of some of their cannons, and an immense slaughter on both sides.

On the 10th, the Turks having razed the Russian fortifications, returned to Kalafat. The Turks were commended in the action by Sultan Pacha, Zedinsky and Mehmed Pacha, one of whom—Mehmed, probably—is reported to be killed.

One of the Hail Storms.—Up in Good Hope, Fayette Co., Ohio, according to a note in *The Statesman*, they had a hail storm on the late memorable "storm-Friday," that may rank with the number ones. The writer says:—

"It was preceded by the most violent thundering for the space of one hour. The hail commenced falling about the size of quail's eggs. In a short time they reached the size of walnuts, and continued to increase in size and quantity until they were the size of a goose's egg! The largest hail-stones were not round, but partially flattened, with a great quantity of protrusions. The roofs of houses were staved in, window glass broken, chickens, birds and turkeys killed, and a great many men crippled. We have had hail on the ground in some places four inches deep!"

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN GIVEN UP.—The English Admiralty authorities seem at last to have given up Sir John Franklin and his crews. A notice appears in the *Gazette*, dated Admiralty, Jan. 9th, to the effect "that if intelligence be not received before the 31st of March next, of the officers and crews of the *Erchus* and *Terror* being alive, they will be considered to have died in her Majesty's services."

THE MILLION FUND.—The Life Boat states that the million fund has been raised, and that it is proposed to continue to receive contributions. The State Committee, at their regular meeting, held on Wednesday last, voted unanimously to assess the fund one-half per cent, which will, it is hoped, be all that will be needed for the current year.

A RUM DEATH.—At Smithwick, last Sunday, Wm. Smith of Westfield was accidentally shot by an unknown Irishman, both being under the influence of liquor. The Irishman took up Smith's gun, and as the latter went towards him to take it, the gun went off, the whole charge entering Smith's side, killing him instantly. The Irishman fled and has not since been heard of.

CRIMINAL COURT—HAMPDEN COUNTY.—An adjourned term of the C. C. P. for the trial of criminal cases, commenced a session in Springfield on Monday afternoon, Judge Byington on the bench, and Henry L. Dawes, the newly appointed District Attorney for the western district, appearing as prosecuting officer.

STEAMERS BURNED AND LIVES LOST.—Last Saturday afternoon six steamboats and a number of vessels were burned at New Orleans. Fifteen or twenty negroes perished in the conflagration. The total loss of property is estimated at from \$700,000 to \$1,000,000, and is nearly covered by insurance.

ON THE SUNNY SIDE.—On Sunday, 20th ult., the ladies of Andover walked to meeting under the cover of parasols, to protect them from the sun. The tacheleur editor of the *Express* noticed the innovation, but he does not say what effect it had on his congealed affections. The thermometer at that time indicated 20 degrees below zero in many places.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Tuesday, at Georgetown, there was a shooting affair between Jas. Robinson, Jr., of that place and Mr. A. D. Hines of Bardonia, in which the latter received two pistol balls in his body. The wounds were severe, but Hines is now considered out of danger. All about the women!

MAMMOTH VEGETABLES.—A cabbage has been raised in Oregon which was fourteen feet in circumference, and estimated to weigh between fifty and sixty pounds. A turnip weighing twelve pounds was also raised near Portland.

Mrs. Lucy Audubon has presented to Congress, through Mr. Everett, a petition, asking for the purchase of the original drawings of the work of her late husband on the birds of America.

Silverstein, the man arrested at Albany for larceny, the marks of whose teeth led to his detection, has been discharged. He may be said to have got off in spite of his teeth.

WOOD.—In 1682 the price of a cord of oak wood in Massachusetts was 1s. 6d. 40 years afterwards, viz: in 1722, a cord of oak wood was worth 3s., and a cord of walnut wood, which was the favorite fuel, was worth 5s.

BURNED.—The Parliament House in Quebec with the buildings attached, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Feb. 1st.

## LOCAL MATTERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EASTERN HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The first Annual Meeting of the above Association will take place at Nassawann Hall next Monday afternoon. We trust that there will be a large number present, as the officers of the Association will be elected at that time. The success of the Show last fall should encourage all the farmers and mechanics in this part of the county to unite with the Association, that it may become a prosperous and interesting one. The farmers and mechanics of the Western part of Worcester county, and those of the Eastern part of Hampshire county, are invited to join the Association. Again we say let there be a full attendance.

STRIKE AMONG THE OPERATIVES.—On Wednesday last week, the boarding house keepers at the upper village of Thordike, gave notice that in consequence of the high price of provisions they should rise fifty cents per week on the price of board. The operatives in the carding and spinning rooms, not relishing the operation, left the mill on Thursday and refused to go to work until their wages were raised. The mill was stopped and remained idle till Tuesday of this week, when a number of the "strikers" returned to their work, having had their wages raised to correspond with the increase in the price of their board.

MYSTERIOUS.—Since the two shocks of an earthquake which were felt in this place on the mornings of the 24th and 25th ult., some of our citizens have felt similar shocks, which have frequently startled them from their slumbers and greatly disturbed their rest. The good Book informs us of men whose consciences smote them, and it has occurred to us that the same misfortune may have happened to some of our citizens, who have supposed the shocks to be those of an earthquake. Personal experience leads us to the conclusion that persons who possess clear consciences are not often awakened from their slumbers by shocks of an earthquake!

THE WEATHER.—Last Tuesday gave us the promise of sleighing. Snow continued to fall during the day and night, covering the ground to the depth of six or eight inches. But on Wednesday a rain set in which swept away the snow and our hopes of sleighing before Thursday morning. The river rose higher than it has for several years, setting over the roads in several places in this vicinity, rendering them impassable. It came around colder again before Thursday night, but cold weather without sleighing is like coffee without milk or sugar—very unwholesome.

SUSPICIOUS.—Last Monday morning a door in the west end of the Tockwotton House was found open, and from the appearance of a large quantity of matches—some of which had been lit—in the space and on the stairs leading to the Hall, it is supposed that the door was forced open and the building entered by thieves, but as nothing is missing it is presumed that they got frightened away before committing any depredations.

SCHOOL BROKEN UP.—The District School in the center of the town has been broken up. The school had for some time been disturbed by a large negro boy who persisted in coming to school after being turned out by the master and by an order from the Town Committee. On Thursday morning when the teacher entered the school room he found his effigy occupying his chair, and being disgusted with such an act he left the school.

CONVICTED.—Phillip Lamb has been on trial before the Criminal Court at Springfield, the present week, for burning the barn of Horace Smith in this town last fall. The Jury brought him guilty, but Lamb's counsel have moved for an arrest of judgment on account of an alleged defect in the indictment, which motion will be heard before Judge Byington next Tuesday morning. Lamb is at liberty on bail.

LIQUOR CASES.—Several of the Palmer liquor cases have been on trial at Springfield the present week. In the case of Thos. Norris of the Tockwotton House, the Jury failed to agree. In two appended cases of Joseph Weeks, clerk of the Tockwotton House, the verdict was not guilty.

SOCIAL GATHERING.—The ladies and gentlemen of Thordike will hold a Social Gathering in their church Vestry next Tuesday evening—St. Valentine's eve—and respectfully invite the public to join them. We bespeak for them a pleasant time.

MORE LIQUOR CASES.—Thos. Norris of the Tockwotton House, was taken before Justice Morton of Springfield, on Tuesday, charged with violating the liquor law. In the absence of the principal witnesses the case was continued till next Tuesday. The complainant is Deacon Wright of Three Rivers.

Beij. Wallace, colored, of Monson, was also taken before Justice Morton the same day, charged with selling liquor. There was no evidence to sustain the complaint and he was discharged.

BELCHERTOWN.—A grand Levee and Ball is to take place at Union Hall, in Belchertown, on Tuesday evening next—it being the evening of St. Valentine's day.

The Legislative Committee on Charitable Institutions made a visit to the State Alms House in this place last week. The Alms House is about ready for occupation.

Tax Temperance League meeting at

Thordike, on Thursday, was thinly attended. A full report of the doings may be expected next week.

DIED IN A FIT.—Daniel Roy, of Jencksville, while tending a saw mill on Wednesday morning, fell in a fit and expired in a few moments. His age was 58.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Liverpool dates of 29th January,—four days later—came by steamer Pacific at New York, on Thursday evening. Breadstuffs had further advanced, 1 shilling on flour, 3 pence to 6 on wheat, and 1 2s on Indian corn; but sales at these advances were not large. The splendid new emigrant ship Taylor, from Liverpool the 19th, for Melbourne, Australia, struck a sunken rock in Dublin Bay, and four hundred lives were lost.

The indications, both political and commercial, of the embroilment of all the great powers of Europe in a war with Russia, were never more powerful and uertering than now.

GREAT CANINE FEAT.—A dog plunged into the Ohio, a few miles above Cairo, the other day, after a deer, and caught it when about a hundred yards from shore. The dog, after getting ducked about a dozen times, succeeded in getting on the deer's back, and, fastening to its ear, so interfered with its swimming, that a spectator on the bank took a canoe and secured it. The owner of the dog subsequently sold him to a southern gentleman for one hundred and fifty-five dollars.

PELHAM TO BE ANNHILATED.—Since the adventures of Rev. B. W. Wright of Pelham have been made public, that town has voted, 73 to 33, to surrender its charter, and parcel itself out among the surrounding towns of Amherst, Enfield, Prescott and Shutesbury. Pelham is noted for being the birth place of the notorious Shays, and also the place where Stephen Barrows preached his celebrated layman sermon. Oh, ye Pelhamites, why will you divide your kingdom and let its name sink into oblivion?

RELICS FROM NINEVAH.—The Amherst Express says that ten boxes of sculptured alabaster slabs and clay bricks from the ruins of ancient Ninevah, sent by Dr. Lohdel of the Mosul mission to Amherst College, have recently arrived. They were brought more than four hundred miles on the backs of camels across Asia Minor, and are a good deal broken, so that a considerable time must elapse before they can be fitted up for examination.

AMHERST AND BELCHERTOWN R. R.—William Phelps of Springfield, Thomas W. Williams of New London, Edward Dickinson, John Leland, L. M. Hills and Charles Adams of Amherst, and James H. Clapp of Belchertown, have been chosen directors of the Amherst and Belchertown railroad for the ensuing year, and John S. Adams clerk and treasurer.

DONATION PARTIES TO CLERGYMEN are everyday affairs, but to physicians rarer. Last week the people of Willow Place, L. I., surprised their good old doctor, who has stood between Death and them, battling skillfully for a good part of a century, with a donation visit, which left him richer by \$300 in cash, and another hundred in fruit and its cognate comforts.

EXPLOSION.—A few days ago, as one of the clerks, employed in a wholesale toy establishment of Baltimore, was nailing up a package of eight thousand torpedoes, the concussion produced by the hammer caused them to explode with a loud noise. The clerk escaped, fortunately, with but slight injury.

A few days since an appeal was taken from a decision of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, ruling that a deserter from the Army had no legal claim on the Government for arrearages due him at the time he deserted. The Secretary of the treasury overruled the appeal, thus confirming the Auditor's decision.

John Osgood, of Kingston, started on Tuesday last, on a gunning excursion, since which time nothing has been heard from him. As he was in a very light, shallow boat, and as there was a good deal of ice in the harbor, it seems probable that he must have either been upset or carried out to sea by the drift ice.

ABOLITION EXCITEMENT.—Considerable excitement was created at the Methodist church on Cumberland street, at Norfolk, last Sunday night, by a Quakeress, who commenced preaching a sermon so full of abolitionism that the members of the congregation would not allow her to proceed.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.—The wire suspension bridge between Covington, Ky., and Newport gave way recently while two men and eighteen cattle were crossing it. The men escaped, but some of the cattle were killed. The keys which held the wire cable to the anchors gave way.

STILL BURNING.—Flame and smoke still issue from the ruins of the La Fayette Hotel at New York. In the centre of the wide waste of brick and mortar, there are two immense coal heaps, continuing, together 170 tons, which burn fiercely, heating the bricks which cover it, almost to whiteness.

Two hundred and thirty-six and a half miles of Croton pipes underlie the dirty pavements of New York, carrying through all the crowded streets, and between the reeking gutters, a ceaseless tide of pure, health-giving water.

Eggs.—Only 42 cents a dozen is asked for eggs in Boston.



**A MODEL WIFE.**—Mrs. Frazee of Slack county, Ohio, has presented her husband with six children within a year, having achieved triplets twice. We couldn't believe the story if the papers didn't tell it.

**CONGRESS.**—In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, the bill granting a million of acres of land to Minnesota in alternate sections to aid in the construction of railroads 300 miles long, was passed.

**In Ware,** the mill-owners furnish the keepers of their boarding-houses with provisions at the old prices, so as to enable them to board the operatives at the old rates.

**To Cure a Cold.**—It is said that forty-eight hours of total abstinence from liquids of all sorts will kill a cold entirely. About a fortnight's total abstinence from liquids will kill the patient—entirely!

**REMARKABLE ABSTINENCE.**—Engelje Van der Viles of Pynacker, near Rotterdam, Holland, the woman who did not eat since 1818, nor drink since 1822, is dead. She died December 22d.

**On Thursday,** in Louisville, a pretty lady coughed a dry goods clerk on the street. He had been talking rather saucy to her sister.

**The Cong. Session** in Granby have given Rev. E. Y. Garrett a call to become their pastor.

**At Home.**—Rev. B. W. Wright of Pelham, has not gone West as reported. He is at home in Pelham.

**LONDON CONSUMED.**—The town of London, Madison county, Ohio, was almost destroyed by fire on Thursday. About twenty buildings and contents were destroyed.

**FIRE AT LUDLOW, VT.**—The house, barn and out-houses of Aaron Simson, at Ludlow, VT., were burned on the 27th ult. Nearly all the furniture in the house was destroyed, and 2 horses, 4 cattle, and 2 hogs were burned with the barn. Loss \$2000; insured for \$1000.

**A young man** named Joshua Kelly, of weak intellect, who lived with Mr. Simson, hung himself because his clothes and \$14 in money were burned with the house.

**Certain Cure for Scorbatic Eruptions.**—Cutaneous Diseases, Bad Legs, Ulcers, and Old Sores.—This is an undisputed fact that Holloway's Ointment is the only one which is infallible. Cases that the most eminent medical practitioners have despaired of relieving, immediately yield to its curative powers, and when used in accordance with the printed directions, which accompany each pot, it cures. It is the only medicine that thoroughly eradicates the most pestilential disease and leave the sufferer without a blemish.

**Devine's Compound Pitch Lotion** is, beyond doubt, the cheapest and most efficient medicine ever offered to the public; and should be constantly kept on hand by every family—especially for children to use—for colds, coughs, &c. One man remarked, after having been kept awake all night by his children, who were sick with colds, that *the first box he used won't worth a free dollar bill to him.* and, reader, it only cost him 25 cents, and \$5 would buy twenty-five boxes, or more.

**Why remain sinking,** day by day, to an untimely grave, when hope dawns so faithfully? Almost guilty of crime in neglecting to use this simple and pleasant "Pitch Lotion," which is curing so many, and cannot possibly harm any one. See Advertisement in another column.

**"I DIGEST"**—Such is the true meaning of the word "DIGESTION," in the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true *Digestive Fluid*, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders *Good Eating* perfectly consistent with *Health*. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of the paper.

**BORN.**  
In this town, (Bondsville) Feb. 5th, a daughter to Luther Collins.  
In this town, Feb. 9th, a son to James Burns.

**MARRIED.**  
In this town, (Thorndike) Feb. 6th, by A. R. Murdoch Esq., Peter H. Litino of Springfield, and Edwidge Jerald of Thorndike.  
At Ware, 7th, Freeman S. Foster of Palmer, and Mrs. Harriet N. White of W.

At Glastenbury, Ct., 22d ult., Wm. U. Larele, of Wilbraham, and Sarah J. Neale of Brooklyn, N. Y.  
At Stafford Springs, Ct., 25th ult., Edwin B. Allen of Brimfield, and Salina P. Fuller of S.

**DIED.**  
In this town, (Three Rivers) Feb. 7th, Mrs. Merriam Hubbard, 72.  
In this town, (Thorndike) Feb. 4th, Agnes Whitehill, 18, daughter of James Whitehill.

At Belchertown, 15th ult., Frederick Strong, 1, son of Lomen A. Strong, 63.  
At Brimfield, 4th, Jonathan Hayes, 83.  
At Barre, Jan. 31, Charles Rice, 65.  
At Agawam, 6th, Wm. B. McCray, 19, son of Dr. E. McCray.

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts.**

**HAMPDEN SS.**  
Justice's Court, before Thos. Ward, Esq., Palmer, Feb. 6th, 1854. John Ward assignee, Plaintiff, vs John Paul 2d, Defendant, and New London, Willimantic and Palmer R. R. trustees.

**THIS** is an action of contract to recover \$4, as by writ or file, dated Dec. 30th, A. D. 1853 will appear. It now appearing, upon suggestion of the plaintiff's counsel, that the debt is not an indebtedness of this Commonwealth, was resident therein at the time of the service of the writ. And it further appearing, upon inspection of the official return, that the debt had no last and usual place of abode nor tenant agent, or attorney known to said officer, and that no personal service was made upon said debt.

**IT IS NOW ORDERED** by me, the said Justice, that the plaintiff give notice to the said defendant of the pendency of this action, by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper, printed at Palmer, in said county, once, said publication to be at least seven days before the 20th day of Feb. current, and that this action be continued to said 20th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., that the defendant may then and there appear to answer to said action.

A True copy—Attest  
THOS. WARD, Justice of the Peace.

The 10th of May, 1854, is the day fixed upon by some of the Millerites for the destruction of the world.

We are indebted to Hon. Edward Dickinson, M. C., for Congressional documents.

**HARD UP.**—An editor out west offers his entire printing establishment, subscribers, accounts, &c., for a clean shirt and a good meal of victuals.

**IMPORTANT INSURANCE DECISION.**—The Court of Appeals recently decided that where the use or keeping of camphene was prohibited in the policy of insurance, the fact of its being kept or used nullified the policy, and if its use or storage on the premises should be discontinued, the policy would still be void, and further, if a fire occurred from other causes, by which the premises were destroyed, the insured could not recover.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

**WHEAT AT TWO DOLLARS A BUSHEL.** Three times in the present century has wheat reached the high figure of two dollars a bushel in the valley of Genesee. In 1816, by reason of a remarkably cold summer and a very short corn crop; in 1839, by a somewhat unpropitious season and neglect of agriculture for purposes of trade and speculation; and in 1854, by reason of short crops in Western and Central Europe, and the war between Russia and Turkey.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HAMILTON & CHAPIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. HAMILTON will continue the business on his own account, and settle the acts of the late firm.  
JOHN HAMILTON,  
H. A. CHAPIN.

J. H. would respectfully invite the attention of the friends and customers of the late firm and the public generally, to his advertisement below.

**JOHN HAMILTON,**  
Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
China, Crockery and Glass Ware,  
No. 3 Bart's Block, Main St.,  
Springfield, Mass.,  
Offers for sale the following Goods:—

**CHINA.**  
Rich Gold Band French and English Tea Sets and Plates.  
Gilt & Decorated do. do. do.  
Plain White do. do. do.

Dinner Ware, in full sets or in small quantities.  
Rich Gilt and Decorated Vases and Colognes Bottles.  
Figured Pitchers and Syrup do.

**CROCKERY.**  
Fine White Granite Tea, Coffee, Dinner and Toilet Ware of new patterns, in very large quantity.  
Flowering Blue Flowing Mulberry and Blue Printed Tea, Coffee, Dinner and Toilet Ware.  
Flowering Blue Marble, Flowing Mulberry do., and Rich Decorated Toilet Ware.

Blue Willow Dinner and Tea Ware, low priced and very nice for boarding house use; with a very large assortment of common Crockery of all descriptions.

**PARIAN WARE.**  
Very rich raised work Vases, Pitcher Vases, Figures, Flower Stands, Match Stands and Tea Sets.

**Glass Ware.**  
Lamps of all sizes for Oil or Fluid, Tumblers, Goblets, Ice Cream and Lemonade Glasses, Preserver Dishes, Pitchers, Sugar and Cream Dishes, Confectionary Jars, Tincture Bottles, Candlesticks, Lanterns, Lamp Chimnies, Chemical Glass Ware, Spoon Holders, Salts, Cuck and Vase Shades of all sizes, oval and round, Rich Cut and Painted Hall Lamps, &c.

**LAMPS.**  
Solar Oil and Fluid Stands, Suspended and Side Lamps.  
French Reading Lamps, a new article.  
1, 2, 3 and 4 Light Chandeliers, for Churches or Halls, with Shades, Chimnies, Wicks, &c.

**Girandoles and Candelabras.**  
1, 2 and 3 Light Gilt and Silvered Girandoles of beautiful figures, with drops.  
do. Light Bronze Antique Candelabras.  
do. do. Rich Mirror and Landscape Candelabras.

**BRITANNIA WARE.**  
Lamps for Oil and Fluid, Fine and Cheap Castles, Candlesticks, Spoons, Soup Ladles, &c.; fine, new pattern very handsome Tea Pots, common do. and Coffee Pots; Communion Services.

**CUTLERY.**  
Fine white Ivory handle Tea, Dinner and Carving Sets.  
"Buffalo horn do. do. do."  
"Cocoa and Ebony do. do. do."  
Broad Knives, &c.

**Plated Ware.**  
Plain and Threaded Tea, Dessert and Table Spoons.  
Mustard and Salt Spoons and Butter Knives.

**HOUSE KEEPING GOODS.**  
Tea Trays, Waiters, Table Mats, Wire Dish Covers, Snuffers and Trays, Chamber Candelsticks, Tea Bells, Curtain Bands, Hearth Brushes, Crumb Brushes and Feather Dusters of all sizes.  
Japan Water Pails, Toilet Slop do. and Foot Tubs, Nursery Lamps, Oil do., Candlesticks, &c.

**J. HAMILTON,**  
Also deals in Burning Fluid, Camphene and Spirits Turpentine, by the barrel or small quantity.

He is Wholesale Agent for the  
**BENNINGTON STONE WARE,**  
which he furnishes to store keepers at the manufacturers' prices, with discount off.

Also for the  
**Willington Glass Co.,**  
and sells at their prices, delivered here.

3w 43.

**Butter!**  
O N hand and for sale, at wholesale or retail, 2,000 lbs. of PRIME VERMONT BUTTER.  
O. H. BIDWELL.

Palmer, Feb. 4, 1854

**Prunes and Citron**  
FOR sale at  
Feb. 4, '54.

**Wooden Ware!**  
FOR sale at  
Feb. 4.

M. W. FRENCH & Co. have Gloves, Cotton Flannels &c. that are Cheap and Good.  
j21490

**Flour and Feed.**  
800 BARRELS OF FLOUR of the following brands:  
Hiram Smith, premium Flour,  
Phillips Garbutt, do. do.,  
Honeyville Mills, do. do.,  
Ely's Mills, double extra do.,  
Akron Mills, double extra do.,  
Railroad Mills, do. do.,  
Michigan extra and common do.,  
Ohio " " do.,

**FEED.**  
20 tons Fine Feed and Middlings,  
10 tons Rye Feed and Bran,  
800 Bush. Oats and Corn,  
Corn and Rye Meal, Graham, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour, Oil Cake, Meal, Cement, Canebrake Plaster, Sea Sand, &c., always on hand and for sale in any quantity low for cash at No. 5, Union House.  
F. J. PARKER.  
Springfield, Jan. 1854. 4w41

**EASTERN HAMPDEN Agricultural Association.**  
THE first Annual Meeting of this Society will be held on Monday, Feb. 13th, next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Nassawannan Hall.

A large and punctual attendance is desired. The success of the "Show" last Oct. is but an earnest of future efforts if a hearty support is given and vigorous steps are taken at the meeting.  
Palmer, Jan. 18, 1854.

THE Subscriber has very recently seen a large lot of sharp sticks which people who one him will feel sorry unless they pay their bills.  
M. C. MUNGER.  
j2251f

**DR. ORDWAY'S Humor Discovery, AND Blood Purifier.**

DR. ORDWAY has been using his Blood Purifier, in his practice for the last 15 years. He has seen it cure many of his friends and those who have tried it, and know its efficacy, to put it within the reach of all. He has now added to it an Herb, discovered in California, by Dr. KELLEY, which makes it the most wonderful remedy for

**Humors, of all Kinds, Liver Complaints and Chronic Diseases.**  
The virtues of this Herb were first made known to Dr. Kelley by an Indian, while attending a patient, sick with that terrible disease, the California Erysipelas and Liver Complaint. The effect was miraculous—curing the man in a few days. The natives, when bitten by a rattlesnake, or rabid animal, resort to this Herb for cure. Hundreds are taking this medicine, after trying in vain other remedies, and say that the half was never told them.

If you have Erysipelas, 3 to 5 bottles will cure it. If you have Scrofula, 3 to 7 bottles will cure it. Three to six bottles will cure Salt Rheum. One or two bottles will cure Pimples on the Face. Two or three bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions and Scald Head.

One to 3 bottles will cure Nursing Sore Mouth. One to 3 bottles will cleanse the system of Biles. Two to five bottles will cure Rheumatism. Three to four bottles will cure old running Sores and Ulcers.

One to three bottles will cure Barber's Itch. One to three bottles will cure Canker in the mouth and bowels.

**For Liver Complaints and Jaundice.**  
Its effects are new and wonderful, removing obstructions from the Liver, opening the pores of the skin, carrying off the morbid matter, relieving the Stomach, allaying the feelings of the stomach; and removing low spirits and despondency, which is the result of this disagreeable and often fatal disease.

**FOR DYSPEPSIA.**  
A fair trial will convince you that there is nothing like it.

**For Cancerous Humors.**  
It is the surest remedy ever offered. One widow lady in Lawrence, has been troubled with cancer for years, by taking two bottles she is now quite well.

**FOR COSTIVENESS.**  
One gentleman says that it was the only medicine which cured him.

**For Kidney Difficulties.**  
It is spoken of in the highest terms. A young man was sick so much with Asthma that he had to leave college; three bottles cured him, and he has now resumed his studies. One lady in Salem was perfectly cured of PERIODICAL STICK HEADACHE, by the use of two bottles.

Mr. Williams of Lawrence, had humors in his eyes for years, and was cured by the use of the Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier. For Chills and Fever, Mucous diseases, Taints in the System, it stands unrivalled; sometimes where the system is much deranged, it will cause disease as indications favorable. It is purely vegetable, and its compound and proportions are such that the effect is perfectly satisfactory and safe.

**Full Directions on the Bottle.**  
PRICE \$1.00. 4w

**HE HAS ALSO A HUMOR SALVE,**  
Unsurpassed for external humors, which, if used in connection with the Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier will most facilitate a cure.  
PRICE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE. 4w

**DR. ORDWAY'S Cough Destroyer.**  
This invaluable Cough Remedy is for the complete cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, pain in the side and breast, hacking or tickling Cough, and all other kinds of Coughs, Lungs and Chest and all Lung Complaints leading to Consumption.

No medicine yet discovered has that decided effect in curing Bronchial affections as the Cough Destroyer. It can be taken by all ages and classes, from a child six months old to the oldest man or woman, with the most happy results.  
PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE. 4w

**DR. ORDWAY'S Pain Killer.**  
This preparation is composed of a great variety of extracts, Gums, Essential Oils, most of which have not heretofore been united and combined in their present form. It will cure attacks of Cramps of the Stomach, Spasms, Convulsions, Faintings, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels, Side, Back, Limbs, and a great variety of other difficulties. It is also invaluable as an external remedy. It will be found to contain nearly double the strength of any similar article, and possesses properties heretofore unknown. No family should be without it for a single day.

Price 25, 37 1/2 and 50 cts. a Bottle. 4w  
Full directions for the above medicines, on the Bottles. Orders should be accompanied with full directions how it should be sent.

**ORDWAY & WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass., SOLE PROPRIETORS.**  
For sale in Palmer by Dr. Wm. Holbrook—Monson, Timothy Packard; Stafford Springs, L. W. Crane; West Stafford, J. R. Whiston; Stafford, C. H. Groat & G. H. Finney; Sturbridge, L. H. Thorne; Wm. N. Packard; Three Rivers, O. F. Packard & Co.; Wilbraham, R. R. Wright.  
Jan. 23 41.

**Daguerrian Miniatures!**  
THE Subscriber having located his business for the present year in PALMER, would respectfully solicit the patronage of those who may desire Miniatures. Having every facility for obtaining correct Likenesses, we believe we risk nothing in warranting perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.  
Children taken at any age. Sick or infirm persons taken at their residences.  
No person is expected to take a picture from the Gallery that is not in every respect satisfactory.  
N. M. DENNIS.  
Palmer, Jan. 21, 1854.

**Stuart's Steam Refined Syrup, Howell's do., at BIDWELL'S.**  
A superior article of Burning Fluid at BIDWELL'S.

**Fire! Fire!!**  
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.  
GEORGE W. RANDELL.  
Three Rivers April 24th.

**For Sale or to Rent.**  
A BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, 40 by 25, two story high, half a mile east of Palmer Depot. Also a Carriage shop 40 by 25, with water power. For particulars inquire of J. B. MAYNARD, on the premises. jan7f39

**Great Cough Remedy.**  
"DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR, AND CACALACTE."  
FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Asthma, AND ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS TENDING TO CONSUMPTION!  
THE above Expectorant, prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist, has now become a standard Preparation, and is offered for the COMPLETE CURE of those diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, which, if neglected, usually terminate fatally in CONSUMPTION. It contains no Opium, Calomel, or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those Roots, Herbs and Vegetable Substances which have been used by the ancients and our forefathers for the cure of the Lungs and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation, and gently remove the phlegm and other morbid secretions from the throat and air-passages, thus relieving the Cough, by subduing the inflammation and other causes which give rise to it. It is approved of and recommended by Physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female.  
Prepared by A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway, New York.  
NEW ENGLAND DEPOT: BURR & PERRY, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.  
In Palmer Depot by John Wood's; Three Rivers, Packard & Co.; Bondsville, C. E. Bond; Thorndike, W. N. Packard; Brimfield, J. T. & G. A. Brown; Monson, T. Packard; Wilbraham, L. B. Bliss, and by Druggists generally. 6w36.

**Latest News from the East!**  
Through in 2.40.  
**PEACE! PEACE!!**  
PEACE and PLENTY Reigns.  
THE subscriber having just returned from the East where he has been selecting a choice and extensive assortment of

**FAMILY GROCERIES, EAST INDIA FRUIT, &c.,**  
(which he flatters himself were bought low, and will, therefore, be sold cheap), is now prepared to offer them to the public.  
Any articles not proving as recommended can be returned and the money will be cheerfully refunded.  
A CALL IS SOLICITED.  
at Billings' old stand, Tockwotton Block, Palmer, Mass., Jan. 21 40th.

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Wallace & Ruggles is this day by mutual consent dissolved.  
F. L. Ruggles is authorized to settle all the business of the Firm, and will continue the building of Machinery at the old stand.  
OTIS WALLACE, F. L. RUGGLES.  
Palmer, Jan. 23, 1854. 3w41

**HAMPDEN SS.** At a Court of Probate held at Springfield, within and for the county of Hampden, on the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1854.

On the petition of Laura L. Bassett, Administratrix of Austin Bassett, late of Palmer, in said county, deceased, praying to be empowered to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will produce the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars and seven cents, for payment of his just debts and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.

**ORDERED.**—That the consideration of said petition be referred to a Probate Court to be held at Springfield, within and for said county, on the first Tuesday in March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and there to be heard and decided upon, and that the said Laura L. Bassett give notice to all persons interested therein by causing the Journal, printed in Palmer, three weeks successively previous to said day, at which time and place they may be heard concerning the same.

**OLIVER B. MORRIS, Judge of Probate. Copy—Attest. HENRY SMITH, Register.**

**M. W. FRENCH & Co.** have Pork, Lard, Flour, &c., that are Cheap and Good. j21490

**MARRIAGE, HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE.**

**WHY IS IT?**  
That we behold many families, scarce in the marriage of life, broken in health and spirits with a complication of diseases and ailments, depriving them of the power for the enjoyment of life as it was intended by the Creator, the happiness of spirits, and happy security of mind, arising from a condition of health, should be pronounced a failure.

Many of the causes of her suffering at first—perhaps years before, perhaps during childhood, or the first years of marriage—were in their origin so slight as to pass unnoticed, and of course neglected.

**IN AFTER YEARS,**  
When too late to be benefited by our knowledge, we look back and mourn, and regret the full consequences of our neglect.

**MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING**  
To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wife for many years, from causes simple and uncontrollable, easily remedied—had better will—most incurred, if ever.

**WIFE AND MOTHER**  
Possessed the information contained in a little volume, (with the result of all) which would spare to herself

**YEARS OF MISERY.**  
And to her husband the constant toil and anxiety of mind, need of it as they are to secure directly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage, but no female who has not a knowledge of the nature, character and causes of her complaint, with the various symptoms, and that nearly

**HALF A MILLION COPIES**  
should have been sold. It is impossible to convey fully the various subjects treated of in this little volume, which we hold near and dear, and when to dispel our ignorance is within our reach.

To enable every one to decide upon the truthfulness of the statements, and that no wife, or mother need remain uninformed upon the most important subject of her life, we have determined to make a full and complete edition of the volume, containing all the latest and most valuable information, together with extracts from the book, which will be sent free of charge to any part of the United States, on application, postpaid, to the Editor.

**LET EVERY WIFE AND HUSBAND PONDERS!**  
No excuse for ignorance, when Ignorance leads to misery to those we hold near and dear, and when to dispel our ignorance is within our reach.

To enable every one to decide upon the truthfulness of the statements, and that no wife, or mother need remain uninformed upon the most important subject of her life, we have determined to make a full and complete edition of the volume, containing all the latest and most valuable information, together with extracts from the book, which will be sent free of charge to any part of the United States, on application, postpaid, to the Editor.

**UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES**  
Have been SENT BY MAIL within the last few months.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.**  
BE NOT DECEIVED!  
Beware of cheap imitations. Dr. A. M. Naucicau, 139 Liberty Street, N. Y., is on the title page, and the entry in the Clerk's Office on the back of the title page, and buy only of respectable and honorable dealers, or send by mail, and address to Dr. A. M. Naucicau, 139 Liberty Street, New York City. Publish by Dr. A. M. Naucicau, 139 Liberty Street, New York.

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## POETRY.

For The Journal.  
To the Memory of a Departed Parent.

Thou art sleeping in thy grave, Mother,  
Death's seal is on thy eye;  
Thou who loved so tenderly,  
Alas! that thou shouldst die.

Sweet was the music of thy voice,  
As in tones of love it fell,  
It made our weary heart rejoice,  
As if by magic spell.

But we are left to weep alone,  
Thou canst not see our woe,  
Nor canst thou hear our heartfelt sighs,  
Nor mark the tear that flows.

Around thy lonely resting place,  
We, thy loved children, come,  
We speak thy own familiar name,  
And note thy silent home.

Thou dost not wake and greet us now,  
As once, with sparkling eye,  
With pleasure beaming from thy brow,  
As if that thou shouldst die.

She now is free from toils and pains,  
Far, far away from earth's dark shade,  
An angel now in glory dressed,  
Her home in heaven is made.

She walks the starry pavements there,  
Clothed in immortal bloom;  
She dreads no pain nor sickness now,  
Nor fears the gaping tomb.

Oh! would we meet in joy again,  
Then shun the paths of sin;  
Like her a heavenly hope obtain,  
And strive a crown to win.

L. H. R.

For The Journal.

Star of Hope!

STAR OF HOPE! to pilgrims weary,  
Sweetly beam that light on thee;  
Through the pathless desert dreary,  
May its radiance shine on thee.

When thy bark the waves are tossing  
On the stormy sea of life,  
STAR OF HOPE! afar arising,  
Chase the darkness, still the strife.

Fearfully amid the danger,  
Onward may it guide thy way;  
Till within the vale you anchor,  
Safely in eternal day.

Moored secure within the haven,  
Peaceful seek the billows far,  
Then amid the light of heaven  
Gently sets thy shining star!

L. P. T.

In 1833 a jury of females was called  
to sit upon the body of a female found dead  
at Newburyport, Mass., who returned the  
following verdict:

"We judge according to our best light and  
conscience that the death of said Elizabeth  
was not by any violence done to her by any  
person or thing but by some sudden stopping  
of her breath."

**CORRECTIVE OF BAD WATER.**—Five drops  
of sulphuric acid put into a full quart of bad  
water, will cause the noxious particles to fall  
to the bottom. The water should stand two  
hours; pour off about three parts for use;  
throw the rest away.

**A GOOD TEST.**—The pursuit in which  
we cannot ask God's protection must be  
criminal; the pleasure for which we dare  
not thank him cannot be innocent.

The young woman that was lost in  
thought, after wandering in her own mind,  
found herself at last in her lover's arms.

The man who attempted to look into  
the future had the door slammed in his face.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

L. A. BAILEY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Nassawanne Block.)

A rich and varied stock of Cloths, Cassi-  
meres and Vestings, constantly on hand. All  
orders executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

JAMES G. ALLEN,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

Particular attention paid to the collection of  
debts, and business in the Probate Courts.  
Offices in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store  
Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5—3m.

STEPHEN NEEDHAM,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor to T. C. Denckie.)

MONSON, MASS.

Garments made in the best manner, with  
the utmost dispatch, and all work warranted to give  
satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A  
good assortment of Ready Made Clothing con-  
stantly on hand.  
May 28. 1y5

J. S. BAILEY,

DEALER IN

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves,  
Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair prices.  
Job work done promptly and in the best man-  
ner.  
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 67f

H. F. MILLER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop in Barton's Block,

MONSON, MASS. 151f

F. T. WALLACE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Mungers Building.  
April 1, 1852. 501f

F. J. Wassum,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.

An excellent assortment of Cloths and trim-  
mings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to or-  
der.  
Palmer, July 30, 1853. 144f

## THE RENOWNED REMEDY!



## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

This extraordinary Ointment is composed of  
the most healing Balsams, and when used in ac-  
cordance with the directions which accompany  
each pot, will insure cures when all other means  
fail. Cases of the most desperate Skin diseases  
readily yield to its efficacy. It is famous when  
used in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Contracted  
or Stiff Joints. In Ashtoria it will do wonders  
if well rubbed into the Chest.

## A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CER- TIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOS- TON, ENGLAND.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of  
Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway,  
Dear Sir:—Mrs. Sarah Dixon of Ligonport  
Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me  
that for a considerable period she was severely  
afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers on her  
arms, feet, legs and other parts of her body; and  
although the best of medical advice was obtained,  
at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained  
no abatement of suffering, but gradually grew  
worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your  
Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box  
of the Pills, and before that was used, symp-  
toms of amendment appeared. By persevering  
with the medicines for a short time longer, ac-  
cording to the directions, and strictly adhering  
to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly  
cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,  
J. NOBLE.  
Dated Aug. 12, 1853.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates of  
the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor,  
Sussex, dated Jan. 12, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,  
Sir:—I suffered for a considerable period from  
a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length  
settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treat-  
ment. My sufferings were very great, and I  
quite despaired of any permanent amendment,  
when I was advised to have recourse to your  
Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and  
am happy to say the result was eminently suc-  
cessful, for they effected a radical cure of my  
leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health.  
I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of  
your medicines, and have recommended them to  
others in the neighborhood similarly afflicted,  
who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant,  
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.  
The Pills should be used conjointly with the  
Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Bite  
of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Coo-bay, Chigo-  
foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, Gout,  
Painful, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis,  
Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lum-  
bago, Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Scour, Scapulae  
Scars, Skin diseases, Scrofulous Sores, Head-  
aches, Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway,  
No. 47, Strand, London, W. and at all the principal  
and also at his House in New York. Order  
for Medicines in the States, addressed to T. Hol-  
loway, New York, will receive due attention.  
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Dealers  
in Medicines throughout the United States.  
In Pots at 37 1/2 cents, 75 cents and \$1.50 each.  
To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug  
Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking  
the larger sizes.  
N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients  
in every disorder are affixed to each box.  
Dr. WM. HOLBROOK, agent for Palmer.

**Time is Money.**  
Thus said Doct. Franklin, and it is as true  
now as ever that, "He who saves time  
saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use of  
the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore  
little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless  
an article which is working its way into every  
community, and when once known, is used in  
preference to almost any other soap, and is re-  
commended to the public as having saving prop-  
erties, the following superlatives over most soaps:

1st. It requires no more than half the quantity  
to do the same work.  
2d. It saves nearly half the time and labor in  
washing.  
3d. It costs no more than the best family  
soap.

Nothing enters into its composition that  
will injure the most delicate fabric.  
4th. It does not chafe or injure the hands like  
many soaps, but on the contrary softens and  
heals and will cure cracked or chapped hands.  
One trial will convince the most skeptical of its  
superiorities.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Depot  
village) and is for sale by the box at the Fac-  
tory, and at retail in most of the Stores in this  
vicinity, and is known as the "Kaolean Soap," or  
"McCord's Family Soap." Made by  
W. McCORD & CO.,  
Palmer, Mass.

Factory near the Church.  
Certificate.  
I have examined McCord's Kaolean Soap  
practically, and am well acquainted with the  
properties of the ingredients used in its manu-  
facture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it  
superior for washing to any other soap now in  
use. It contains nothing that will injure the  
most delicate fabric.

Person wishing to purchase the right to man-  
ufacture the above soap, should address S. H.  
Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to  
make sales of territory and execute all needful  
papers.  
W. McCORD, Patentee.  
Palmer, June 4. 71f

## Ready Made Clothing!

JUST received a large and choice assortment  
of WELL MADE GARMENTS, con-  
sisting of OVERCOATS, DRESS FROCKS,  
BUSINESS SUITS, SACK COATS,  
PANTS and VESTS of various styles and qual-  
ities. Also a good assortment of SHIRTS,  
DRAWERS, WOOL SOCKS, GLOVES,  
CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, &c., at the low-  
est prices, at  
L. A. BAILEY'S,  
Nassawanne Block.  
Nov. 5, 1853.

## Cheap! Cheap!

THE Overcoats we have left will be offered  
so low as to be decided bargains. Come  
and see and bring along with you the idea of  
buying very cheap—you shall realize that Ant-  
icipation.  
M. W. FRENCH & CO.  
1221140



## HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

THIS Preparation, which has been used dur-  
ing the last sixteen years with the most  
signal success, is now, for the first time, present-  
ed to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the prop-  
erty of medicine is flooding the community,  
through the press, with testimonials in favor of  
their respective preparations, the subscriber  
deems it a duty which he owes to suffering hu-  
manity to present his also, for the consideration  
of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be  
able to say, that the efficacy of this INVALUABLE  
remedy has never been surpassed in the treatment  
of

CANCERS, CANCER, SCROFULA,  
SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS,  
KING'S EVIL, SCALD  
HEAD, FEVER SORES,  
ULCERS, &c., &c.

and those affections generally which originate  
in a DEPRAVED STATE OF THE BLOOD.

The benefit derived from its PROPER applica-  
tion (see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from  
the fact that it acts with great power upon the  
SEAT OF THE DISEASE, the morbid matter accumu-  
lating in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from  
the system. But while it acts with great power  
and certainty in the removal of Tumors gener-  
ally, its efficacy is the most satisfactorily demon-  
strated in the cure of Cancers and Fever Sores.

It is well known that when the blood becomes  
so impure as to produce disease in these forms,  
the patient is supposed to be beyond the restor-  
ing influence of medicine.

Those who may be so unfortunate as to be  
afflicted with Cancers or Fever Sores, need only  
make a fair trial of the SYRUP following rigidly  
the directions to be convinced that they are not  
necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject,  
and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a  
useless preparation to extort from them money  
for which we are not willing to give them more  
than an equivalent, we respectfully invite atten-  
tion to the appended testimonials which furnish  
the most emphatic evidence of the truthfulness  
of our statements.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear.  
A Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physi-  
cians, entirely removed by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852  
Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years  
since, I was the subject of much suffering oc-  
casioned by a swelling on my breast which af-  
ter a few months was pronounced by eminent phy-  
sicians, a Cancer, and that they could not  
encourage me to hope could be cured. Deriv-  
ing no benefit from their prescriptions, and hear-  
ing of your invaluable specific for cancerous af-  
fections, I commenced taking the Syrup, and  
soon began to feel its beneficial effects. En-  
couraged by its favorable effects in the incipient  
stages of its operation, I persevered in its use  
till the swelling subsided, the cancerous symp-  
toms wholly disappeared, and my health was per-  
fectedly restored. I feel that the continuance of  
my life is attributable to the agency of your ex-  
cellent medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it  
to the afflicted as the best remedy for the disease  
for which it is prescribed of which I have any  
knowledge.

HANNAH S. SPEAR.  
Most malignant Fever Sores healed and  
the Patient restored to health.

## ASTONISHING CURE!!

Worcester, Sept. 1, 1851.  
Mr. D. Howard: It is with great pleasure that  
I send you my testimony in favor of your  
Cancer and Canker Syrup. It has effected by the  
blessing of God attending its administration, the  
greatest cure that ever came to my knowledge.  
My son was afflicted with Fever Sores to such  
a degree that for four months his life was de-  
spaired of, when I was informed that Zeba How-  
ard, of Randolph, Mass., could cure him. I im-  
mediately sent for him, and in three days after  
he came he began to recover, and continued  
to improve till his sores were completely  
healed, since which he has enjoyed as good  
health as could be desired. I have recommended  
the Syrup to a great many persons since, who  
are also ready to give their testimony in its  
favor. Of all medicines of which I have any  
knowledge, I regard this, for the diseases for  
which it is recommended, as the best. I could  
write all day, and not tell half I feel in relation  
to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May  
God speed you in your work, and succeed your  
efforts to alleviate human suffering.

MARION EATON.  
SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY.  
To the Public. A Card. By a Druggist.

Randolph, April 12, 1852.  
I know the ingredients which compose How-  
ard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, and  
am acquainted with the formula for its prepara-  
tion. It is purely vegetable in its nature, con-  
taining no mercurial or mineral substances, and  
is composed of such vegetables only as possess  
great Alterative properties. It is an excellent  
remedy for those diseases for which the Propri-  
etor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it  
to the afflicted.

ZENAS SNOW, Druggist and Chemist.  
Having presented the above statements and  
testimonials, we assure the afflicted that the cer-  
tificates (which have been selected from many  
in our possession) are Genuine; of which, if they  
have any doubt, they are desired to communicate  
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are published and their suspicions will soon be  
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Price, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5.00 for six bot-  
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SHROUDS; Caps &c on hand, or furnished  
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Sewing Birds, six kinds, from 37 1/2 to 62 1/2 cents;  
Penknives, Scissors and Shears;

A splendid assortment of  
Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases;  
Steel Pens, Fifty Styles; Pen Nibs and Quills;  
Letter Scissors or Stamps, all styles;  
The best of Wax, warranted to burn free;  
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Patent Blot Pads; Diaries;  
Ledgers, Day & Cash Books, Journals, &c.  
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Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers;  
Newspaper Files and Wires;  
Mouth Glue & Mucilage; Indelible Inks;  
Black, Blue, Red & Violet Inks;

Islands, of One Hundred different varieties.  
All of the above described articles can be found  
in greater profusion and variety than elsewhere  
in New England, besides other articles too num-  
erous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They  
will be sold at the lowest prices, either at whole-  
sale or retail. Particular attention given to  
the PAPER AND ENVELOPE TRADE, at 10 STATE  
STREET, HARTFORD, CT., by ELIHU GEER.

Every kind and style of JOB, CARD  
and BOOK PRINTING, by Steam, executed  
as heretofore. Large additions of NEW  
TYPE and MACHINERY are being made  
this year, to the already most extensive  
Printing Establishment of  
ELIHU GEER, 10 STATE ST.  
May, 1853, Hartford.

## GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA! DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN

THE TRUE  
DIGESTIVE FLUID,  
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach  
of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, and  
great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton,  
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This is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy  
Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative  
powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids,  
or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable  
to the taste, and may be taken by the most fee-  
ble patients who cannot take a water cracker with-  
out acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imita-  
tions. Pepsin is not a Drug.

Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Cir-  
cular, giving a large amount of Scientific  
Evidence, from Liebig's Annual Chemistry; Dr.  
Combe's Physiology of Digestion, &c.  
AGENT.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer, whole-  
sale and retail agent.

## Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a  
good assortment of Mahogany, Black Wal-  
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he  
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,  
and will deliver them if wished.  
J. S. LOOMIS.  
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. 1f29

## Flour and Grain!

50 bbls. E. S. Beach & Co.'s double  
extra Flour,  
100 bbls. T. Kempshall's " " "  
250 " Extra and superfine Ohio and Gen-  
eral,  
1000 bush. Corn,  
30 bbls Pittsfield Lime, also an assortment of  
Salt, Meal, Feed &c—all of which will be sold  
at low prices for cash, at Hall & Valentine's old  
stand.  
Palmer, July 16, 1853. 12f

## "A Splendid Remedy." DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES! The Wonder of the World! The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered! CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that  
fell disease that so often brings woe to the  
homes of our land, vanish as if by magic, before  
the

**SOVEREIGN REMEDY!**  
This is that which has been so long sought  
for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a  
certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,  
Croup, Asthma, Costiveness and Coughs, and  
will, in any case where lungs sufficient are  
left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise  
the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, found in  
the circulars left with the agents—and the pub-  
lic may be assured we shall never publish any-  
thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest con-  
fidence, as truth "AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

When the Lozenge is soft like a paste, it is  
then profitable for use, and acts beneficially on  
every part of the system and makes strength  
and vigor take the place of weakness and debility,  
and is admitted to be the cheapest, most ef-  
ficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the  
afflicted. Try it faithfully. Safe for the Infant  
or the Invalid to use.

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The Depot for Dr. Hibbard's Wild Cherry  
Bitters; Dr. Hibbard's Pills and Circassian Balm;  
Fowler's "Macaronic," a sure cure for any  
kind of Piles; Yankee Extinct, for erasing tar,  
paint or grease; Dr. Corns' Pain Expeller;  
also a large variety of popular Medicines—sold  
cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Dealers  
throughout the country.  
Agents:—A. Blodgett, Palmer; C. Bridgman  
& Co., Belchertown; Wm. Holbrook, Palmer;  
W. N. Packard, Thorndike; T. F. Packard,  
Montpelier, Vt.; Kingsbury, Stafford Springs;  
Mr. Hathaway, Warren; O. F. Packard & Co.,  
Three Rivers; L. B. Bliss, Wilbraham.  
oct. 22—1y27.

**Dentistry.**  
J. W. Elliot, having located himself in Palmer,  
Block, fitted up a suit of rooms in Munger's  
Block, where he will devote himself to his busi-  
ness in all its branches.

In offering his services to the public, as a sci-  
entific and practical Dentist, he is confident that  
he can serve them in a manner satisfactory to  
themselves, and equal to any of his profession.

His full sets of Teeth adhere to the mouth in  
a firm yet easy manner, and give a full and nat-  
ural expression to the face. For parts of sets,  
Teeth are selected with the utmost care, to cor-  
respond with the natural teeth, and to avoid the  
appearance of their being artificial.

The filling of Teeth is considered by all prac-  
tical Dentists to be the most difficult. In this  
branch his universal success recommends him,  
even in the most critical cases.

Dr. Dentist in neighboring towns can be sup-  
plied with mineral teeth of every variety, and  
gold and silver plate rolled to any thickness de-  
sired.  
sept 17 22f.

## New London, Willimantic and Palmer RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1853-4.  
LEAVE NEW LONDON, AT  
7.30 A. M. Norwich, 8.12 and Willimantic,  
8.55 A. M. connecting at Willimantic with a  
train from Hartford, and for Hartford and Bris-  
tol; and at Palmer, for Amherst and Springfield,  
Albany, Worcester and Boston.

\* 10.30 A. M. and Norwich at 11.3



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GORDEN M. FISK,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.

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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Chased by a Catamount.

A SCENE IN THE LIFE OF A PIONEER.

I was once told a thrilling adventure of the first settlers in Paris, Maine, with a catamount. Although I cannot relate it with that lively effect with which it was told me, still I have embodied the facts in this sketch.

I had been on a hunting excursion, and as I was returning, I fell in with that often described personage, "the oldest inhabitant." He kindly accosted me, and I entered gladly into conversation with him.

"Young man," said he, "when I first visited this town, there were only three families in it. You who live in ease, can never know the hardships and perilous scenes through which the earlier settlers passed." "Come with me," he continued, "and I will show you the exact spot where the first hut ever erected in this town was located." I followed, silently until the old man reached the bottom of the west side of Paris Hill.

There "said he" on this spot was erected the hut. I shall never forget the first time I visited it, and the story I was told:

"What is it?" I asked.

"I will tell you. When the first settler moved here, his nearest neighbor lived twenty miles distant, in the present town of Rumford, and the only road between the two neighbors was a path that he had cut himself, so that in case of want or sickness, he might get assistance. One spring, I think it was the third season after he had settled here, he was obliged to go to Rumford after provisions. He rose early one morning and started for his nearest neighbor. People of the present day would think it hard to make a journey of twenty miles for a bag of potatoes, and on foot too; but such was the errand of the first settler. He arrived before noon, was successful in getting his potatoes, got some refreshments and started for home. But it was not very easy to travel with a load of potatoes; and finally, at sundown he threw off his load, and resolved to make a shelter and spend the night. I have been with him to the exact locality of it; it was situated just on the other side of the stream on which are mills in the village, now known as Pinhook, in Woodstock. He built a shelter, struck a fire, and took out of his pack a piece of meat to roast. Ah! young man," he continued, "you little know with what relish a man eats his food in the woods; but, as I was saying, he commenced roasting his meat, when he was startled by a cry so shrill that he knew at once that it could come from nothing but a catamount. I will now relate it to you as near as I can, in the language of the old settler himself.

"I listened a moment," he said, "and it was repeated even louder, and it seemed nearer than before. My first thought was for my own safety.—But what was I to do? It was at least ten miles from my

home, and there was not a single human being nearer than that to me. In a moment I concluded to start for home, for I knew the nature of the catamount too well to think I should stand the least chance to escape if I remained in the camp. I knew, too, that he would ransack the camp, and I hoped that the meat which I left behind might satisfy his appetite, so that he would not follow me after eating it. I had not proceeded more than half a mile before I knew by the shrieks of the animal that he was within sight of the camp. I doubled my speed content that the animal should have my supper, although I declared I would not have run if I had had my trusty rifle with me. But there would be no cowardice in my running from an infuriated catamount, doubly furious, probably from being hungry, and with nothing that could be called a weapon save a pocket knife.

I had proceeded probably about two thirds of the distance home, and hearing nothing more of the fearful enemy, begun to slacken my pace, and thought I had nothing to fear. I had left behind about two pounds of raw meat beef and pork, which I hoped had satisfied the ferocious monster. Just as I had come to the conclusion that I would run no more, and was looking back astonished, almost at the distance I had traveled in so short a space of time I was electrified with horror to hear the animal shriek again!

I then knew my fears were realized. The beast had undoubtedly entered the camp and eaten what he could find, and then had scented my track and had followed after me. It was about three miles to my log cabin and it had already become dark I redoubled my speed but I felt that I must die. And such a death!

The recollection of that feeling comes to my mind as vividly as though I knew the animal was now pursuing me. But I am no coward, though to be torn in pieces, and almost eaten alive by a wild beast, was horrible.

"I calmly unbuttoned my frock, with the determination to throw it off before the animal should approach me hoping thereby to gain advantage of the time he would lose in tearing it to pieces.

"Another shriek, and I tossed the garment behind me in the path. For more than five minutes elapsed before I heard a shrill cry as he came to it. How that shriek electrified me! I bounded like a deer. But in a moment the animal made another cry, which told me plainly that the garment had only exasperated him in a fiercer chase.

"O, God," said I, "and must I die thus? I can't, I must, live for my wife and children, and I even ran faster than I had done before and unbuttoning my waistcoat I dropped it in the path as I proceeded. The thoughts of my wife and children urged me to the most desperate speed, for I thought more of their unprotected state, than the death I was threatened with, for should I die what would become of them?"

"In a moment, the whole events of my life crowded to my brain. The hot blood coursed through my veins with a torrent's force. The catamount shrieked louder and louder, and as fast as I was running, he was rapidly approaching me. At last I came to the brook, which you see yonder, and it was double the size which it now is, for it was swollen by recent freshets, and I longed to cool my fevered brain in it; but I knew it would be as certain death to me as to die by the claws of the beast. With three bounds I gained the opposite bank, and then I could clearly see a light in my log cabin which was not more than one hundred rods distant.

I had proceeded but a short distance, before I heard the plunge of the catamount behind me. I leaped with more than human energy, for it was life or death. In a moment the catamount gave another wild shriek, as though he was afraid he would lose his prey. At the same instant I yelled at the top of my lungs to my wife, and in a moment saw her approach the door with a light.

With what vividness the moment comes back to my mind! The catamount was not so far from me as I was from the house. I dropped my hat, the only thing I could leave, to stay the progress of the beast. The next moment I fell prostrate in my own cabin."

Here the old settler paused, and wiped the big drops from his brow ere he proceeded:

"How long I laid when I fell, I know not, but when I was roused to consciousness, I was lying on my side, cold and my wife was bathing my head with cold water, and my children were gazing anxiously at me. My wife told me that as soon as I fell she immediately shut the door and barred it, for she knew that I was pursued, but by whom or what she knew not; and that as soon as I had fallen and the door closed, a fearful spring was made upon it; but the door being strong and well barred, withstood the spring of the beast.

"As soon as I fully recovered, I knelt down and offered the most fervent prayer to the Almighty that ever passed my lips,

or ever will again. My family and myself shortly retired, but no sleep visited me that night. In the morning, when my little son, six years old told me that he saw the eyes of the colt in the window in the night. I knew the catamount had been watching to gain admittance; but our windows, you will perceive, are not large enough to permit a catamount to enter.

"When I looked into the glass the next morning I was horror struck at my altered appearance. My hair, which was the day before, dark as midnight, was changed to the snowy whiteness you now see; and although I have enjoyed very good health since, I shall never recover from the effects of the fright I experienced on being chased by the catamount.

"I DON'T RECOGNIZE HER—SHE'S WORKING GIRL!"—Such was the exclamation of a pert young miss, dressed in silks and fine linens, as she brushed by an old school day acquaintance, compelled to labor diligently to support herself and kind mother. We happened to be close at hand and furthermore, possessed a slight knowledge of the persons in question. Thus informed, we were astonished at the remark, and with difficulty restrained an expression which the heart dictated at that moment.

The author of the language which heads this sketch is by no means wealthy; on the contrary, her mother, (for she is a half orphan), an industrious, worthy lady, has a means of obtaining a livelihood, which we will not particularize; suffice it to say, it is honorable. The daughter has been allowed her own way in life and by association has acquired habits which we must despise in any individual. She affects to be what she is not; she flirts with the ease and grace of an adept, and treats hearts as idle baubles, fit only for sportive fancies. She scorns poverty, and turns up her nasal organ at the poor working girl, a unworthy of recognition by her ladyship. She visits concerts and public places to attract attention, and to gain this enviable notoriety, resorts to certain devices which always succeed. She is, in fact, "an airish young woman"—to use a homely phrase and deserves to be censured most severely for her conduct.

The poor working girl, whom she would not recognize, is likewise, half orphaned, and, by force of circumstances, labors ten hours daily to support herself and mother. She passed our office daily, on her way to and from her work, and always seemed to be happy and contented. She is not ashamed to acknowledge her condition in life, and never feels half so merry as when at her engagements. She is a dutiful and loving daughter, affectionate and generous to her co-laborers, and generally respected by them. She is, in short, a high-minded, intelligent and respectable working-girl—than whom, not one can be found more worthy the approbation of her associates. And yet, she is not recognized by "Miss Impudence, because 'she's a working girl.'" We would rather have that working girl for a companion through life, than our would-be lady for a day. The one is to be loved the other to be detested. This is no fancy sketch drawn from imagination. It is a true scene from every day life.

[Albany Trans.]

### The Home Grandmother.

SHE is by the fire—a dear old lady, with nicely crimped and plaited capborder, and the old fashioned spectacles—as pleasant a picture of the home grandmother as any living heart could wish to see. The oracle of the family—the record of births, deaths and marriages—the narrator of old revolutionary stories, that keep bright young eyes big and wide awake till the evening glows fall to ashes—what should we do without the home grandmother? How many little faults she hides! What a delightful special pleader she is when the rod trembles over the unfortunate urchin's head!

"Do you get many lickings?" inquired a flaxen-haired youngster of his curly headed playmate.

"No," was the prompt, half indignant answer; "I've got a grandmother."

Love that aged woman. Sit at her feet and learn of her patient lessons from the past. Though she knows no grammar, cannot tell the boundaries of distant States or the history of nations, she has that perhaps, which exceeds all lore—wisdom. She has fought life's battles, and conquered. She has laid her treasures away, and grown purer, stronger, through tears of sorrow. Never let her feel the sting of ingratitude. Sit at her feet. She will teach you all the dangers of life's journey, and teach you how to go cheerfully and smilingly to the gate of death, trusting like her in a blissful hereafter.

A HARD WINTER.—The winter of 1780 was unusually severe in New England. For forty days after the middle of February, there was no perceptible thaw on the southerly side of any building, and so deep and hard was the snow, that loaded teams passed over walls and fences in any direction.

### Curious Calculations.

REV. STARR KING, in a lecture on the "Laws of Disorder in Nature and Society," says:

"The prevailing hours of suicide in France are determined—from six to eight in the morning. To every tide there is a shipwreck; and it is certain that the moon can never be reached by a railroad (as *Punch* has shown), because eighteen hundred and six miles is the most any line can travel without being shattered to pieces, and 'tis two hundred and forty thousand to the moon. Those who draw prizes of any value in a lottery are just the number of those struck by lightning. The Rev. Mr. Beecher has lately shown that of New England ministers, some two and a half per cent only are rascals. In marriage, eccentric unions are as regular as natural ones. A young lady's chance of matrimony at twenty, is equal to three quarters; at twenty-five, to one-half; at thirty, to one-quarter, and so down. In Massachusetts, a man at twenty five represents one-half, and may seek to restore so vulgar a fraction to its integrity by finding the other half. Young people have dreams about marriage which might seem utterly erratic; yet they wear the gossamer harness of a law. The restless and the revolutionary are sufficient to keep society from stagnation; and at forty the shell of the natural hunker begins to harden on him like the case of the crocodile. Were all reformers, the world would be so many steam engines, without any trains or passengers, all bound for progress, but for no particular place. Thus men seek different occupations:—some love the new; some are whitewashers of old rascalities, and some carry on in ultra abolition meetings. All the catable race travel and swim their way to the larder, and some stomach has a place for each. Idiots and the insane are in fixed proportion; and deaf mutes are found to be always in the number required for legislators. Is this a significant arrangement of Providence? Then the most eloquent man would be (as ought to be) he who made the best motions. The conclusions are important. The best definition of Providence is 'Constant and beneficent law.'"

### Horrible Cruelty.

THE burning of a negro alive near the city of Natchez, an account of which appears in the Natchez Free Trader, is one of the most frightful phenomena of the 'peculiar institution' that we have ever had to record, and will match in atrocity gladiatorial and inquisitorial times.

The slave, according to the account, struck a white man, and the Democracy of that region, not waiting for justice (?) to take its course, inflicted Lynch law. The victim was chained to a tree, faggots were placed around him, while he showed the greatest indifference. When the chivalry had arranged the pile, in reply to a question if he had anything to say, he is reported to have warned all slaves to take example by him, and asked the prayers of those around. He then asked for a drink of water, and after quaffing it said—"Now set fire, I am ready to go in peace." When the flames began to burn him, in his agony he showed gigantic strength, and actually forced the staple from the tree and bounded from the burning mass! But he instantly fell pierced with rifle balls, and then his body was thrown into the flames and consumed, to show that no such being had ever existed. Nearly four thousand slaves from the neighboring plantations were present as at a moral lesson written in characters of hell-fire. Numerous speeches were made by the magistrates and ministers of religion (factiously so called) to the slaves, warning them that the same fate awaited them if they proved rebellious to their owners.

HOMELY GIRLS.—What is the reason that homely girls are puffed so much?—We constantly hear editors prating that amiability, intelligence and virtue are the chief beauties of the fair sex. We believe this is all gammon, got up by folks who have fallen in love with 'homely gals.' We confess an admiration for beautiful women. We admire the whole race of them, from the handsome one, that, according to ancient history, kept Troy in a delightful state of belligerent ebullition, down to the tan colored gaiters that daily trip along our streets. Who does not acknowledge the witchery of beautiful black eyes with their dark lashes, betraying the passion within, the rose blush that leaps into the budding cheek, the heaving heart revealing the lily in whiteness, the shadowy redundancy of dark, glossy hair, the gentle motions of a symmetrical form. Pretty women will always be above par, boys. So sick to them; but keep a sharp look out for splendid parties, costly shawls and pin money.

DOMESTIC TRUTH.—The only person privileged to give you any sauce is your cook and your wife.

THE COLD REALITY OF PRAIRIES.—The mass of our Eastern people, as they esteem a desert waste, a shrubless dead level of glittering sand, generally picture to themselves prairie as a lovely velvet floor of mingled grass and flowers, level, dry and delightful, with silvery brooks dancing and laughing across the landscape. The 'cold reality' is somewhat different from this. The actual prairies have a decided tendency to the marshy (though many of them are wholly, and others partly dry enough) and will turn out as much black mud to the country as any other land we ever saw. Their surface is often rolling, or undulating—but not sufficiently so as to ensure an abundance of springs or an adequate flow to the brooks, which are too few, too scanty and too sluggish. A cleanly bred duck would fight shy of most of them, and might run his bill down, owing to the dry grass in the very center of many of them, without finding anything but a muddy, oozy dampness. Rich as the soil is, the scarcity of water through most of the summer and fall, must prove a serious drawback on its value until reservoirs can be formed and irrigation resorted to. Beautiful as the prairies doubtless are in June, in the young freshness of their herbage and innumerable flowers, they are anything but fascinating in October, when their edible grass has been cropped by cattle, their flowers have vanished, leaving only a rank growth of coarse weeds and sour, harsh grasses, all stiffened and embrowned by age and frost. The contrast between this and the bright vari-colored foliage of the adjacent forests and belts, sylvan and clumps of timber, is very striking, and not at all to the prairie's advantage.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.—Of the courtship of this illustrious philosopher, I have somewhere read an anecdote; although it is not to be found in several lives of him which I have searched. It is well known that he was absent minded; that for example he would sometimes rise and sit for several hours by his bedside undressed and absorbed in thought; that he would often forget to dine until reminded by his domestics that to live it was necessary to eat.

Once and once only he loved a young woman. One evening they were seated by the fireside together. He sat silently smoking. She was too proud of his love to be offended at his conduct. At length he took his pipe from his mouth and seized her hand. She expected that he was about to kiss it. Instead of doing so, however, he stirred the tobacco in the head of his pipe with her fore finger—a rather odd substitute for a pin! She was angry with him and their courtship ended.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—If the towns would preserve those little democracies, the School Districts—where they have not been already abolished—they must keep their eyes on an act of the last Legislature of this State. It is as follows:—

"In each town in this Commonwealth, which is now or may be hereafter divided into districts for schools, such districts shall be discontinued at the discretion of the School Committee; unless the inhabitants of the town, at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers next following the first of January, 1854, and as often as once in three years thereafter, shall vote to continue the same; and the care and management of all the schools therein shall devolve upon said School Committee, until the town, at a subsequent annual meeting, shall otherwise direct."

It will be seen that the districts can be preserved only by a vote of the towns at their first meetings in 1854 and by a repetition of their votes every three years afterwards.—*Worcester Palladium.*

OYSTER LIFE.—An imaginative naturalist has pictured the life of an oyster as one of the happiest of destinies. He has described him as carefully lodged in a dwelling of pearl, fed with the rich produce of the swelling tides, growing delicately corpulent with luxuries which he receives by the mere trouble of opening his mouth, soothed to slumber by the gentle ripple of the waves that roll above and around him, and cheered amid the intervals of his almost continuous dreams by the consideration that his death even is to be glorious as that of the white bull sacrificed to Jove, or the tender virgin who saved her country by her passage down the throat of the Minotaur. Faint ideas of discomfort are suggested by such traditions as those of the 'Oyster crossed in love'; but on the whole, the lot of the oyster is a glorious one. He swims in a sensuous paradise until the crash of the oyster-knife comes thundering in to put an end to his life; and then he lies white, succulent and resigned, ready to be offered up an unresisting sacrifice to the gastronomic sensibilities of some refined palate.

"Father, do folks make clothes out of peas?" "No, foolish boy—why do you ask that foolish question, Simon?" "Why, I heard a sailor talking about his pea jacket."

CONSUMPTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The abstract of the births, marriages and deaths in Massachusetts, with accompanying remarks, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of State, contains much valuable information. Throughout the State for the four years ending in 1852, there has been 15,270 deaths of consumption, viz: in 1849, 3,606; 1850, 3,527; 1851, 3,482; 1852, 4,155. In Berkshire County one in 83 of the population have died of disorder, while in Suffolk the percentage is one to 53. The greatest mortality has occurred between the ages of twenty and thirty, 3,339; of those over eighty, 228 have died, and under five years 1,386; from five to ten the number is very small, only 174, and from 10 to 15, 336; from 15 to 20, the number is 1,250; from 20 to 30, 2,871; 40 to 50, 1,733; 50 to 60, 1,377; 60 to 70, 1,253; 70 to 80, 576. The aggregate of the four years shows a large majority of female deaths by this disorder, viz: males, 6,221; females, 9,049.

The deaths in each month of the four years is also given. September shows the largest aggregate, 1,455; next is October, 1,376; then May, 1,318; August, 1,308; March, 1,305; December, 1,274; November, 1,265; April, 1,220; January, 1,208; July, 1,197; June, 1,181; February, 1,150.

More than ten persons have died of this complaint on an average, for every day during the last four years, and nearly twelve a day for the last year.

YANKEE CALCULATIONS.—The *Hallowell Gazette* estimates that some cute Yankee has estimated that the ocean contains 26,000,000 cubic miles of water—a quantity about equal to that which all the rivers of the earth would discharge in 40,000 years. The amount of heat received from the sun in a single year would be sufficient, if equally distributed, to melt a crust of ice thirty-two feet thick, enveloping the whole earth. According to the technical reckoning, the solar heat which annually rises from the sea water in the form of vapor, would, if properly directed, exert an influence equal to sixteen billions of horse power. A company of "Young Americans" will undoubtedly soon be formed, for the purpose of adapting this last mentioned power to manufacturing purposes.

A LADY who has paid some attention to small matters, says she always watches with much interest the ingress and egress of husbands and wives to and from the dining and drawing rooms of fashionable hotels. "If," said she, "the wives enter and depart a little in advance of their husbands, be sure they wear the 'Oh-no-we-never-moment-ems.—If, on the contrary, the husband takes the lead in this they do so in every thing else. A warning to married men to go ahead.

There were two reasons why we don't trust a man; one because we don't know him, and the other because we do.

It is suggested that Fitchburg, Mass. is represented in the General Court by wooden ware, (Wood and Ware.)

THE CARES OF THE WORLD KICKED OUT.—A young man, who was paying his addresses to an Irish girl, had gained so far on her affections, that she had consented to attend him to the temple of Hymen, where some economical fears arose in his breast, which cooled the flame Cupid had kindled; he, therefore, waited on his destined bride, talked of hard times, household expenses, &c., till her patience being exhausted, she very politely turned him out of the house. Her mistress, hearing the noise, called to know what it was. "Nothing ma'am," replied she, "but kicking the cares of the world out of doors."

"Anunt," enquired a medical prologist of fifteen, fresh from a lecture on surgery, "what do you think the most difficult operation in surgery?"

"Don't know, Charley—what?"

"Taking the jaw off a woman," answered the hopeful youth.

A Constable pursued a thief who took refuge on a stump in a swamp and pulled the rail up after him, on which he went up. The Constable made the following return:

"Sightable—conversable, non est come-at-able—in swampum—up stumpum—railo."

SAFE TRAVELLING.—The Ohio State Democrat, after grave and profound deliberation as to the untold sums which have been vainly expended in the endeavor to produce an invention which shall render railroad travel less liable to accidents, has arrived at the conclusion that the only way to make the travel perfectly safe, will be to dispense with the use of steam and run the cars by oxen!

LARGE CAY.—At a recent wedding in Louisville, Ky., the bridal cake was nine feet in height, cost two hundred and fifty dollars, and was flanked on either side by two lesser ones which cost seventy-five dollars each.

NOSES.—Napoleon, who was as shrewd a judge of physiognomy as he was of character, once said that when he wished anything done requiring courage and clearness of intellect, he always chose a man with a long nose.

True domestic bliss—when both man and wife agree in kicking each other.



# MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 10th.—House: Orders were adopted of incorporating in the Declaration of Rights an article declaring that slavery shall not be permitted in this Commonwealth; to consider the propriety of abolishing the school district system in relation to rendering the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace exclusive, and that real estate on mortgage process may be attached on writs from Justices of the Peace.

Reports were presented, embracing a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of the revenue.

In Convention, the two branches re-elected David Wither of Brookline, State Auditor. Chas. H. Plunkett of Willsie and William A. Crocker of Taunton (wages) were chosen State directors of the Western railroad.

SATURDAY.—The only important business transacted in the Legislature on Saturday was the unanimous passage of the House resolutions against the Nebraska bill, in the Senate, so amended in the third resolution as to be objectionable to the third party; and the House of Representatives, in the House of the Joint Special Committee on the Liquor Law, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's address as relates to that subject.

The committee upon diligent inquiry believe that the existing law is demoralizing in its effect, so long as it is intended to prevent, or remedy the evil it was intended to prevent.

MONDAY.—On Monday in the Senate, the constitutional amendments were introduced, and the committee on the amendments were instructed to consider the expediency of providing that no alteration shall be made to any city charter until such alteration or amendment shall be submitted to the inhabitants thereof. The bill to incorporate the Amherst Savings Bank was reported.

In the House, the joint committee on railroads and canals were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a board of commissioners who shall have the general supervision of all railroads in this State, so far as relates to the prevention of accidents in connection with the same. A long debate occurred on passing to a third reading the bill in addition to the several acts for the relief of insolvent debtors.

TUESDAY.—The bill to repeal the liquor law of 1852 came up in the House, in the order of the day, and was assigned for consideration on Tuesday next.

The Senate resolved in relation to the Nebraska bill were passed to a third reading in the House, by a vote of 24 to 13. Eleven Democrats and two Whigs voted in the negative.

The resolves for the amendment of the constitution in relation to the election of councillors by the people, were passed by the Senate by a vote of 24 to 13.

WEDNESDAY.—In the House, the committee on elections reported a bill to drive out the remittance against the right of Amos Frost of Tewksbury as a member of the House; the report was accepted. The Nebraska resolutions were passed to be engrossed. A bill to incorporate the Eastern branch railroad was reported.

The Senate passed to a third reading the resolves in favor of cheap ocean postage.

THURSDAY.—The House further discussed the bill in relation to insolvent debtors. The amendment of Mr. Clark of Northboro' providing that no debtor who can pay 100 cents on the dollar shall be discharged without the assent of a majority of his creditors, was rejected and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

A special committee was appointed on the petition of the town of Pelham to surrender its charter—the town to be divided among the adjoining towns. This case will present a novel feature in legislation.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—The Springfield Republican has a chapter of railroad accidents, from which we compile the following:

"As the evening train from Boston over the Vermont and Massachusetts railroad, on Monday, was crossing the bridge over the Connecticut at Northfield, the back journal of the tender broke, and forced itself up through into the tank; throwing the back part of the tender off the track. Had it been the forward journal that broke, the whole train would undoubtedly have precipitated into the river, some sixty feet below.

Hiram White, engineer of one of the trains of the Connecticut River Railroad, had one of his legs so badly injured last Friday, by the crank pin of his engine breaking while going down the South Vernon grade, that a council of physicians on Tuesday decided upon and executed the amputation of the limb above the knee. The result is doubtful.

On Monday night, a small bridge of the Western Railroad near Chester factories, gave way while the night freight train was passing over, with some cars of cattle. Two of the cars were precipitated down the bank, and several of the cattle killed.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION.—A person named James S. Gutter has been arrested in New York, charged with the seduction, under solemn promises of marriage, of Miss Catherine M. Thomas, daughter of Capt. Thomas, who was lost in the tugboat Ajax, on her passage to Boston. The testimony discloses one of the most heartless instances of seducing a young girl, the son of a wealthy person, and professing the deepest attachment to Miss Thomas, under cover of which he effected her ruin.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID. A girl in New Haven was so badly burned with burning fluid on Monday night that it is probable she will lose the use of both arms. The accident occurred by the top of the lamp coming off and the fluid being spilt upon her dress.

DOCTORS.—There are fourteen hundred and sixty physicians in Massachusetts. Who wonders that so few can contrive to die a natural death?

The Portland Advertiser says it is a supposition generally conceded to be true, that cords of wood given to the poor are re-ordered above.

DEATH OF GEORGE LIPARO.—The eccentric author, George Liparo, died in Philadelphia on Thursday morning last, of consumption. The deceased obtained an extensive reputation as a writer of a peculiar and entirely original school.

Bayard Taylor thinks the entire abolition of flogging in the navy was a measure of mistaken philanthropy, of which the lazy women take advantage to the injury of their more honorable shipmates and of the service.

# THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

## National Retribution a Fact.

We are much surprised at the practical infidelity of some professing Christians. Within a little while we have met men who profess to believe in the bible—to believe in an overruling Providence—a God of unbending justice, who holds in his hand the Government of Nations—who deals out penalty when and where deserved with an impartial hand, and who hath said in his volume of eternal truth "that he will whet his sword and take hold on judgment." It surprises us that professing Christians, believing all this, can uphold a system of outrageous wrong, or an act of glaring injustice in the Legislative Halls of the nation. And more, when asked to give an opinion concerning the cause of national calamity, will labor long to find that cause in something connected with our social organization, or in the progress of the principles of manifest destiny, whereas the fault is at the fountain of governmental power—a false policy in party politics, and want of honesty among political leaders. As sure as a God of Justice reigns on heaven's throne, he will vindicate his own truth and the laws of eternal justice and right. This he has often done in the history of nations. Some men are loth to allow a righteous God the throne of the universe.

God is the sovereign of nations as well as individuals. He is the purveyor of right and the avenger of wrong—the whole history of his Providence proves it. Let the men in power who would revoke most solemn compromises remember that they trample on the principles of right established by Jehovah himself. An event in the history of a single nation will show that God is not unmindful of national wrong—that he renders vengeance to that people who perpetrate sin by unholily violations of public faith and who trample down the rights of the people.

It was the revocation of the *Edict of Nantes* that became the remote cause, in the Providence of God, of the French Revolution of 1792. It was not the spread of the feudal system, as some have told us, that caused the bloody reign of terror, nor was the enormous taxation of France the cause. These were not competent to throw France, or all other kingdoms of Europe, into a condition whose inevitable result was a social convulsion unparalleled in ancient or modern days. Doubtless the spread of infidelity laid much to do with hastening the reign of terror; but turn back the pages of French history to 1572, and read there of the revocation of the *Edict of Nantes* and of these bloody massacres that in twenty years followed, and you have the mighty sins of a people that caused the penalties of violated law to descend upon a guilty nation.

We repeat the proposition. The revocation of this solemn *Edict*, granting protection to the Christians in the kingdom, was the remote cause of the French Revolution, and all of those terrible evils brought upon the nobility and nation were the just retributions of that abominable act which so sadly violated public faith.

This righteous destruction of a holy compromise not only destroyed hundreds of lives, but drove 800,000 innocent citizens of France into hopeless exile. It removed all restraint from the established church, so that spiritual tyranny became insupportable—leaving the way for those human bloodhounds—Robespierre and Danton—who an avenging God sent to scourge the nation that had basely broken vows of public faith, and whose garments were reeking with the blood of his people.

Do we want proof that in the moral government of God there is a connection between sin and suffering, between national sin and national suffering?—volumes might be filled with it. If our position is true, the French Revolution—considered as a whole—and the reign of terror in particular, were the moral results or consequences of those persecutions we have described, and especially that act of perfidy on the part of the French Government which every principle of public faith forever condemns. Now, shall we, the best and most free and equitable Government on earth, follow in the steps of infidel France? Shall we violate those pledges of mutual trust and protection which our fathers gave us? Why should New England freemen barter away the inheritance of their ancestors? Why sell the birthright of our fathers for a mess of Southern potage? Read the woes of God pronounced upon oppressors. Read how "that the fangs of the cup of his wrath all the wicked of the earth shall bring them out and drink them." Nations, as such, will not exist in another world. If ever punished for their sins it must be in this world. It is well that provision is made under the divine Government for the righteous retribution of nations. It is well that God hath ordained that signal wickedness, especially in high places of power, will always work out its own appropriate punishment in this world even. Let the sad history of infidel France be a warning to all our national covenant breakers.

God is the Sovereign of men. He is the mighty ruler of nations; as such He is the author of manifesting justice—the holy avenger of the wrongs of injured and suffering humanity.

"Justice and judgment are the habitation of thy throne, O, God."

Vengeance divine to punish sin moves slow, But the slower it moves the sorer the blow."

If this doctrine be true we tremble for our country. Let the *Compromise of 1850*, or 1850

be abolished and the Nebraska bill become a law of our land, and we need no prophetic vision to behold down along the vistas of the future, our nation, a demoralized, floundering barque—driven by unarchy on the stormy ocean of time, or drawn by despotism into the whirlpool of destruction.

CONGRESS.—The Nebraska bill is the all-absorbing topic in Congress. Remonstrances against the bill are pouring in daily from every quarter. Edward Everett has made an able speech in opposition to the bill, also have several other members of the Senate. There appears to be a strong determination on the part of the friends of the bill to "push it through Congress as soon as possible, and it will require strenuous exertions and powerful resistance on the part of the opposition to prevent such a result.

The Homestead Bill is again exciting attention. The bill proposes to grant 160 acres of land to every man being the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, on condition of occupying and cultivating the same for a specified period.

WHEAT.—Enormous quantities of wheat are arriving at Richmond, Va. The editor of the *Penny Post* saw 15,000 bushels at one depot, and was told that there were at least 10,000 bushels more ready to be commoed as soon as the depot could be relieved of its present burden. By all other revenues large quantities were received daily.—E.

And still flour is up to the top notch.—There must be a fall in the price on the opening of Spring and more than one person will suffer by it—in pocket.

Celibacy.—The perils of celibacy, particularly in cold weather, cannot well be exaggerated. A few nights since an old bachelor in Mansfield, Ohio, being afflicted with a severe cold, undertook to take a bath in a tub of warm water, before going to bed. The operation produced so comfortable a state of feeling that he dropped to sleep in the tub, and only awoke in the morning to find himself frozen in as tight as a brick. He is now a candidate for martyrdom.—E.

We recommend the above to the cool consideration of the editor of the *Amherst Express*.

JOHN BOLL ARROUSED! The English government appears to have abandoned nearly all expectation of the amicable settlement of European affairs, and are preparing for serious action. In this course they are supported by public opinion everywhere. The last number of the *Elaborate Review* says:

"Every Minister of the Crown who advises, and every member of Parliament who votes for a war with Russia, must, if he understands the true interests of England, be prepared to make the utmost exertions, to strike the hardest blow, and to inflict the deepest wounds which the vast resources of this country will permit."

HOW THE BANKS MAKE MONEY.—Our Banks make more money by the wear and tear of bills than most people dream of. The Illinois Register states on Bank authority that the *Cashier's Bank*, in thirty years, gained \$15,000; and the *Mercantile Bank*, of Baltimore, in forty-seven years, gained \$26,190. Of this amount, \$15,000 was destroyed by fire. In this the New York Dutchess adds that the *Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank* of Albany, has made by "wear and tear" within the past fifteen years, over \$100,000 of which \$20,000 was lost by the sinking of a steamer on Lake Erie, in 1839. All Banks that have been in operation many considerable length of time, make large sums that may be credited to the "wear and tear" account.

JOHN MITCHELL, the Irish exile, fresh from the exactions of British power in a penal colony, and when a glowing apostrophe to Liberty had just fallen from his lips, has come out flat-footed for slavery. Hear him.

"We are not abolitionists; no more abolitionists than Moses, or Socrates, or Jesus Christ. We deny that it is a crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo to hold slaves, to buy slaves to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flogging, or other needful coercion. By your silence," says Mr. Houghton, "you will become a participant in their wrongs. But we will not be silent when occasion calls for speech; and as far as being a participant in the wrongs, we, for our part, will see that a good plantation well stocked with healthy negroes in Alabama."

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—On Thursday evening, as Mr. Doe, the keeper of the jail at Augusta, Me., opened the door of a cell in which four prisoners were confined, to allow them to empty their shop pails, two of them, in a desperate struggle, succeeded in overpowering him and his assistant, and escaped into the street; but the alarm was given, and one of them, named Clute, was knocked down with a club, and taken back to jail. The other one, named Renick, is still at large.

A statue of the celebrated Scottish chief, Sir William Wallace, has been executed in marble by Mr. Ritchie, formerly a pupil of Thorvaldsen, and is to be placed in the town of Dunbarton, so intimately connected with the history of that distinguished hero and patriot.

RESPECTED.—Jewell, convicted at Pittsburgh for murder, was to have been hung on Friday, last week, but was respited by the Governor until the result of an application to the Legislature for a new trial could be disposed of. A dispatch from Harrisburg says the House refused by one minority to grant a new trial. The extraordinary proceedings in the case had caused much excitement at Pittsburgh.

Four generations of negroes live in a little hut in Pittsburgh. The oldest is "Old Haggar," who is 110. She fell and broke her thigh last week, but is doing well, and will probably recover.

GOSE CRAZY.—It is said that Mr. Hamilton, in wrestling with whom Mr. Stevens in New York came to his death, has become insane, in consequence of the idea pressing continually upon his mind that he was to bludge.

# The Crisis.

The whole country, from north to south, is now thoroughly agitated on the subject of the extension of slave territory. The conflict has now reached a crisis and it behoves every friend of freedom to be on the alert. In Boston, a series of popular lectures on slavery have been commenced under the most favorable auspices.—The introductory lecture was delivered last week by Henry Ward Beecher. Park street church was densely crowded. Entries, aisles and vestibules were so filled as to afford hardly a standing place. Two thousand people, at least, were within hearing of the speaker and frequently testified their appreciation of his eloquence by hearty applause.

Last Sabbath afternoon, Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D., pastor of Salem church, delivered an elaborate discourse on the same subject before his own people. He spoke on the paralysis of the power of the church—the feebleness of its voice against this enormous evil. In 1818, the whole of the Presbyterian churches of the United States, raised a noble remonstrance against slavery. No one then called their protest "injurious to seditions, and treasonable," but such are the epithets now given to those who manly independence prompts them to utter a protest against this cursed traffic. Dr. B. then proceeded in his usual clear and graphic style to review the several conflicts with slavery. The first was at the time when the question was "Shall slavery pass the Alleghenies?" The battle was fought and the Southern slave power was extended. Again another contest took place on the banks of the Mississippi river, and once again the arena of slavery was enlarged. Again, in regard to Texas and Mexico, and now, in regard to Nebraska, the same principles are contested.

In conclusion, he alluded to the fearful consequences of the passage of this bill, in every State of the Union, and the need of earnest prayer and effort on the part of all Christians that God would avert this impending evil from our beloved country.

HARVARD.—WOLVES IN FRANCE.—The severity of the weather has rendered the wolves very daring in their attacks in France, particularly in the desolates. Late, as a man on horseback was entering one of the gates of Metz, he was assailed by one of these animals, which sprang at the horse's chest, but fortunately the man was able to beat it off with the butt-end of his whip. On the following day, a fox, in a field close to the village of St. Julien, was pursued by three wolves, and escaped. An inhabitant of Lorry, while at work in a field near the village, suddenly saw three very large wolves advancing towards him, but he was able to obtain shelter in a shed before they reached him.

HIGH WATER.—On Wednesday night, last week, the water in the Shetucket river, at Norwich, rose higher than at any time during the last fifteen years. The wharves were entirely submerged, and the basements of the stores entirely filled with water, causing considerable damage. The railroad trucks were completely covered with water from eighteen inches to two feet deep, and the depot of the Norwich and Worcester road flooded.

RUSSIA.—A little more than twenty years since the first cotton-mill in Russia was erected. Now Russia has three hundred and fifty thousand spindles in full operation, which produce annually more than ten million eight hundred thousand pounds of yarn. The yarn spun is generally very low, the number varying from twenty to forty for the wof, because there is large market for coarse fabrics.

THE GREAT FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—FOURTY LIVES LOST.—New Orleans papers of the 5th contain the details of the great fire in New Orleans on the previous day. The loss is larger than was at first reported. Twenty-four slaves were burnt on board the steamer Charles Belcher. The total loss of life is fifty persons. The cargo of the Charles Belcher was valued at \$200,000.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN MANCHESTER, N. H.—The *Manchester Mirror* states that on Thursday afternoon, a married woman named Mary Whitaker attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the canal, near the Amoskog Mills. As soon as she touched the water, she began to scream for help, and was rescued. Canally troubles are said to be the cause of the attempted rash act.

IT is said that if Douglas's Nebraska bill passes the Senate, a whig member of the House, from New York, intends to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law and all other parts of the compromise of 1850, that are not on an irreparable basis.

WITCHES.—The first instance of witchcraft known in New England occurred in Connecticut, where Mary Johnson was executed at Hartford, early in the year 647. Witches were hung in England twenty-nine years after the illusive error was over in this country.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT.—It is understood that orders came out in the Arabia for the return of nearly all the British ships of war on this coast, in the West Indies, and Pacific Ocean.

At Holyoke on Tuesday, last week, a lad thirteen years of age, the son of a widow lately named Webster, fell from the upper to the lower story of No. 1, a distance of five stories, and was instantly killed.

James S. Church, a lad of 13, from Madison, Florida, died in Augusta, on Thursday, of concussion of the brain, caused by a fall upon the ice while at play.

The physicians of Washington county, Ga., who struck for higher fees some weeks ago, have struck their colors and returned to their old rates.

# LOCAL MATTERS.

## Temperance Convention in Palmer.

At a meeting of the "Quiblong League" at Thorndike, (Palmer), on Thursday, Feb. 9th, the following towns were added to the Association:—Monson, Greenwich, Ludlow, Belchertown and Wilbraham.

In accordance with an act in the Constitution of the "League," requiring a Vice President to be chosen from each town within the Association, N. S. Rogers was chosen from Monson; Geo. Booth Esq. from Ludlow; Edward Esty from Greenwich; Seth G. Griggs from Belchertown; John M. Merrick from Wilbraham.

Resolutions were offered, discussed and passed as follows:

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of town Leagues at an early day, to sustain prosecutions, and town, as well as district temperance meetings.

Resolved, That professed temperance men who will not bear an out-spoken, manly testimony, and will not sustain their proportion of all necessary expenses in carrying forward the temperance reform, are grossly deficient in duty.

Resolved, That it is as much the moral and civil duty of every friend of temperance to report any violation of the "Liquor Law," as it is to report violations of the law prohibiting theft.

Resolved, That we recommend to all towns belonging to this League, the formation of auxiliary societies among the ladies, to circulate the pledge amongst males and females, and to have, besides the ordinary affairs, a Committee of Observation, who shall report to the prosecuting committee of the town, any evidence of violation of the "Liquor Law" which any lady of their society may obtain.

Resolved, That any one, perjurying himself in liquor prosecutions, should be annually dealt with by friends of temperance, by being prosecuted for perjury.

Voted, That an abstract of the minutes of the meeting, together with the resolutions, be sent to the "Springfield Republican," "Palmer Journal," "Agitator and Catalyst," and "Life boat" for publication. Adjourned to meet in Ware village, at the instance of the Board of Managers.

REMARKS.—The meeting was large and spirited, and had a point and directness about it, that always characterises the action of earnest men. It was addressed in the afternoon and evening by Rev. Dr. Cleveland of Northampton, whose well-timed and effective eloquence and argument, always make him terrible to the rum selling and rum drinking sinner. All seemed to feel the exigency of the times, and willing to do something to elevate man and honor God.

H. D. L. WEBSTER, Sec.

## EASTERN HAMDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting for the choice of officers took place at Nassauvill Hall, last Monday. Notwithstanding the day was stormy, a goodly number was present, and several of the neighboring towns were represented. The following are the officers chosen for the ensuing year:

President.—AUSTIN FULLER of Monson. Vice Presidents.—John Ward of Palmer; Joel M. Tucker of Monson; Robert Andrews of Brimfield; Frederick Dorman of Belchertown; John Smith of Ware; John Burr of Wilbraham; Elijah Plimley of Ludlow; Stephen Fisk of Wales.

Directors.—David Tenney of Palmer; E. N. Fay of Monson; G. M. Fisk, David Knox, Hiram Converse, of Palmer; P. P. Potter of Wilbraham.

Treasurer.—Cyrus Knox of Palmer. Secretary.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer.

CRIMINAL COURT.—The motion to dismiss Philip Lanh (who was convicted of burning Horace Smith's barn in this town) on account of an alleged defect in the indictment was overruled by Judge Byington, last Tuesday, in the Criminal Court at Springfield. Lanh's counsel took exceptions to the ruling of the Judge and the case goes up to the Supreme Court.

Elias Turner of this town, has been found guilty, on two charges, for selling liquor and sentenced to pay a fine of \$200 with costs, and put under bonds of \$1000 not to sell for a year. On another indictment, charging him with being a common seller, the verdict was not guilty.

THORNDIKE.—The Social Gathering at Thorndike, last Tuesday evening, was a very brilliant affair. The Vestry was filled with old and young, married and those who ought to be married, who had a good time generally "all around." The ladies had arranged tables loaded with inviting luxuries, which refreshed the company and drew from their pockets about \$140. Social gatherings, or ladies' fairs are getting to be quite common, and they are not only pleasant affairs, but often quite profitable.

SOMETHING that will surprise people wonderfully is surely going to happen in this place before the 1st of next April. We won't say whether it will be an earthquake, another earthquake, or a gunpowder plot, but if somebody don't get blown sky high we may be set down as no prophet.

POLICE.—On Thursday evening, Wm Callahan was arraigned before Justice Barlow, charged with finding the pocket book of Morris Mc Cormick and appropriating its contents, about \$28, to his own use. The evidence was not adjudged sufficient to convict him and he was discharged.

DEDICATION.—The Baptist Meeting House in this village, will be dedicated on Wednesday afternoon, March 1st. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ide of Springfield.

MONSON.—A correspondent signing himself A. A. F., writes to us that Monson is getting to be a great country, and is bound to keep up with the progress of Young America. The Lyceum is excited very highly and the debaters eloquial in a flattering manner. The schools and Brass Band are also spoken of with much praise, and the people and place soft-soaped in an extraordinary style. We should like to please the writer by inserting his communication, but the extravagant language he uses, would, we fear, cause his Monson friends to blush.

ACQUITTED.—The continued case of Thos. Norris of the Tuckertown House, came before Justice Morton of Springfield, last Tuesday, and for want of sufficient evidence to sustain the complaint, Mr. Norris was discharged.

"A FLOOD OF RHYME."—Within the past week we have received not less than a dozen poetic communications from almost as many different persons. Some of them will receive an insertion in the *Journal*, but the greater portion of them we must decline publishing. We often publish poetry out of respect to the writer rather than for any merit it may possess, yet we cannot do the same by all who send us specimens of their poetical genius. Young writers should learn that a mere collection of words, that form holding and jingling verses, such fine commencing with a "but" or "and," may be classed under the head of rhymes but not poetry.

THE DIFFICULTIES AT ERIE.—The Erie Constitution of Feb. 8, rejoices over the fact that the Erieans have "got back to the basis of law and order," thus acknowledging that the conduct of the people of that borough has been lawless. The Constitution says:

"The four feet ten inch rail is laid down from Erie to the New York State line, in accordance with the order of the United States Court. This is right. The gauge law was repealed, and when the Court said the law permitted the company to change their gauge and that they would protect them in it, Courts and Governments would have been destroyed if it had not been done. People look at it now calmly, and say they will not be longer the instruments in such fatal consequences. We are not now contemplating an act for any particular policy as for right manner of sustaining such policy. Let us keep to regular ways, and then discuss our policy with candor and courtesy."

GOT HER FOOT IN IT.—As one of our fashionably dressed friends was passing over Court street the other day (we quote the Boston mail) her feet suddenly slipped from under her and down she fell. A man passing at the moment sprang and caught her just in season to prevent her striking the treacherous sidewalk with tremendous force. Upon raising her up she could stand only upon one foot, and evidently appeared in much pain. "Have you broken it? You must have sprained your ankle," said he. But to all his anxious inquiries as to how she was injured, she gently replied she was not hurt. Still she lingered on to the foot supported by the gentleman. He was about to speak for a lack, when all his fears were quieted by her hurriedly whispering, "I have torn my—my—skirt and got my foot into it." In a moment the pretty but was inside the traces, and tripping off in a manner which plainly showed her opinion of icy sidewalks.

POOR POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw of Jan. 7, gives the following account of the present state of that unhappy and oppressed country:

"The chiefs of the districts of the kingdom of Poland have received the order to draw up a list of all able unimpaired men, from the age of 18 to 40, and to watch them carefully, not to permit them to leave their districts, because the recruiting, which takes place usually at the end of the year, will take place this year in March. This measure has caused a veritable desolation in this unhappy country, scarcely recovered from the extraordinary levy which took place last month."

TO BE HUNG.—Jennings, the murderer of Mrs. Hadley, in North Haven, Ct., has been sentenced to be hanged on the second Tuesday in July next. During the judge's address—one of the most affecting that we have ever read—the prisoner manifested no signs of emotion, and left the court house laughing and nodding to his acquaintances.

SHOT.—A little son of Otis Metcalf, of Washington, N. H., was accidentally shot a few days since by his grandmother, who was explaining the operation of a revolver to an older boy. She did not know the pistol was loaded until it exploded in her hand. The ball passed near the heart of the child and was taken out of his back. It is said he will recover.

TORNADO.—In the tornado at Mount Pleasant, on the 20th ult., gigantic oaks were torn up by the roots and whirled about like straws in the wind; hickory trees, the toughest wood that grows, were stripped of their limbs and twigs, and a lady's bonnet in a handbox was carried six miles by the gale and deposited unharmed!

TALL TREES.—The Oregon Spectator says that William and Eliza Bird cut a tree on the banks of the Tanana river, near Linn City, from which they hewed a stick of timber 16 by 18 inches square and 75 feet long; above that, from the same tree they hewed another, 14 inches square and 50 feet long, measuring. This shows how gradually the fir trees taper.

The ladies connected with the Five Points Mission have written a book, in which they denounce Mr. Pense in no measured terms, accusing him of misappropriation of funds, &c.

Sleep must have the privilege of keeping their feet dry to prevent the foot-rot.



Wm. F. FRYEN & Co. have Prints, Gings,  
hams, De Laines, Blankets, Shawls, &c.,  
are Pretty, Cheap and Good. jn21t40



## POETRY.

Mischief-Makers.

Oh! could there in this world be found  
Some little spot of happy ground,  
Where village pleasures might go round,  
Without the village tattling!  
How doubly blest that place would be,  
Where all might dwell in liberty,  
Free from the bitter misery  
Of gossip's endless prattling.

If such a spot were really known,  
Dame Peace might claim it as her own,  
And in it might fix her throne,  
For ever and forever;  
There, like a queen might reign and live!  
While every one would soon forgive  
The little slights they might receive,  
And be offended never.

'Tis mischief-makers that remove  
Far from our hearts the warmth of love,  
And leads us all to disapprove  
What gives another pleasure.  
They seem to take one's part—but when  
They've heard our cares, unkindly then  
They soon retail them all again,  
Mix'd with their poisonous measure.

And then they're such a cunning way,  
Of telling ill-meant tales; they say,  
'Don't mention what I've said, I pray,  
I would not tell another.'  
Straight to their neighbor's house they go,  
Narrating everything they know;  
And break the peace of high and low,  
Wife, husband, friend and brother.

Oh! that the mischief-making crew  
Were all reduced to one or two,  
And they all painted red or blue,  
That one might know them!  
Then would our villagers forget  
To rage and quarrel, fume and fret,  
And fall into an angry pet,  
With things so much below them.

For 'tis a sad, degrading art,  
To make another's bosom smart,  
And plant a dagger in the heart  
We ought to cherish.  
Then let us evermore be found  
In quietness with all around,  
While friendship, joy and peace abound,  
And angry feelings perish!

Written for The Journal  
The Struggle for Freedom.

An hour of fearful moment  
Is fast approaching near,  
And all the sons of Freedom,  
To Freedom's call give ear.

Louder, higher, sounds the strife—  
The cannons thunder, peal on peal,  
And through the thick, blue smoke of war,  
Can be heard the clash of steel.

Despots look and tremble;  
Tyrants hear their dying knell;  
A mighty God hath said it,  
And He doth all things well.

Gather, then, ye sons of Freedom,  
Strike with the intended blow;  
Let the oppressor's fetters break,  
And to the field of battle go.

Forget not MARY in the strife;  
Strike not till she expires;  
But for liberty—native land—  
Strike for home—your God—your sires.

And may wars, contentions and strife,  
No longer linger but in story,  
May Christ's kingdom on earth revive,  
And the world be fill'd with glory.

Palmer, Feb. 13th, 1853. R. E. F.

In China there are no hereditary  
nobles or privileged classes. All men are equal.  
The path to distinction is open to all, and is  
often trod by the humblest cottar's son.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. A. BAILEY,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
(Nassau Block).  
A rich and varied stock of Cloths, Cases,  
suits and Vestings, constantly on hand. All  
orders executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

**JAMES G. ALLEN,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.  
Particular attention paid to the collection of  
debts, and business in the Probate Courts.  
Office in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store  
Store.  
Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5—3m.

**STEPHEN NEEDHAM,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
(Successor to T. C. Denecke).  
Garments made in the best manner, with the  
utmost dispatch, and all work warranted to give  
satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A  
good assortment of Ready Made Clothing con-  
stantly on hand.  
May 2d. 1y5

**J. S. BAILEY,**  
DEALER IN  
All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves,  
Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair pri-  
ces.  
Job work done promptly and in the best man-  
ner.  
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. g7f

**H. F. MILLER,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Shop in Barton's Block,  
MONSON, MASS. 151f

**F. T. WALLACE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC.  
Office in Manger's Building.  
April 1, 1852. 501f

**F. J. Wassum,**  
DRAPER AND TAILOR,  
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.  
An excellent assortment of Cloths and trim-  
mings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to or-  
der.  
Palmer, July 30, 1852. 141f

## THE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!



### HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The Pills being composed entirely of medi-  
cinal herbs are of a most harmless nature, while  
the extraordinary virtues they possess have ren-  
dered them universally popular in nearly every  
part of the world. The immense success they  
have met with throughout the States is most ex-  
traordinary, owing, it is presumed, to their won-  
derful efficacy in the cure of Bilious complaints  
and disorders of the Liver and Stomach. Per-  
sons who have never used them in accordance  
with the directions, seldom fail in being restored  
to health.

**WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.—RESTO-  
RATION TO HEALTH OF A GENTLE-  
MAN, AGED 45, WHEN AT DEATH'S  
DOOR**

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. Charles Smith,  
dated Newton, St. Phillips, near Bath, Som-  
ersetshire, 17th August, 1853.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.  
Sir—A Mr. Joseph Faxon, formerly a resi-  
dent of this place, had been in a declining state  
of health for upwards of three years, gradually  
wasting away to a shadow by nightly perspira-  
tions and want of appetite, which caused great  
uneasiness to his friends, as he had consulted va-  
rious medical men in Bath, without effect. He at  
last used your Pills, and in a few days he was  
restored to health by their means. He lately  
emigrated to New York, and has just written to  
say, that he was never better in health, and de-  
sired me to acquaint you with the circumstance.  
I ought also to mention, that my wife has de-  
rived great benefit from the use of your Pills.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,  
CHARLES SMITH, Dissenting Minister.  
**A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED  
LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.**  
Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Smith, Chemist,  
Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir—In this district your Pills com-  
mand a more extensive sale than any other pro-  
prietary medicine before the public. As a proof  
of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Com-  
plaints I may mention the following case:—A  
lady of this town with whom I am personally  
acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from  
disorders of the Liver and digestive organs; but  
medical attendance assured her that she could do  
nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not  
likely she could survive many months. This  
announcement naturally caused great alarm  
among her friends and relations, and they in-  
duced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so  
improved her general health that she was in-  
duced to continue them until she received a perfect  
cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has  
not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and  
often declares that your Pills have been the  
means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly  
July 23d, 1853. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully effi-  
cacious in the following complaints:—  
Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blisters  
on the Skin, Bowel Complaints, Colic, Consti-  
pation of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility,  
Dropsy, Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregu-  
larities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Head-  
ache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver  
Complaints, Lumbago, Piles, Rheumatism,  
Retention of Urine, Scrofula, or King's Evil, Sore  
Throat, Stone and Gravel, Secondary  
Symptoms, Tic Douloureux, Tumors, Ulcers,  
Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weak-  
ness from whatever cause, &c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Prof. Holloway,  
24, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, Eng.,  
and also at his House in New York. Orders for  
Medicines in the States, addressed "T. Holloway,  
New York," will receive due attention.  
Sold also by all respectable Druggists and Deal-  
ers in Medicines throughout the United States,  
in Boxes at 37 1/2 cents, 57 cts. and \$1.50 cts.  
each. To be had Wholesale of the principal  
Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking  
the larger size.

N.B. Directions for the guidance of patients  
in every disorder are affixed to each Box.  
For sale in Palmer by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

### Protection from Fire.

THE Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance  
Company, with a Capital of \$300,000  
will insure most kinds of Property on the most  
reasonable terms.

This is a Stock Company, and in a prosperous  
condition. The rates are nearly as low as those  
of Mutual Companies, where Notes are required,  
on which assessments are frequently made.  
Those who get insured in this office are subject  
to neither of these inconveniences.

G. M. FISK, Agt.  
Palmer, Sept. 18th, 1853. 221f.

### Cheap! Cheap!

As low as to be decided bargains. Come  
and see and bring along with you the idea of  
buying very cheap—you shall realize that antici-  
pation.  
M. W. FRENCH & CO.  
j21149

### Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

J. BOWLES has just received large additions  
to his former stock of Men's Women's Boys',  
Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and  
Rubbers, of the best quality and styles, for sale  
low for Cash.

Please call and examine  
Nassau Block, No. 1. sept 241f.

### HAMPDEN STOCK & MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.  
Capital, - - - - \$100,000.  
Hazards by Fire on Real and Personal Prop-  
erty, on as favorable terms as any sound  
and responsible Stock and Mutual  
Company.

Hon. JOHN MILLS, President; Hon. WM.  
B. CALHOUN, Vice President; GEO. W.  
RICE, Secretary; JOSEPH C. PYNCHON,  
Treasurer.

### MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.  
Capital, - - - - \$100,000.  
CALEB RICE, President; E. D. BEACH,  
Vice President; F. B. BACON, Secretary.  
J. G. Allen, Agent for the above Companies,  
at Palmer, Dec. 17, 1853.

### For Sale or to Rent.

BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, 40 by 25,  
two story high, half a mile east of Palmer  
Depot. Also a Garage shop 40 by 25, with wa-  
ter power. For particulars inquire of J. B.  
MAYNARD, on the premises. jan7139

## DISEASE CONQUERED.



### HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

THIS Preparation, which has been used dur-  
ing the last sixteen years with the most  
signal success, is now, for the first time, presented  
to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the prop-  
riety of medicine are flooding the community,  
through the press, with testimonials in favor of  
their respective preparations, the subscriber  
deems it a duty which he owes to suffering hu-  
manity to present his also, for the consideration  
of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be  
able to say, that the efficacy of this vegetable  
cure has never been surpassed in the treatment  
of

CANCERS, CANCER, SCROFULA,  
SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS,  
KING'S EVIL, SCALD  
HEAD, FEVER SORES,  
SCURVY, TUMORS,  
ULCERS, &c.

and those affections generally which originate  
in a depraved state of the blood.

The benefit derived from this SYPH application  
(see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from  
the fact that it acts with great power upon the  
seat of the disease the morbid matter accumu-  
lated in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from  
the system. But while it acts with great power  
in the removal of humors generally, its efficacy is the most satisfactorily demon-  
strated in the cure of Cancers and Fever  
Sores.

It is well known that when the blood becomes  
so impure as to produce disease in these forms,  
the patient is supposed to be beyond the restor-  
ing influence of medicine.

Those who may be so unfortunate as to be  
afflicted with Cancers or Fever Sores, need only  
make a fair trial of the SYRUP following, rigidly  
the directions, to be convinced that they are not  
necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject,  
and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a  
useless preparation to extort from them money  
for which we are not willing to give them more  
than an equivalent, we respectfully invite atten-  
tion to the subjoined testimonials which furnish  
the most conclusive evidence of the truthfulness  
of our statements.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear.  
A Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physi-  
cians, entirely removed by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852  
Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years  
since, I was the subject of much suffering, occa-  
sioned by a swelling on my breast, which after  
a few months was pronounced by eminent physi-  
cians, a Cancer, and one which they could not  
encourage me to hope could be cured. I per-  
sisted in their prescriptions, and bearing  
of your invaluable specific for cancerous af-  
fections, I commenced taking the Syrup, and soon  
began to feel its beneficial effects. Encouraged  
by its favorable effects in the incipient  
stages of its operation, I persevered in its use  
until the swelling subsided, the cancerous sym-  
ptoms wholly disappeared, and my health was per-  
fectly restored. I feel that the continuance of  
my life is attributable to the agency of your ex-  
cellent medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it  
to the afflicted as the best remedy for the dis-  
ease for which it is prescribed of which I have any  
knowledge.

HANNAH S. SPEAR.  
Most malignant Fever Sores healed and  
the Patient restored to health.

### ASTONISHING CURE!!

Mr. D. Howard: It is with great pleasure that  
I send you my testimony in favor of your  
Cancer and Canker Syrup. It has effected by the  
blessing of God attending its administration, the  
greatest cure that ever came to my knowledge.  
I was afflicted with Fever Sores to such a  
degree that for four months his life was de-  
spaired of, when I was informed that Zebah How-  
ard, of Randolph Mass., could cure him. I im-  
mediately sent for him, and in three days after  
he came he began to recover, and, in a few days,  
his sores were completely healed, since which he has enjoyed as good  
health as could be desired. I have recommended  
the Syrup to a great many persons since, who  
are also ready to give their testimony in its  
favor. Of all medicines of which I have any  
knowledge, I recommend it as the best. I could  
write all that I know of it, but I feel in relation  
to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May  
God speed you in your work, and succeed your  
efforts to alleviate human suffering.

MARION EATON-  
SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY.

To the Public. A Card: By a Druggist.  
Randolph, April 12, 1852.

I know the ingredients which compose How-  
ard's Vegetable Cancer and Canker Syrup, and  
an acquainted with the formula for its prepara-  
tion. It is purely vegetable in its nature, con-  
taining no mercurial or mineral substances, and  
is composed of such vegetables only as possess  
great alterative properties. It is an excellent  
remedy for those diseases for which the Propri-  
etor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it  
to the afflicted.

ZENAS SNOW, Druggist and Chemist.

Having presented the above statements and  
testimonials, we assure the afflicted that the cer-  
tificates (which have been selected from many  
in our possession) are Genuine; of which, if they  
have any doubt, they are desired to communicate  
with the individuals over whose signatures they  
are published and their suspicions will soon be  
removed.

The genuine is prepared and sold by D.  
HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. For sale also by  
REDDING & CO. 8 STATE ST. BOSTON.  
General Agents; and retailed by Agents through-  
out the country.

Circulars furnished gratuitously by Agents  
when desired.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5.00 for six bot-  
tles. A liberal discount made to those who buy  
to sell again.

For sale in Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

### Coffin Plates

SHROUDS; Caps &c on hand, or furnished  
at short notice by A. BLODGETT.  
Union Block, Palmer Depot.

## STATIONERY, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & PAPER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;  
TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES.

ALSO,  
FANCY GOODS,

In great variety, for sale by

**ELIHU GEER,**  
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

THE Store of the Subscriber will be weekly  
replenished with New Goods, from the  
New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing  
Houses, and from all the principal American  
manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment  
may be found all kinds of

Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers;  
White, Buff & Enamelled Envelopes;  
Paper Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany & Leather  
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c.

Cloth, Leather and Paper Mache Portfolios,  
From 37 1/2 cts. to \$5.00 each;  
All styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnaies;  
Wallets and Pocket Books;

Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases;  
Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes;  
Farrin's Unrivaled Cologne;  
Bridal, Glove & Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes;  
Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets;

Velvet, Iron, Tin and India Rubber Toys;  
Pearl & Ivory Tablets;  
Crying Babies; China, Wax and Rubber Dolls;  
Games too numerous to mention;

Magnets, Masks, & Magic Lanterns;  
Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail & Lather Brushes,  
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases;  
Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs;

Ladies' Companions, Spectacles;  
All kinds Rubber Balls; Yacht Lights;  
Harmonicas, Pickwickers, Sand Toys, Tea Balls  
Opera Glasses, Toilet & Traveling Glasses;  
Thermometers and Barometers;

Tooth Powder, Hair Oil, Toilet & Shaving Soaps,  
Chesmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards,  
Chessboards; Dice; Checkers;  
Sewing Birds, six kinds, from 37 1/2 to 63 1/2 cents;

Pawnknives, Scissors and Shears;  
A splendid assortment of  
Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases;  
Steel Pens, Fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills;  
Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles;

The best of Wax, warranted to burn free;  
Water Colors, from 6 cents to \$4.00 per box;  
Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes;  
Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates;

A large assortment of Visiting & Wedding Cards;  
Stationery Articles in general;  
Every kind of Legal & Probate Blanks;  
Wedding Stationery and "Frisan" best qualities;

Patent Blot Pads; Diaries;  
Lepers, Day & Cash Books, Journals, &c.  
Blank Notes, Drafts, Orders, Due Bills, &c. &c.  
Letter Copying Presses, Books & Ink;

Mathematical Instruments; Blotting Papers;  
Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers;  
Newspaper Files and Wires;  
Mouth Gels & Mucilage; Indelible Inks;  
Black, Blue, Red & Violet Inks;

Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.  
ALL of the above described articles can be found  
in greater profusion and variety than elsewhere  
in New England, besides other articles too num-  
erous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They  
will be sold at the lowest prices, either at whole-  
sale or retail. Particular attention given to  
the PAPER AND ENVELOPE TRADE, at 10 STATE  
STREET, HARTFORD, CT., by ELIHU GEER.

Every kind and style of Job, CARD  
and BOOK PRINTING, by Steam, executed  
as heretofore. Large additions of New  
TYPE and MACHINERY are being made  
this year, to the already most extensive  
Printing Establishment of  
ELIHU GEER, 10 STATE ST.  
May, 1853, Hartford.

### Time is Money.

THUS said Doct. Franklin, and it is as true  
now as ever that, "He who saves time  
saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use of  
the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore  
but little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless  
an article which is working its way into every  
community, and when once known, is used in  
preference to almost any other soap, and is re-  
commended to the public as having among others,  
the following superlatives over most soap.

1st It requires no more than half the quantity  
to do the same work.

2d It saves nearly half the time and labor in  
washing.

3d It costs no more than the best family  
soap.

4th Nothing enters into its composition that  
will injure the most delicate fabric.

5th It does not chap or injure the hands like  
many soaps, but on the contrary is softening and  
healing and will cure cracked or chapped hands.  
One trial will convince the most skeptical of its  
superiorities.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Depot  
village) and is for sale by the box at the Fac-  
tory, and at retail in most of the Stores in this  
vicinity, and is known as the "Kaolean Soap," or  
"McCord's Family Soap." Made by  
W. McCORD & CO.,  
Palmer, Mass.

Factory near the Church.  
Certificate.

I have examined McCord's Kaolean Soap  
practically, and am well acquainted with the  
properties of the ingredients used in its manu-  
facture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it  
superior for washing to any other soap now in  
use. It contains nothing that will injure the  
most delicate fabric.

Person wishing to purchase the right to man-  
ufacture the above soap, should address S. H.  
Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to  
make sales of territory and execute all needful  
papers.

W. McCORD, Patentee.  
Palmer, June 4. 71f

### Try it! Try it!!

It is said that "McCord's Kaolean Soap, is the  
best soap in the market." Try it, ladies, and  
judge for yourselves. It is sold by A. C. Bil-  
lins and C. C. Shaw, of this village, and also  
by the box at the Manufactory, near the Con-  
gregational Church.

Also, for sale a superior article of soft Soap,  
by the gallon or barrel.  
KAOLEAN SOAP CO.  
Palmer, July 30, 1853. 141f

## "A Splendid Remedy." DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGES!

The Wonder of the World!  
The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered!  
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!!

AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that  
fell disease that so often brings woe to the  
homes of our land, vanish as if by magic, before  
the

SOVEREIGN REMEDY!

This is that which has been so long sought  
for, and is in full faith offered to the public as  
a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,  
Croup, Asthma, Costiveness and Cough, and  
will, in any case where lungs sufficient are  
left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise  
the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, found in  
the circulars left with the agents—and the pub-  
lic may be assured we shall never publish any-  
thing we do not believe entitled to the fullest con-  
fidence, as truth is our motto and our aim.  
When the Lozenge is soft like a paste, it is  
then preferable for use, and acts beneficially on  
every part of the system and makes strength  
and vigor take the place of weakness and debili-  
ty, and is admitted to be the cheapest, most ef-  
ficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the  
afflicted. Try it faithfully. Safe for the Infant  
or the Invalid to use.

S. D. FULLER & CO.,  
3 Tremont Temple, Boston, Proprietors.

The Depot for Dr. Hibbard's Wild Cherry  
Bitters; Dr. Hibbard's Pills and Circassian Balm;  
Fowler's "Macaronick," a sure cure for any  
kind of Piles; Yankin's Extract, for examining  
the eye; Dr. Cornell's Pain Expeller;—and  
also a large variety of popular Medicines—sold  
cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Dealers  
throughout the country.

Agents.—A. Blodgett, Palmer; C. Bridgman  
& Co., Belchertown; Wm. Holbrook, Palmer;  
W. N. Packard, Thordike; T. F. Packard,  
Monson; Crane & Kingsbury, Stafford Springs;  
Mr. Hathaway, Warren; O. F. Packard & Co.,  
Three Rivers; L. B. Bliss, Willbraham.  
oct. 22—1y27.

### New London, Willimantic and Palmer RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1853-4.  
LEAVE NEW LONDON, AT  
7.30 A. M. Norwich, 8.12 and Willimantic,  
8.55 A. M., connecting at Willimantic with a  
train from Hartford, and for Hartford and Bristol;  
and at Palmer, for Amherst and Springfield,  
Albany, Worcester and Boston.

10.30 A. M. and Norwich at 11.30 A. M. for  
Willimantic, connecting at Norwich with train  
for Worcester and Boston.

2.00 P. M. Norwich, 2.40 and Willimantic,  
3.30 P. M., connecting at Norwich with train  
for Worcester; at Willimantic for Hartford, and  
at Palmer for Springfield, Albany, Worcester  
and Boston.

LEAVE PALMER, AT  
6.00 A. M. Willimantic, 8.55 and Norwich,  
9.40 A. M., connecting at Willimantic with train  
for Hartford and Bristol, and for Worcester  
and Boston, and from Worcester, and at  
New London with Steamers for Stonington.

3.00 P. M. Willimantic, 4.30 and Norwich,  
5.20 P. M., connecting at Willimantic with train  
from Hartford and Bristol and for Hartford, and  
at New London for New Haven and New York,  
and with Steamers for New York.

LEAVE WILLIMANTIC AT  
1.30 P. M. and Norwich at 3.10 P. M. con-  
necting at Norwich with train for Worcester and  
Boston.

"Freight trains with Passenger cars attached.  
Through Tickets to New York via Steamers  
from New London, can be had at all Ticket Sta-  
tions.</







# MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.—Senate.—A petition was presented among others, for the construction of a new county out of Worcester county.—The resolve to amend the constitution relative to sheriffs, registers of probate and coroners, and the resolve to amend the constitution relative to the secretary, treasurer, auditor, and attorney-general, were passed to a third reading.

House.—A petition was presented by James Hamilton, Jr. and 260 others of Lowell, against granting indemnity for the burning of the Ursuline convent. The bill extending the time of logging and constructing the Amherst and Belchertown railroad, was passed to a third reading. An order looking to the equalization of the salaries of the registers of probate throughout the State was adopted.

SATURDAY.—Senate.—The Nebraska resolves were finally passed. The vote was unanimous in favor—seven Senators being absent—and the 33 present, voting yea.

House.—The principal matter before the House was the resolve from the Senate for amending the constitution, so that the executive council should be chosen by the people on a general ticket. A motion was made to amend by providing that they be elected by districts. Speeches were made for and against the motion.

MONDAY.—Senate.—Rev. S. K. Lathrop of Boston, was chosen preacher of the next year's election sermon, having 20 votes to 4 for Rev. G. B. Ide of Springfield, and 2 for Bishop Easton of Boston. The bill to incorporate the Northfield savings bank was passed to be engrossed.

House.—A large number of petitions for and against the removal of the shore town of Berkshire, were presented.—The bill to incorporate the Amherst savings bank, on motion of Mr. Sewall of Medford, was laid on the table, with the view that the mover should have an opportunity to offer certain amendments thereto. The bill to incorporate the Northfield savings bank, on motion of the executive council by the people, was further debated, on motion to secure councilor districts.

TUESDAY.—The special committee to whom the petition of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad for State aid was referred, made a report in the Senate in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, asking a loan of \$2,500,000 in aid of the Hoosac tunnel project.

The Senate passed to be engrossed the resolve providing for the amendment of the constitution relative to Sheriffs, Registers of Probate, Coroners, Secretary, Treasurer, Auditor, and Attorney-General—providing for their election by the people.

House.—The Reports from the Committee on the subject of the Liquor Law, came up according to assignment, but after some discussion the subject was further postponed until the 9th of March next. The main ground of the postponement is probably in order to wait the decision of the Supreme Court, before where the constitutionality of the Liquor Law is now pending, before proceeding with the question of repeal.

WEDNESDAY.—Senate.—The Hoosac Tunnel bill was reconsidered in order that it may be debated at two readings instead of one.

House.—It was ordered on motion of Mr. Tuttle of Lowell, that the Judiciary Committee be directed to report to the House a form of question to be propounded to all the towns and cities in this Commonwealth, to ascertain all the facts in relation to town and city agencies for the sale of liquors.

The Committee on County Estimates reported a resolve granting to the several counties, viz: Essex, \$78,830; Middlesex, \$83,264; Worcester, \$80,000; Hampshire, \$20,000; Hampden, \$30,000; Franklin, \$12,000; Berkshire, \$18,000; Norfolk, \$35,000; Plymouth, \$20,000; Bristol, \$38,000; Barnstable, \$20,000; Dukes, \$2,500.

WARE REM.—On Thursday evening Feb. 9, the Methodist society held a fair in the town hall for the purpose of aiding the society in improving their house of worship. About nine o'clock, owing to the great number in the hall and the insufficiency of its support, the north end of the building commenced settling, cracking down partitions under the hall, and frightening those above. The confusion and excitement consequent were very great, but no accident occurred otherwise than the very natural exchange of hats, rubbers, shawls, &c., in the haste to get out from under. The damages to the hall is variously estimated at from \$25 to \$50. It is hoped that this will be all that is necessary to arouse the town to some action for procuring a safer as well as more commodious and convenient building for the holding of public meetings. The Society cleared \$170.

OTIS LANE OF WARE has been appointed a Justice of the Peace.

MARTIN KOSTA.—Mr. Kozdie, an attorney of Chicago, Illinois, has written to Kosta, offering to support him until he can acquire sufficient knowledge of the American law to practice in the Courts. This generous person also sent him \$50 to defray his expenses to Chicago. Kosta has accepted the offer, and left New York on Monday for the Western city of refuge. The President of the Erie Railroad gave him a free pass to Chicago.

STATE FINANCES.—From the annual report of the auditor of accounts of the Commonwealth, we condense the following exhibit of pecuniary affairs of the Commonwealth:

The entire property of the Commonwealth, at the close of the year 1853, including all the public buildings, funds, &c., was valued at \$11,092,458. All the debts and liabilities amount to \$6,853,731—leaving a surplus of \$4,238,727. The total revenue for the year was \$2,121,280; the total payments \$2,184,456—making an excess of expenses of \$63,175. Among the extraordinary expenses, \$154,185 is set down to the charge of the Constitutional Convention, in part. The estimated balance of the expenses of the Convention is \$10,000. The principal source of revenue for many years has been the bank tax, which will amount this year to \$550,000.

DARK OUTRAGE.—The M. E. Church at Chester Factories was blown up on the evening of the 22nd inst., by a keg of powder being placed in it and fired with a slow match. The fire was extinguished, but the church and fixtures are a perfect wreck, the injury being so great that it will be impossible to repair the building.

A great anti-Nebraska meeting was held in Boston on Thursday. Many distinguished men were present, who spoke against the bill.

# THE JOURNAL.

PALMER, MASS.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 25, 1854.

## War Certain.

A general European War is now considered inevitable. The Russian Minister to London has left and it is said that the Russian Minister at Paris has also gone home.—The British army is to be increased by the addition of eleven thousand regulars, and the navy by thirteen thousand seamen. England and France will send troops to the assistance of the Turks; France 80,000 men, and England a smaller number, but the latter Government will pay half the expenses.

Persia has broken off her arrangements with Russia, and got herself into the good graces of England and France, thereby reducing the danger of the Turks from her hostile neighbors. Prussia and Austria are inclined towards the side of the Czar, but hardly know what course it is best for them to pursue. The attempt of the Emperor to form a defensive league with all the German powers has failed. Permission for an armed force to pass through Hungary has been denied him, and he is about attending to these matters personally.

All operations of the European powers now indicate a protracted war, but on which nation the glory is to fall cannot be readily foreseen. A war in 1854 can be conducted in Europe with far more vigor and destructiveness than were the wars of Napoleon.—Steamers and railways will now transport troops to the scene of hostility in as many days as it took months for Bonaparte to invade Egypt; the means for slaughter on the battle field are more effective than those made use of in former wars. Paixhan guns that mow down whole squares of men at a single discharge; muskets that will kill a mile distant, and other instruments of butchery and death will be employed to carry on this war of nations.

The idea of bringing men into the field to fight, mutilate and murder each other just because a certain Czar and Sultan cannot agree about certain religious questions is the most preposterous thing in the world. These soldiers entertain not the least ill-will towards each other—they have never seen each other before; yet they meet in deadly conflict, shoot, stab and butcher each other as though they were mortal enemies. Why don't the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turkey meet each other in the Danubian provinces and settle their own quarrel themselves—fight, stab and shoot each other as much as they please? The world would then get rid of one or both mischief-breeders, and people would be just as well satisfied as to have a long, bloody war which will not personally injure the Czar or Sultan in the least. If two hollies in opposite parts of a city or town should get into trouble it would be expected that they would come together and settle their own hash instead of the people uniting in a general war while the bullies looked on and enjoyed the sport. The misery and suffering which another European war will occasion will be felt for a century to come. The instigators of the war will screen their devoted heads from its dangers, but their subjects must bear the blunt of battle and shed their life-blood to please the whims of their ungrateful sovereigns. Such is the glory of war!

A YOUNG BRUTE.—John Pierce of Dorchester, assisted by another boy, enticed a boy named Snow into a distant field and there tied him to a tree and stripped him naked, with the intention of giving him a flogging with a cat-o-nine-tails. The boy shrieked, which brought some workmen to the spot and the young villains fled. They were overtaken, however, and arrested. Pierce's companion turned State's evidence, and Pierce was held to answer in the sum of \$300.—Pierce is the captain of a juvenile company and owed an old grudge against the boy Snow. A few months since this Pierce was fined for punishing a member of his company with a whip and hot iron. He is but 14 years old, and is a sort of modern Haynaun.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.—The Western R. Co. have certified before the Legislature that they have expended \$3,000 in opposing the Tunnel loan. Among the items enumerated is one "for newspaper articles and documents \$788." The question naturally arises what newspapers got this sum for publishing articles against the loan? We did a little something that way but never have had any pay for it. Guess we'll send in our bill.

On the other hand the statement sent in by the Troy and Greenfield Company exhibits the whole amount of disbursements as account of procuring the state credit for the construction of the Hoosac tunnel, up to June, 1853, as \$5,281, of which \$2,384 was yet due. The expense since incurred, it is stated, will not exceed \$300. This report is also certified on oath.

TOOTH PULLING WITHOUT PAIN.—They have a dentist up in Manchester, N. H., who extracts teeth without pain. He simply paralyzes the jaw by rubbing it with his fingers, and then pulls the tooth as other dentists do. One man recently had ten teeth extracted at once without feeling scarcely any pain. The name of the dentist is Dr. Broadbrook. It wouldn't be a bad plan for him to happen this way.

Two considerable lots of flour were weighed in Providence last week, and fell short twenty pounds in a barrel. One barrel was fifty pounds short.

The reorganization against the Nebraska bill has been signed by one hundred and fifty of the clergymen of all denominations in Worcester county.

Stafford Springs, Feb. 23rd, 1854.  
Ma. Editor: The goodly number of subscribers to your Journal here, and the relationship existing between Palmer and this place (for we are not connected by "iron bands") render it desirable that you should, at least, have an "occasional correspondent" here.

We, of Stafford, look to your paper as a chronicle of all improvements in your village and for efforts for good especially in enforcing the Massachusetts Liquor Law. Is it a wise law? Is it enforced? The talk here in Connecticut is, that we are this Spring to have a law similar to yours. Although this is called the "hand of steady habits," yet we have men who go for the largest kind of liberty on the question, and men from your noble Bay State come here (as is said, "after mineral water") and report the law as wicked and awful.

Now, a word about our town, Stafford has been long known for the early manufacture of iron, and for its mineral springs, which have been resorted to for over seventy years. The house connected with the springs, by repeated improvements, is now of the first order, and is well furnished with new furniture, and was recently leased to Ingals & Sabin, who intend keeping it open to the public at all seasons.

For several years past the capital of our citizens has been mostly invested in manufacturing, mostly of woolen, cotton and linen goods, and building machinery. Two mills for making staves were built last year, one by the Orentville Co., and the other by the Hope Co., at Staffordville. A large, handsome mill of granite in this village, owned by Converseville Co., is now receiving machinery and goes into operation this spring. Preparations are making for building a dam for another mill here, capable of driving 10,000 spindles, and still, it is said, that not one-half of the water power in town is brought into use! The amount of business in this town exceeds one million dollars yearly. We are to have a bank established here, to be called the Bank of Stafford, with a capital of \$200,000.

Notwithstanding our rough, poor land, the products of the industry of our inhabitants is by no means small, and will be yearly increasing.

Yours,  
X Y Z.

OUTRAGEOUS PROFANITY.—There are some rather queer illustrations drawn in the speeches of members of Congress—illustrations that would make the cheek of pious men blush and even give modest men a chilliness about the heart. In a late speech made by Mr. Jones of Tennessee, he alluded to the threats relative to a disruption of the Union, made by Mr. Wade. Mr. Jones said: "He saw no storm approaching, such as the Senator predicted. The Senator had described it graphically—but pictured the gathering clouds, the rising winds, the vivid lightning, and one might fancy that he could hear the rattling of the thunder." The Senator was poetical in his description of the storm. It reminded him of a very profane anecdote he became acquainted with at the amusements here—everybody who entered that cave came out with feelings, to some extent, profane. On one occasion a man after coming out, rushed to the register and recorded a verse, which he would repeat without any approval or excuse for its profanity:

Mammoth Cave! Oh, what a spot!  
In summer cold, in winter hot;  
Great God Almighty, what a wonder,  
Andrew Jackson, hell and thunder!

In five years the Maine Liquor Law will be forgotten.—Colton Plant.  
Who will forget it? Will the poor drunkard who has been saved by this law from a premature grave forget it? Will the runner who has paid fines and costs, and perhaps been cast into prison for violating its provisions, forget it? Will the wife and children who have been fed and clothed by money saved by this law forget it? No; it to-day it should be repealed in every State where it has been adopted, the good it has done would live until its opposers have passed away and their names forgotten.

MARRIAGES.—Some of our exchanges are adopting the plan of charging for marriage notices. We are always glad to receive marriage notices, and it gives us pleasure to publish them gratuitously. However, if any happy groom should take it into his head to send along a gold or paper dollar with his marriage, we should not object to taking it, and it will be a wonder if his and his better half's name appear in anything smaller than capitals in our next issue. Mark that, you who are about committing matrimony.

INTERESTING.—The Westfield News Letter for the past two or three weeks. The copies sent us look as though the insiders were printed on the back of the "forms." When we take Porter we like it out of a clean dish.

HORRIBLE.—Last Wednesday morning Mr. Augustus Wilber of Randolph, cut his wife's head off with an axe, and then cut his own throat from ear to ear with a razor. Momentary insanity was the cause.

RIGHT.—The publishers of the Boston newspapers met in Convention on Wednesday and decided to advance their rates of advertising 25 per cent.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Josiah W. Tainter of Northampton, in attempting to get on the freight train at Holyoke, on Monday, fell and was run over and killed. He leaves a family. He is supposed to be about 30 years of age.

The prohibitory liquor law was defeated in the Pennsylvania Senate by a vote of 15 to 16.

A Voice from the South.  
Hon. John M. Botts of Virginia, an eloquent and sound politician of the Southern school, has come out boldly against the Nebraska enormity. He has examined the subject carefully and says that he has come to the conclusion that Mr. Douglas' bill is the most pernicious and mischievous question ever introduced into Congress. He enters all Southern members of Congress to oppose the bill if they would prevent an open rupture between the North and South on the great question which was thought to be forever settled by the Compromise of 1850. He says:

"As a Southern man, I raise my voice against it. I oppose it because it involves a breach of faith on the part of the South, who have for thirty odd years enjoyed the advantages obtained by them in the formation of the States of Missouri and Arkansas. I oppose it, because it necessarily and unavoidably begets another angry sectional controversy, which there are none left among us strong enough in the confidence of the people to allay. I oppose it because it uproots, and destroys the Compromise measures of 1850, to which the North is no more pledged than the South to the Compromise now proposed to be abrogated. I oppose it because it would be an act of intemperate madness on the part of the South to accept it. I oppose it because it will be impossible ever again to obtain as favorable terms from the North, with their seven millions majority of white population, as we obtained when that population more nearly approximated equality. I oppose it upon the ground that it places a barren privilege in the hands of the South, for which not only no equivalent is offered, but by which she must be an ultimate and a great loser."

After surveying the whole subject and arguing forcibly against every measure of the bill which violates the Compromises of 1820 and 1850, he concludes by saying:

"The country is tired of turmoil; it seeks repose and safety. Let us then all agree to let well enough alone; or, if the present satisfactory and peaceful relations of the different sections of the country are to be disturbed, let the settlement, whatever it may be, embrace every question of sectional controversy, and leave nothing behind upon which candidates for office can build up their fortunes at any future day."

A MORTIFYING RESULT.—An English paper says that a duel was arranged a few weeks since, to come off near Etilham, between a military and a naval officer, who were rival candidates for the affections of a young lady, residing near Woolwich. The matter, armed and equipped as the usage on such occasions, but the seconds who appear to have been better stocked with common sense and discretion, than the principals, succeeded with difficulty in compromising the matter, by proposing that the belligerents should present themselves before the fair dame, that she might make choice between them. They made their appearance accordingly, and the fair one, after a few minutes' deliberation to their great mortification, rejected both!

They were tightly served, undoubtedly—but it is whispered by the "good-natured" friends of the lady, that if the suitors for her hand fought, and one of them had been killed, she should have wedded the survivor without hesitation.

SENTENCES.—A woman named Depuytren was sentenced to six months in the House of Correction, on Monday 13th inst., by the Court of Common Pleas, at Springfield, for conspiring with her husband to extort money from Mr. J. C. Bartlett, of that city. She went to Mr. Bartlett, and asked him to assist her to find work, as her husband had gone off and she was in want. Mr. Bartlett called at her house some time after, to see her on this subject, when her husband rushed in, with a carpet bag in his hand, saying that he "had caught them now." He then threatened Mr. B. with all sorts of murder, until he succeeded in extorting a bill of sale of all his property. Mrs. Depuytren acknowledged the conspiracy, but said she was compelled to go into it by her husband. The husband has been discharged, forfeiting his bail.

SWISS PUNISHMENTS.—A person who was recently convicted in the Canton of Unterwalden, for an assault which caused untimely death, was sentenced to undergo the following severe punishment. He was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment, with hard labor, destination for life of political rights, a fine of 300 francs, and the expenses of the trial, exposure for a quarter of an hour in the market place, a public flogging by the hands of the hangman, and lastly, to be taken through all the parishes of the canton, and to hear in each, on his knees, a sermon from the parish priest on the subject of his crime.

BAPTIST STATISTICS.—We learn from the American Baptist Almanac recently published, that there are 481 regular Baptist Associations in North America, connected with which are 4638 churches, 3239 ordained ministers, 1171 licentiates, and 776,370 communicants; adding the irregular Baptists, such as the Anti-Mission, Free Will Seventh Day, &c., the total number of Associations is 797, of churches 16,273, of ordained ministers 11,079, of licentiates 1357, and of communicants 1,208,765. Connected with the denomination are 23 Colleges and 10 Theological Seminaries.

THE FRENCH CERGY.—There are 42,000 Roman Catholic clergymen in France, besides 8,500 theological students preparing for the priesthood. The Catholic clergy are appointed by the state, at an annual expense of 32,000,000 of francs. There are 3,000 convents and 24,000 nuns in France, besides convents for different orders of monks. Of Protestant ministers there are 507 Reformed, 249 Lutheran, 40 Protestant Episcopal, and 86 of other denominations.

FRAUDS IN FLOUR.—Purchasers of flour would do well to have every barrel weighed, many frauds in the weight having lately come to light, as we are informed. In some cases the weight has been found to fall some twenty pounds below the standard. Just now, when prices are so extravagantly high, this is a consideration not to be overlooked.—N. Y. Express.

Counterfeit Half Dollars.—Counterfeit half dollars, dated 1830, are in circulation. They are composed of mixed metal, and can be detected from their light weight; otherwise the imitation is very correct, and well calculated to deceive the most experienced.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVOTION OF A MOTHER TO TWO INSANE CHILDREN.—The Hingers-ton, Mil., Herald records the death of Mrs. Nourse, an old lady, at the almshouse in that town, and adds:

About fifty years ago a son and daughter of this old lady, both insane or idiotic, were brought to the almshouse of this county. Soon afterward the mother left her home and those of her children who were able to take care of themselves, took up her residence at the almshouse with her afflicted and helpless offspring, and watched over them and ministered to their wants as a mother only can do, until the bodily and mental infirmities attending the aged, disqualified her for longer discharge of this noble duty. She was worth about ten thousand dollars in her own right, and she thus immured herself in this unattractive building; but she cheerfully surrendered all the comforts and enjoyments which such pecuniary competency afforded—severed the ties of friendship, and gave up the pleasures of society, that she might bestow a mother's love upon those who most needed it. What a proof of the intensity of that love! What a fact for the records of heaven!

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—A Parisian paper thus describes a curious spectacle which was recently witnessed in the great avenue of the Champs Elysees, at Paris:

"A well-dressed person appeared, with a great number of blades, each nearly filled with hydrogen gas, covered with a net-work of silk, and attached to his body by means of a strap fastened to a belt beneath his arms. The blades possess a sufficient elastic force to diminish to the weight of the man by three-fourths, without lifting him from the ground. Thus lightened, he was able to take leaps of five or six yards at a time with extraordinary rapidity. After descending the great avenue from quarter Benjamin to near the Palais de l'Industrie, he returned in the way he came. A vast crowd followed him, and seemed astonished at his feat."

BLOOD HOUNDS.—The following, which appeared lately in the North Carolina Observer, tells its own story of the beauties of the patriarchal institution:—

"Sale Extraordinary.—Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore county, sold at public auction, on the 20th inst., a pack of ten hounds, trained for hunting runaways, for the sum of \$1540. The highest price paid for any dog was \$301; lowest price, \$75; average for the ten, \$154. The terms of sale were six months credit, with approved security, and interest from date."

TELEGRAPHIC SUIT.—A Parisian speculator, who is a subscriber to the Central Telegraph office for the quotations of the London stock exchange, has commenced an action against the directors of the telegraphic lines, claiming damages to the amount of one hundred thousand francs, for losses sustained by him in consequence of the quotations not being communicated to him in good time.

A YOUNG SAM PATCH.—A boy by the name of Marshall R. Abbott, about five or six years old, fell from the stairway in the third story of the Pearl Street House, in Nashua, and landed head foremost on the lower floor, a distance of twenty-five feet. The little fellow, strange to say, was not seriously injured.

A CASE OF COLOR.—An interesting case has recently been tried in New Orleans to determine whether a person was a white man or a negro. Mr. Pandelly, an Alderman of that city, was accused by Mr. Wilz of the taint of black blood in his veins. The charge was that his great-grandmother, who was the mistress of Michael Dracoon, a Greek adventurer, was a mulatto. On the other side it was claimed that she was an Indian. Pandelly brought an action for slander, and a verdict was rendered in his favor. Had it been decided that he was of African extraction, he would have been ineligible to hold his office, and deprived of social position.

At the recent fire in the pickermoon of the Perkins mills, the celebrated fire annihilators were brought into requisition, and saved a total failure. The man who tried to get them off having failed with two in succession, threw them out of the window in disgust.—Chicago Journal.

LIQUOR LAW IN LAWRENCE.—On Saturday last, the authorities of the city of Lawrence gave notice to all the liquor sellers in that place that one week would be given them to make their final arrangements to quit the business, during which time they would not be molested.

OLD LADY.—A lady named Mrs. Euphenia Pollanous, died at Charlestown, Rockland Co., N. Y., 1st inst., aged 103 years, 3 months and 11 days. She died in the same town where she was born, and where she always lived. She never saw a steamboat, nor a railroad.

DIED IN PRISON.—Mr. Dyson, the school master who has been imprisoned for some months for an alleged attempt to excite a slave insurrection, died in prison a few days since.

At Burnstead, N. H., as a young lad, about six years old, son of Mr. Daniel Bickford, was out play with a horse, the animal kicked him, breaking his skull, which soon terminated his life.

AWFUL.—On the night of the 6th inst., a dwelling house in Bathurst, New Brunswick, was destroyed by fire. It was occupied by a French family, and three children were burned in the flames.

ETIQUETTE.—A person should not be expected to take off his glove preparatory to shaking hands with another, any more than to take off his boot when about to kick a man.

VERY TRUE.—People go according to their brains. If these lay in their hand they study; if in the belly, they eat; if in the heels they dance.

LOCAL MATTERS.  
THE WEATHER.—The weather and Douglas' Nebraska Bill have formed interesting topics of conversation during the present week, and it has been observed that the aspect of the latter has varied according to the changes of the former. At first 'twas warm, then cold it grew, and ice was formed, and Boreas blew—then thawed to spoh the ice and snow, till mud and sosh were all the go—then turned to rain, then changed to snow, then froze again and winds did blow; and then the sun, with smiling face, like some fair one who knew her place, looked from the sky with beaus so warm, that he dispersed the clouds and storm. The latter change was so inviting, we took our pen and went to writing, and if 'his found that by inditing this paragraph the weather becomes regulated, we may try our hand again at the same business when the elements get out of order and conspire to make people grumble.

LAST SATURDAY evening Thomas Black started to go from this village to Monson, where he lives, upon the New London railroad track. On reaching the first bridge over the river he fell between the sleepers upon the ice, a distance of about ten feet, and was rendered senseless by the fall. A neighbor of Mr. Black chanced to pass over the bridge between eleven and twelve o'clock the same night and was attracted to the sufferer by hearing a groan upon the ice. He procured help, took the injured man into an Irish slanty and called a doctor. Mr. Black remained insensible through the next day, but he has now nearly recovered. Had he remained on the ice through the night he would most certainly have perished.

POLICE.—On Monday Patrick Wilder was up before Justice Ward, charged with being a common seller of liquor. The evidence was insufficient to convict him and he was discharged. On Tuesday Wilder's wife was arraigned before the same Justice, charged with being a common seller. Before the trial was finished the complainant and defendant got together and agreed to hush the matter, and the case was dropped. Rather of a queer way, we should judge, to dispose of such cases.

On Wednesday Wm. Callahan was brought before Justice Barlow, charged with stealing Morris Mc Cornick's pocket-book and appropriating the contents to his own use. It will be recollected that the same fellow was arraigned last week, charged with the same offence, but was discharged. More evidence being found against him, he was arraigned a second time, and the Justice saw fit to bind him over in the sum of \$100.

Patrick Hill was arraigned on the same day before Justice Ward, charged with committing perjury as a witness in the above case. The case was continued till yesterday afternoon at an hour too late for us to give the result in to-day's paper.

A LARGE, NICE CALF.—Mr. E. B. Miles of this village, killed a calf last week, only nine weeks and six days old, which weighed, when dressed, one hundred and eighty lbs., and which sold in Boston for \$22.75. The cow which produced the calf is a remarkably good one. Her milk is unusually rich, and during the time the calf was fattening she furnished the family with two quarts of milk per day. Other cows may furnish as nice a calf, but we have never heard of the like before. Mr. Miles values his cow worth \$100, and he is not the only one who thinks she is worth it.

TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting was held at the vestry of the Cong. Church, last Monday evening, to take measures for forming a sort of Carson League in this town.—A Committee to prepare a Constitution, &c., was chosen and the meeting adjourned to meet at Three Rivers next Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

MONSIEUR.—On Thursday, last week, Cornelius Leary of South Monson, was brought before Justice Fuller for stealing a pair of boots from the New London and Palmer R. Corporation, and fined \$3 and costs, amounting to \$15.74. We should think Mr. Leary would find it cheaper to buy his boots.

LARGE COMPANY.—One hundred and four couples attended the Social Levee and dance at Belchertown on St. Valentine's eve, and all seemed to enjoy a very happy time.

The Baptist Church will be dedicated on Wednesday afternoon. The slips in the same church will be sold on Thursday afternoon.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The winter term of the Palmer High School will close with a public examination on Friday, March 3d.

DEAD.—Hiram White, the engineer on the Connecticut River Railroad, who lost a leg by an accident already described, died at South Vernon, on Thursday last week, as the result. His body was taken to Charlton for burial.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—A young man named Hoar, at South Boston Point, had one of his hands nearly torn off, a few days since, by a dog supposed to be mad, and which was afterwards killed.

FIRE.—Most of the attic story and the roof of the Tremont House in Boston were burnt on Tuesday afternoon. The building was completely flooded with water, and the damage to the furniture, &c., is estimated at \$10,000.

MURDER TRIAL.—The trial of young Chapman for the murder of Reuben Cozzens, in Sherburn, commenced at East Cambridge Tuesday morning, before the Supreme Judicial Court of Middlesex County.



THE NEBRASKA BILL IN CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post*, speaks more hopefully of the prospects of defeating the Nebraska Bill than other writers from that quarter. He says:

"Each day brings to light new evidence of the decay of the strength of the Nebraska Bill. Mr. Douglas, it is understood, now unhesitatingly proclaims that, unless the bill is brought to a vote soon, its fate will be seriously jeopardized. It is not easily known how much, if any, the administration is willing to stake on the measure; it is probably shrewd enough not to risk too much; because the years and months will unquestionably show some of the most unwavering supporters of the administration recorded against the bill, and it would be an awkward affair for any Executive to permit himself to be blown sky high on a question like this."

A BIGNAM.—A young man, named Willis J. Hardy, of Lebanon, N. H., has been committed in Philadelphia for committing bigamy, and is held in \$1000 bonds. He married Miss Crown, of Philadelphia, in September, and soon left her; in January he married Mrs. Parker, a widow lady with several children, and it is said he has another wife living in Boston.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—On Wednesday last week, while deputy sheriff Shumway was proceeding to execute a warrant upon two Irishmen for drunkenness, in Webster, he was assailed with stones, felled to the ground, and frightfully wounded. He succeeded, however, in capturing one of his assailants. Mr. Shumway is very seriously if not dangerously wounded.

#### Palmer Market.

Hay per ton, \$10 to \$12.—Flour per barrel, \$10.50 to \$11.50.—Corn per bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.10.—Oats, 50¢.—Buckwheat, 75¢.—Potatoes, 60¢ to 75¢.—Beans, \$1.75.—Butter per pound, 22 to 25 cts.—Cheese, 12 to 13 cts.—Lard, 13 cts.—Dried Apples, 10 cts.—Eggs per dozen, 20 cts.—Candles per lb., 14 cts.—Meats.—Pork, whole hog, 7 to 8 cts. per lb.; retail at 12 cts.—Beef per pound, 6¢ to 7¢; retail 6 to 12 cts. per lb.—Tripe, 10¢ to 12¢; Poultry, 10 to 12 cts.

The sale of *Holloway's Pills* and Ointment has wonderfully increased lately, we presume, therefore, that the well known virtues of the medicines possess are becoming universally appreciated. Thousands of persons of both sexes testify daily that their effect is marvellous; they act conjointly on directly upon the system, the one internally and the other externally, that the most serious cases will readily yield to their wonderful power.

Devine's Compound Pitch Loxage is, beyond doubt, the cheapest and most efficacious medicine ever offered to the public, and should be constantly kept on hand by every family—especially for children to use—for colds, coughs, &c. One man remarked, after having been kept awake all night with his children, who were sick with colds, that the first box he used was worth a five dollar bill to him, and, reader, it only cost him 25 cents, and \$5 would buy twenty-five boxes, or more.

Why remain sinking, day by day, to an untimely grave, when hope promises so faithfully? Almost guilty of suicide in neglecting to use this simple and pleasant Pitch Loxage, which is curing so many, and cannot possibly harm any one. See Advertisement in another column.

"I DIGEST!"—Such is the true meaning of the word "PESIN," or of the two Greek words from which it is derived. This is the significant and appropriate title of the true *Digestive Fluid*, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared by Dr. J. S. Houghton, of Philadelphia, from the fourth Stomach of the Ox, for the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia. It is Nature's own remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It renders *Good Eating* perfectly consistent with *Good Living*. See the figure of the Ox, in another part of the paper.

To the County Commissioners for the County of Hampden.

WE, your petitioners, inhabitants of Bond's village, Palmer, and vicinity, humbly represent that there is a public highway much needed by the house of Bond's village, Bond, of Rodney Davis, Henry W. Stark's dwelling, C. L. Bugbee's, Jonathan M. Gilman, R. Boyington, Wm. Thayer, C. D. Lewis, B. E. Boynton, D. Wight and others.

The mail passes over a portion of said route from Greenfield village to the depot, twice every day. We would humbly petition your honorable board that you view said route and locate a public highway leading by said dwelling, beginning at the Dock village and terminating at or near the land of James Fuller, on the road leading from Bond's village to Palmer Depot and also near the house of W. W. Bond, on said road leading to Palmer Depot, also commencing again at or near the dwelling of Philander Pike, running southerly and intersecting the road leading from Aral Fuller to the Thordike village, as in duty bound will ever pray. RODNEY DAVIS and others. Bondville, July 20th, 1852.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

HAMPDEN SS.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners of the County of Hampden, held at Springfield, in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of December, in the year of our Lord 1853.

WHEREAS, upon the petition of Rodney Davis and others, heretofore presented; and after due proceedings had therein, it hath been adjudged by the County Commissioners, that the common convenience and necessity require that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

It is now thereupon ordered, that notice be given to all persons and corporations interested therein, that said Commissioners will meet at Beth A. Sumner's Hotel in Palmer, on Wednesday the 5th day of April, next, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of locating said highway, by publishing an abstract of said petition and this order thereon, in the Palmer Journal, a public newspaper printed in said county, three weeks successively, the last publication to be fourteen days at least before the said 5th day of April.

And it is further ordered by the County Commissioners, that the Sheriff of said county, or his Deputy, serve the Clerk of the town of Palmer with a copy of said petition and this order, thirty days at least—and post up abstracts containing the substance thereof, in two public places in said town of Palmer, fourteen days at least before the said 5th day of April, so that the said Commissioners will proceed to locate said highway and will hear all persons and corporations interested therein, who may then and there desire to be heard, and assess such damages as in their opinion may be just and proper, by reason of the location of said road. GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk.

A copy of the petition and order thereon. Attest—GEO. B. MORRIS, Clerk.

#### New Publications.

Cut-Flowers: a collection of Poems by Mrs. D. Ellen Goodman Shepherd. Edited by J. G. Holland. Springfield: Published by Beesey & Co., Samuel Howland & Co. Printers.

This is a small volume of miscellaneous poems which were written for newspapers and magazines, and appeared under the signature of D. Ellen Goodman, or "Lelia Mortimer." They breathe a pure sentiment, a gentle, and sad melody. The author was born in Springfield in 1820 and died in the same town in 1853. The poems were written amid the cares of domestic life and their brevity indicate the short moments of time allotted to their composition. For sale in Palmer by Bowles.

Godley's Lady's Book for March is received.—It contains 100 pages, 66 engravings, among which are a handsome fashion plate and a beautiful mezzotint. There are no less than 60 contributors to this number. The leading article is on the manufacture of paper.

Madame Restelle—the infamous—is under arrest in New-York for practicing an art that has procured her much notoriety in the courts. The victim of whose suit she is arrested is a young girl of 17, the seducer of whom is a wealthy merchant, who has likewise been held to answer.

SILVER CHANGE.—Boston papers say that silver coin—halfpence, quincies, and half dimes—can be had in exchange for gold, in sums not less than \$100, and as much as is wanted, on application at the office of the assistant U. S. Treasurer, at Boston.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN MARYLAND.—The Maryland House of Delegates has amended the prohibitory liquor law so as to prevent its going into operation until May 1856, and requiring its approval by the direct vote of the people.

#### Notice.

THE SLIPS in the Baptist Church, in this village, will be rented on Thursday, March 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

#### DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of HAMILTON & CHAPIN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. HAMILTON will continue the business on his own account, and settle the acts of the late firm.

JOHN HAMILTON, H. A. CHAPIN.

J. H. would respectfully invite the attention of the friends and customers of the late firm and the public generally, to his advertisement below.

JOHN HAMILTON, Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in China, Crockery and Glass Ware, No. 3 Burt's Block, Main St., Springfield, Mass., Offers for sale the following Goods:—

#### CHINA.

Rich Gold Band French and English Tea Sets and Plates. "Gilt & Decorated do. do. do. Plain White do. do. do. "Dinner Ware, in full sets or in small quantities. Rich Gilt and Decorated Vases and Cologne Bottles.

#### CROCKERY.

Fine White Granite Tea, Coffee, Dinner and Toilet Ware of new patterns, in very large quantities.

Flowing Blue Flowing Mulberry and Blue Printed Tea, Coffee, Dinner and Toilet Ware. Flowing Blue Marble, Flowing Mulberry do., and Rich Decorated Toilet Ware. Blue White Dinner and Tea Ware, low priced and very useful for household use; with a very large assortment of common Crockery of all descriptions.

#### PARIAN WARE.

Very rich raised work Vases, Pitcher Vases, Figures, Flower Stands, Match Stands and Tea Sets.

#### Glass Ware.

Lamps of all sizes for Oil and Fuel, Tumblers, Goblets, Ice Cream and Lemonade Glasses, Preserver Dishes, Pitchers, Sugar and Creamers, Confectionary Jars, Tincture Bottles, Candlesticks, Lampnurs, Lamp Chimneys, Chemical Glass Ware, Spoon Holders, Salts, Crock and Vase Shades of all sizes, oval and round, Rich Cut and Painted Hall Lamps, &c.

#### LAMPS.

Solar Oil and Fluid Stands, Suspending and Side Lamps. French Reading Lamps, a new article. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Light Chandeliers, for Churches or Halls, with Shades, Chimneys, Wicks, &c.

#### Girandoles and Candelabras.

1, 2 and 3 Light Gilt and Silvered Girandoles of beautiful figures, with drops. do. Light Bronze Antique Candelabras. do. Rich Mirror and Landscape Candelabras.

#### BRITANNIA WARE.

Lamps for Oil and Fluid, Fine and Cheap Castors, Candlesticks, Spoon, Ladles—fine, new pattern very handsome Tea Pots, commodes, and coffee Pots; Communion Services.

#### CUTLERY.

Fine white Ivory handle Tea, Dinner and Carving Sets. "Buffalo horn do. do. do. "Cotton and Ebony do. do. do. Bread Knives, &c.

#### Plated Ware.

Plain and Threaded Tea, Dessert and Table Spoon and Forks. "Table and Dessert Forks. Mustard and Salt Spoons and Butter Knives.

#### HOUSE KEEPING GOODS.

Tea Trays, Waiters, Table Mats, Wire Dish Covers, Stuffers and Trays, Chamber Candelsticks, Tea Bells, Curtain Bands, Hearth Brushes, Crank Brushes and Feather Dusters of all sizes. "Japan Ware Pails, Toilet Slop do. and Foot Tubs, Nursery Lamps, Oil do., Candlesticks, &c.

#### J. HAMILTON,

Also deals in Burning Fluid, Camphene and Spirits Turpentine, by the barrel or small quantity. He is Wholesale Agent for the

#### BENNINGTON STONE WARE,

which he furnishes to store keepers at the manufacturers' prices, with discount off. Also for the

#### Willington Glass Co.,

and sells at their prices, delivered here. 3w 43.

BEAR CAUGHT.—A large bear, weighing about 200 pounds, was caught in a trap, in a barn in Stamford, Vt., not long since.—Whether his object was mutton, or whether the extreme cold drove him to seek a comfortable lodging in the hay-mow, has not been ascertained.

A company has been temporarily organized at Holyoke, under the charter that was granted by the Legislature of 1850, for the construction of a bridge across Connecticut river between Holyoke and South Hadley Falls.

#### BORN.

In this town, Feb. 17th, a son to Thomas Riley. In Ware, Feb. 2nd, a son to Chas. A. Stevens, Esq.; a daughter to S. H. Phelps. In South Wilbraham, 24th, Frances A., daughter to Calvin W. Clark.

#### DIED.

In this town, (Bondville) Feb. 19th, Thaddeus Root, 55. In Ware, 16th, Mrs. Margaret Booth, 80. In Springfield, 24th, Timothy Baker, 70.

A superior article of Burning Fluid at BIDWELL'S.

#### Amherst Academy.

THE Spring Term of this Institution will open on Wednesday, the 8th of March, 1854. Course of Lectures, given at the College, will be free to members of the Academy. J. R. DAVENPORT, Principal.

#### DR. ORDWAY'S

Humor Discovery, AND Blood Purifier.

DR. ORDWAY has been using his Blood Purifier, in his practice for the last 7 years with great success. He has often been urged by his friends and those who have tried it, and know its efficacy, to put it within the reach of all. He has now added to it an Herb, discovered in California, by Dr. KELLEY, which makes it the most wonderful remedy for

#### Humors, of all Kinds,

Liver Complaints and Chronic Diseases. The virtues of this Herb were first made known to Dr. Kelley by an Indian, while attending a patient, sick with that terrible disease, the California Erysipelas and Liver Complaint. The effect was marvellous—curing the man in a few days. The natives, when bitten by a rattlesnake, or rabid animal, resort to this Herb for a cure. Hundreds are taking this medicine, after trying in vain other remedies, and say that the half was never told them.

If you have Erysipelas, 5 bottles will cure it. If you have Scrofula, 3 to 7 bottles will cure it. Three to six bottles will cure Salt Rheum. One or two bottles will cure Pimples on the Face. Two or three bottles will cure Scaly Eruptions and Scald Head. One to 3 bottles will cure Nursing Sore Mouth. One to 3 bottles will cleanse the system of Bile. Two to five bottles will cure Rheumatism. Three to four bottles will cure old running Sores and Ulcers. One or two bottles will cure Barber's Itch. One to three bottles will cure Canker in the mouth and bowels.

For Liver Complaints and Jaundice. Its effects are new and wonderful, removing obstructions from the Liver, opening the pores of the skin, carrying off the morbid matter, relieving the Side, and all-gone feelings of the stomach; and removing low spirits and despondency, which is the result of this disagreeable and often fatal disease.

#### FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A fair trial will convince you that there is nothing like it.

For Cancerous Humors. It is the surest remedy ever offered. One widow lady in London, who was troubled with cancer for years, by taking two bottles says she is now quite well.

#### FOR COSTIVENESS.

One gentleman says that it was the only medicine which cured him.

For Kidney Difficulties. It is spoken of in the highest terms. A young man was sick so much with Asthma that he had to leave college; three bottles cured him, and he has now resumed his studies. One lady in Salem, formerly cured of PERIODICAL SICK HEADACHE, by the use of two bottles. Mr. Williams of Lawrence, had humors in his eyes for years, and was cured by the use of the Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier. For Chills and Fever, Mucous diseases, Taints in the System, it stands unrivalled; sometimes where the system is so deranged it will cause disagreeable feelings at first, but coming to its use, indications favorable. It is purely vegetable, and its compound and proportions are such that the effect is perfectly satisfactory and safe.

Full Directions on the Botle. PRICE \$1.00.

HE HAS ALSO A HUMOR SALVE, Unsurpassed for external humors, which, if used in connection with the Humor Discovery and Blood Purifier will much facilitate a cure. PRICE 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

#### DR. ORDWAY'S

Cough Destroyer. This invaluable Cough Remedy is for the complete cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, pains in the side and breast, hacking or tickling at the throat, spitting blood, tightness across the Lungs and Chest and all Lung Complaints, leading to Consumption.

No medicine yet discovered has that decided effect in curing Bronchial affections as the Cough Destroyer. It can be taken by all ages and classes, from a child six months old to the oldest man or woman, with the most happy results. PRICE 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

#### DR. ORDWAY'S

Pain Killer. This preparation is composed of a great variety of extracts, Gums, Essential Oils, most of which have not heretofore been united and compounded into their present form. It will cure all kinds of Croup, Stomachic, Spasms, Convulsions, Faintings, Pains in the Stomach, Bowels, Side, Back, Limbs, and a great variety of other difficulties. It is also invaluable as an external remedy. It will be found to contain nearly double the strength of any similar article, and possesses properties heretofore unknown. No family should be without it for a single day. PRICE 25, 37 1-2 and 50 cts. a Bottle.

Full directions for the above medicines, on the Bottles. Orders should be accompanied with full directions how it should be sent.

ORDWAY & WADLEIGH, Lawrence, Mass., SOLE PROPRIETORS.

For sale in Palmer by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Monson, Timothy Packard; in Stafford Springs, L. W. Crane; in West Stafford, J. R. Whiton; in Stafford, C. H. Groat & G. H. Pinney; in Staffordville, E. G. Hyde; in Belchertown, H. A. Longley; in Thordike, Wm. N. Packard; in Three Rivers, O. F. Peckard & Co.; in Wilbraham, R. R. Wright. Jan. 25 41.

#### List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Palmer, Feb. 16th, 1854.

Adams S W  
Ainsworth Luther  
Beebe Lyman W  
Buffum M B  
Brooke Susan Mrs  
Blanchard Charles  
Burton John Mrs  
Cushman A W  
Carroll Patrick  
Carpenter R & Co  
Coley R M  
Collins Albert Mrs  
Clembling Martha Mrs  
Clyde John  
Chandler Sarah Miss  
Cleveland Zilpha Mrs  
Cowan A E  
Dickinson E K  
Deinson Charlotte Miss  
Devin Delilah S Mrs  
Eyre Thomas  
Field Alice L Miss  
Gavins John  
Gorman Maurice  
Goodman W S  
Horton Isaac  
Harvey Edwin 2  
Jelly Seth  
Keenerug Isaac  
Kettell D G

Persons calling for the above Letters will please say advertised.

A. C. BILLINGS, P. M.

#### Fire! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.

GEORGE W. RANDELL

Three Rivers April 24th.

#### Great Cough Remedy.



FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Asthma, AND ALL OTHER LUNG COMPLAINTS TENDING TO CONSUMPTION!

THE above Expectant, prepared by an experienced Physician and Chemist, has now become a standard Preparation, and is offered for the COMPLETE CURE of those diseases of the THROAT and LUNGS, which, if neglected, ultimately terminate fatally in CONSUMPTION. It contains no Opium, Calomel, or any mineral whatever, but is composed entirely of those Roots, Herbs and Vegetable Substances which have a specific influence upon the Lungs and their connected organs. Its immediate effect is to allay all irritation, and gently remove the phlegm and other morbid secretions from the throat and air-passages, thus relieving the Cough, by subduing the inflammation and other causes which give rise to it. It is approved of and recommended by Physicians of the highest standing, and may be given with perfect safety to the youngest child or the most delicate female.

Prepared by J. L. SCOVILL & CO., Gothic Hall, No. 316 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND DEPOT—BURR & PERRY, No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot by John Bowls; Three Rivers, Packard & Co.; Bondville, C. E. Bond; Thordike, W. V. Packard; Belchertown, W. L. Brown; Monson, T. Packard; Wilbraham, L. B. Bliss, and by Druggists generally.

M. W. FRENCH & Co. have Gloves, Cheap and Good. jn211449

M. W. FRENCH & Co. have Pork, Lard, Flour, &c., that are Cheap and Good. jn211449

Ladies' Shoes and Rubbers. A complete assortment just received and for sale low by W. CONKEY. jn213w

#### Notice.

THE Selectmen of Palmer will receive proposals for a family to take charge of the Poor House Establishment, one year from the 1st of April next. Also, that they will be in session on Monday, the 27th day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Nassawann House, to decide upon said proposals.

By order of the Selectmen. feb. 15, '54 344. ENOS CALKINS.

#### J. PARKER, & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO A. & S. TOMLINSON), DEALERS IN Foreign and American Marble, MANUFACTURERS of Marble, Granite, and Freestone Monuments and Posts, Marble Head Stones and Furniture Tops of Superior quality and Style of finish; Patent Cast Iron Fence for Cemetery Lots—opposite North Church, Main St.; also at Tomlinson's old Stand, corner South Main St. and Wm. St. 44th. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

#### Daguerrian Miniatures!

THE Subscriber having located his business for the present year in PALMER, would respectfully solicit the patronage of those who may desire Miniatures. Having every facility for obtaining correct Likenesses, we believe we risk nothing in warranting perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call. Children taken at any age. Sick or infirm persons taken at their residences. No person is expected to take a picture from the Gallery that is not in every respect satisfactory. Palmer, Jan. 21, 1854. N. M. DENNIS.

Street's Steam Refined Syrup, Howell's do. at BIDWELL'S.

#### MARRIAGE, HAPPINESS AND COMPETENCE.

WHY IS IT?

That we behold many families, scarce in the marriage of life, and yet, in the midst of a complication of diseases and ailments, depriving them of the power for the enjoyment of life at an age when physical health, buoyancy of spirit, and happy security of mind, rising from a condition of health, should be permanent.

Many of the causes of her sufferings at first—perhaps years before, perhaps during girlhood, or the first years of marriage—were in their origin so subtle as to pass unnoticed, and of course neglected.

IN AFTER YEARS, When too late to be benefited by our knowledge, we look back with mourn, and regret the full consequences of our neglect.

What would not often give to possess, in early life, the knowledge we obtain in after years? And what days and nights of anguish we might not have been spared, if the knowledge was timely possessed. It is

MELANCHOLY AND STARTLING To behold the sickness and suffering endured by many a wife for many years, from causes simple and controllable, easily remedied—yet better still, most incurable, if every

WIFE AND MOTHER Possessed the information contained in a little volume, (with the view of all) once in a while to be read.

YEARS OF MISERY, And to her husband the constant toll and anxiety of mind, necessarily devolving upon him from sickness of the wife, and the knowledge that, in the event of her death, he would be left alone, with the means of supporting himself, wife, and children.

SECURE THE MEANS OF HAPPINESS By becoming in time possessed of the knowledge, the want of which has caused the sickness and poverty of thousands. In view of such consequences, no wife or mother can exact while she is obliged to wait herself of that knowledge, and that her husband, but she has or will obtain it, as she or will be the means of happy and prosperous life to her husband, and to her children, with health and mind. That knowledge is contained in

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S Private Medical Companion.

BY DR. A. M. NAURICAU, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF WOMEN. One Hundredth Edition. 18mo., pp. 250. Price, 50 cts. (ON FINE PAPER, EXTRA BINDING, \$1.00)

First published in 1837, and it is now SURPRISINGLY OR WONDERFUL, considering that EVERY FEMALE, WHO READS THIS BOOK, NOT ONLY acquires a full knowledge of the nature, character and causes of her complaints, and the various symptoms, and that

HALF A MILLION COPIES should have been sold.

It is impossible to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married woman, and her friends, and not for the general public. It is a book of great value, and one which every woman should possess. It is a book which every woman should possess. It is a book which every woman should possess.

UPWARDS OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES HAVE BEEN SENT BY MAIL within the last few months.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. BE NOT DECEASED!

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LET EVERY WIFE AND HUSBAND POSSESS IT.

Be warned for Ignorance, when Ignorance is misery to those we hold dear, and when to dispel our Ignorance is to save our health.

To enable every one to decide upon the infinite necessity of possessing a copy, and that no wife, or mother need remain uninformed upon the various causes, which, sooner or later, are destined to make fearful ravages upon her health, unless guarded against, and that she can considerate and affectionate husband have cause to upbraid himself with neglect of the welfare of his wife—a pamphlet of thirty-six pages, containing full and complete instructions, together with extracts from the book, will be sent (free of charge) to any part of the United States, by enclosing postage, to the publisher.

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For Sale by—M. H. Tyler, Greenfield; J. Brown, Marlborough; Ballou & Meserve, Chelmsford; H. P. Babbitt, Haverhill; A. B. Jacques, Haverhill; M. Beesey and E. Dickinson, Springfield; E. Porter, Westfield; J. W. Davis, Lowell; J. S. Adams, Amherst; G. F. Ford, Gloucester; J. P. Hussey, Nantucket; J. Nayson, Amesbury; S. A. Howland, Worcester; J. Knowles, Waltham; J. A. J. Hart, Taunton; C. Holbrook, Dedham; [Hutchins & Co., 13 Court St.; Redding & Co., 13 State St.; Wm. V. Spencer, 123 Washington St.—Boston, Mass.]

To Carriage Makers.

TO RENT—a set of shops fitted up expressly for the Carriage Making business, situated in the village of Palmer, Depot. They will be rented for any number of years desired. CYRUS KNOX.

Palmer, Dec. 17, 1853.

HAMPDEN SS. At a Court of Probate held at Springfield, within and for the county of Hampden, on the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1854.

On the petition of Laura L. Bassett, Administratrix of Austin Bassett, late of Palmer, in said County, deceased, praying to be empowered to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as well as the sum of one hundred and eleven dollars and seven cents, for payment of his just debts and incidental charges, in manner prescribed by law.

ORDERED.—That the consideration of said petition be referred to a Probate Court to be held at Springfield, within and for said county, on the first Thursday in March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. then and there to be heard and decided upon, and that the said Laura L. Bassett give notice to all persons interested therein by causing an attested copy of this order to be published in the Journal, printed at Palmer, three weeks successively previous to said day, at which time and place they may be heard concerning the same.

OLIVER B. MORRIS, Judge of Probate. Copy—Attest. HENRY SMITH, Register.

Flour and Feed. 800 BARRELS OF FLOUR of the following brands:

Hiram Smith, premium Flour, Phillips Garb, do. do. Lionel Mills, do. do. Ely's Mills, double extra do. Akron Mills, double extra do. Railroad Mills " do. Michigan extra and common do. Ohio " do.

FEED. 20 tons Fine Feed and Middlings, 10 tons Rye Feed and Bran, 500 Bush. Oats and Corn, 500 Bush. Rye Meal, Graham, Buckwheat, Flour, Rye Flour, Oil Cake, Meal, Cement, Calcined Plaster, Sea Sand, &c., always on hand and for sale in any quantity low for cash at No. 5, Union House.

F. J.



## POETRY.

Written for The Journal  
Lines.

(Addressed to a Friend on her Wedding Day)

Methought, as on thy brow I gazed,  
And saw thee as a bride,  
How bright the path of life appears,  
When standing by his side.

Could but one wish of mine, dear friend,  
Be granted, it should be  
That he, who is so fondly loved,  
Might faithful prove to thee.

Oh! may no lines of grief or care  
Rest on thy placid brow;  
But may life's pathway prove as fair  
As it appears now.

Perchance that we may meet again  
In some unlooked for way,  
Oh! may I see thee happy, then,  
As on thy wedding day.

But should we never chance to meet  
This side cold Jordan's flood,  
Oh! may we round the mercy seat—  
Meet at the throne of God. EMERSON.

Thorndike, Jan. 26th, 1854.

To live with your income is the best  
Means of growing rich—the honest means.  
It is a man for the true enjoyment of riches  
And secure him from reverses.

## Liquors.

Some right-minded wag punster plays off  
The following "spiritual" bon mots:—  
"That whiskey is the key by which many  
gain admittance into our prisons and almshouses."

"That brandy brands the noses of all  
those who cannot govern their appetites."  
"That wine causes many to take a wim-  
ing way home."

"That punch is the cause of many un-  
friendly punches."  
"That rum causes many ailments, while beer  
brings many to the bar."

"That champagne is the source of many a  
real side pain."  
"That gin-slugs have stoned more than  
the slings of old."

"That the reputation of being fond of  
"cocktails" is not a feather in any man's  
cap."

"That money spent for port, that is sup-  
plied by portly gents, would support many  
poor families."

"That porter is a weak supporter for those  
who are weak in body."

A FEMALE CHIMNEY-SWEEP.—A woman  
has been sent to prison at Paris for "vaga-  
bondage." She appeared before the Tribu-  
nal of Correctional Police in male clothing,  
and said she was a chimney-sweep.

A huxter at Dayton, Ohio, purchas-  
ed a quantity of butter last week, and on  
cutting a large roll to retail, found imbedded  
in its centre a flat iron mounds the handle.

A man of most grave aspect, came in  
and asked us whether the "sent of war" was  
an arid clear or a rocker? We replied, "an  
ottoman," upon which he lifted up his hands  
and eyes, and so departed.

A fond and pious mother thus excused to  
her pastor the worldliness of her daughter at  
church: "I know that the girl appears to an  
observer to be taken up with worldly things,  
but you cannot judge correctly of the direction  
her mind really takes, as she is a little cross-eyed!"

It is stated that in Japan, if an office  
holder dies in debt, his death is concealed until  
his salary pays off all his creditors.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**L. A. BAILEY,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
(Nassau Block.)

A rich and varied Stock of Cloths, Cas-  
simeres and Vestings, constantly on hand. All  
orders executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Palmer, Oct. 5, 1853.

**JAMES G. ALLEN,**  
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.

Particular attention paid to the collection of  
debts, and business in the Probate Courts.  
Office in Strong's Block, over Bailey's Store  
Palmer, Mass., 1853. nov. 5-3m.

**STEPHEN NEEDHAM,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
(Successor to T. C. Decker.)

Garments made in the best manner, with the  
utmost despatch, and all work warranted to give  
satisfaction. Cutting done at short notice. A  
good assortment of Ready Made Clothing con-  
stantly on hand.  
May 23. 1y5

**J. S. BAILEY,**  
DEALER IN

All kinds of Cooking, Parlor and other Stoves,  
Tin Ware, &c., which will be sold at fair pri-  
ces. Job work done promptly and in the best man-  
ner.  
Palmer, Jan. 1, 1853. 67f

**H. F. MILLER,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Shop in Barton's Block,  
MONSON, MASS.

**F. T. WALLACE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office in Munger's Building.  
April 1, 1852. 50f

**F. J. Wassum,**  
DRAPER AND TAILOR,  
No. 4, Hall and Valentine's Block.  
An excellent assortment of Cloths and trim-  
mings, constantly on hand. Cutting done to or-  
der.  
Palmer, July 30, 1853. 14f.

## THE RENOWNED REMEDY!



## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

This extraordinary Ointment is composed of  
the most healing Balsams, and when used in ac-  
cordance with the directions which accompany  
each pot, will insure cures when all other means  
fail. Cases of the most desperate Skin diseases  
readily yield to its efficacy. It is famous when  
used in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Contracted  
or Stiff Joints. In Asthma it will do wonders  
if well rubbed into the Chest.

## A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS—A CASE CER- TIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOS- TON, ENGLAND.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of  
Boston, Lincolnshire.

To Professor Holloway,  
Dear Sir:—Mrs. Dixon of Lignorgood  
Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me  
that for a considerable period she was severely  
afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers on her  
arms, feet, legs and other parts of her body; and  
although the first medical advice was obtained,  
at the cost of a large sum of money, she ob-  
tained no abatement of suffering, but gradually  
grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your  
Ointment, she procured a small pot, and a box  
of the Pills, and before that was all used, symp-  
toms of amendment appeared. By persevering  
with the medicines for a short time longer, ac-  
cording to the directions, and strictly adhering  
to your rules as to diet, &c., she was perfectly  
cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,  
J. NOBLE.

## AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELIS IN THE LEG, —AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates of  
the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor,  
Sussex, dated Jan. 12, 1853.

To Professor Holloway,  
Sir:—I suffered for a considerable period from  
a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length  
settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treat-  
ment. My sufferings were very great, and I  
quite despaired of any permanent amendment  
when I was advised to have recourse to your  
Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and  
am happy to say the result was eminently suc-  
cessful, for they effected a radical cure of my  
leg, and restored me to the enjoyment of health.  
I shall ever speak with the most confidence of  
your medicines, and have recommended them  
to all who in the neighborhood similarly af-  
fected who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant.  
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the  
Ointment in most of the following cases:  
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Burns, Blisters, Bites  
of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies, Cocco-bay, Chie-  
go foot, Chilblains, Chapped hands, Corns, Erys-  
sipelas, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Elephantiasis,  
Fistulas, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Lumbago,  
Piles, Rheumatism, Scalds, Scars, Nipples  
Sore Throats, Skin diseases, Scoury, Sore heels,  
Tumors, Ulcers, Wounds, Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Hol-  
loway, 24, Strand, near Temple Bar, London.  
Also at his House in New York. Order for  
Medicines in the States, addressed to T. Hol-  
loway, New York, will receive due attention.  
Sold also by all respectable Druggists and Deal-  
ers in Medicines throughout the United States.  
Pots at 37 1/2 cents, 75 cents and \$1.50 each.  
To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug  
Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking  
the larger sizes.  
N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients  
in every disorder are affixed to each box.  
Dr. Wm. HOLBROOK, agent for Palmer

**Cheap! Cheap!**  
THE Overcoats we have left will be offered  
so low as to be decided bargains. Come  
and see and bring along with you the idea of  
buying very cheap—you shall realize that antici-  
pation.  
M. W. FRENCH & CO.  
jn21f40

## HAMPDEN STOCK & MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.  
Capital, ----- \$100,000.

Hazards by Fire on Real and Personal Prop-  
erty, on as favorable terms as any sound  
and responsible Stock and Mutual  
Company.

Hon. JOHN MILLS, President; Hon. WM.  
B. CALHOUN, Vice President; GEO. W.  
RICE, Secretary; JOSEPH C. FYNCHON,  
Treasurer.

## MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.  
Capital, ----- \$100,000.

CALEB RICE, President; E. D. BEACH,  
Vice President; F. B. BACON, Secretary;  
J. G. Allen, Agent for the above Companies,  
at Palmer Depot.  
Palmer, Dec. 17, 1853.

## For Sale or to Rent.

**BLACKSMITH'S SHOP,** 40 by 25,  
Two story high, half a mile east of Palmer  
Depot. Also a Carriage shop 40 by 25, with wa-  
ter power. For particulars inquire of J. B.  
MAYNARD, on the premises. jan7f38

## Boots, Shoes & Rubbers!

**BOWLES** has just received large additions  
to his former stock of Men's Women's Boys'  
Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Rub-  
bers, of the best quality and styles, for sale low  
for Cash.

Please call and examine  
Nassau Block, No. 1. sept 24f.

## Isn't a Hint a Pretty Thing?

AND then we have such a variety. Delicate  
hints, broad hints, and hints that are real  
"stumpers." Speaking of hints reminds us that  
we have Accounts hinting to us to hint to others.  
"That frequent settlements make long friends."  
So this may be called a friendly hint.  
jn25f41 M. W. FRENCH & Co.

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber by  
Note or Account, will please call and settle  
immediately. J. S. LOOMIS.  
de 31f

## DISEASE CONQUERED.



## HOWARD'S VEGETABLE Cancer and Canker SYRUP.

THIS Preparation, which has been used  
during the last sixteen years with the most  
signal success, is now, for the first time, pre-  
sented to the medium of advertising.

At a period like the present, when the prop-  
riety of medicine are being the community,  
through the press, with testimonials in favor  
of their respective preparations, the subscriber  
deems it a duty which he owes to suffering hu-  
manity to present his also, for the consideration  
of the afflicted. In doing so, he is happy to be  
able to say, that the efficacy of this VEGETABLE  
SYRUP has never been surpassed in the treat-  
ment of

CANCERS, CANKER, SCROFULA,  
SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELIS,  
KING'S EVIL, SCALD  
HEAD, FEVER SORES,  
SCURVY, TUMORS,  
ULCERS, &c.

and those affections generally which originate  
in a depraved state of the blood.  
The benefit derived from its proper applica-  
tion (see DIRECTIONS) must be permanent, from  
the fact that it acts with great power upon the  
seat of the disease the morbid matter accumu-  
lated in the blood, and entirely eradicates it from  
the system. But while it acts with great power  
and certainty in the removal of Hæmors gener-  
ally, its efficacy is the most satisfactorily demon-  
strated in the cure of Cancers and Fever  
Sores.

It is well known that when the blood becomes  
so impure as to produce disease in the system,  
no patient is supposed to be beyond the restor-  
ing influence of medicine.

Those who may be so unfortunate as to be  
afflicted with Cancers or Fever Sores, need only  
make a fair trial of the SYRUP following rigidly  
the DIRECTIONS, to be convinced that they are not  
necessarily doomed to die.

That we speak advisedly upon this subject,  
and do not wish to thrust upon the afflicted a  
useless preparation to extort from them money  
in which we are not willing to give them more  
than an equivalent, we respectfully invite atten-  
tion to the numerous testimonials which furnish  
us with the most conclusive evidence of the truthfulness  
of our statements.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY BY A LADY.

By Mrs. H. S. Spear, wife of Capt. G. Spear.  
I Cancer deemed incurable by eminent Physi-  
cians, entirely removed by the Syrup.

Quincy, April 15, 1852

Dear Sir: This is to certify, that some years  
since, I was the subject of much suffering occa-  
sioned by a swelling on my breast which after  
four months was pronounced by eminent physi-  
cians, a Cancer, and one which they could not  
encourage me to hope could be cured. Deriv-  
ing no benefit from their prescriptions, and hav-  
ing by a friend been informed that Zeba How-  
ard's Vegetable Canker Syrup, was a remedy of  
your invaluable specific for the cure of such  
affections, I commenced taking the Syrup, and  
soon began to feel its beneficial effects. En-  
couraged by its favorable effects in the incipient  
stages of its operation, I persevered in its use  
until the swelling subsided, the cancerous symp-  
toms wholly disappeared, and my health was per-  
fected. I am now able to say, that the cure of  
this affliction is attributable to the agency of your  
valuable medicine, and I cheerfully recommend it  
to the afflicted as the best remedy for the disor-  
der for which it is prescribed of which I have any  
knowledge.

HANNAH S. SPEAR.  
Most malignant Fever Sores healed and  
the Patient restored to health.

## ASTONISHING CURE!!

Mr. D. Howard: It is with great pleasure that  
I send you my testimony in favor of your Can-  
cer and Canker Syrup. It has effected by the  
blessing of God attending its administration, the  
greatest cure that ever came to my knowledge.  
My son was afflicted with Fever Sores to such  
a degree that for four months his life was de-  
spaired of, when I was informed that Zeba How-  
ard's Vegetable Canker Syrup, could cure him. I im-  
mediately sent for him, and in three days after  
he came the boy began to recover, and continu-  
ed to improve till his sores were completely  
healed, since which he has enjoyed as good  
health as could be desired. I have recommended  
the Syrup to a great many persons since, who  
are also ready to give their testimony in its fa-  
vor. Of all medicines of which I have any knowl-  
edge, I regard this, for the diseases for which  
it is recommended, as the best. I could  
write all day, and not tell half I feel in relation  
to the utility of your excellent Syrup. May  
God speed its use in your work, and succeed your  
efforts to alleviate human suffering.

## SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONY.

To the Public. A Card: By a Druggist.

Randolph, April 13, 1852.

I know the ingredients which compose How-  
ard's Vegetable Canker Syrup, and am ac-  
quainted with the formula for its prepara-  
tion. It is purely vegetable in its nature, con-  
taining no mercurial or mineral substances, and  
is composed of such vegetables only as possess  
great alterative properties. It is an excellent  
remedy for those diseases for which the Propri-  
etor recommends it, and I cheerfully commend it  
to the afflicted.

ZENAS SNOW, Druggist and Chemist.

Having presented the above statements and  
testimonials, we assure the afflicted that the cer-  
tificates (which have been selected from many  
in our possession) are Genuine; of which, if they  
have any doubt, they are desired to communicate  
with the individuals over whose signatures they  
are published and their suspicions will soon be  
removed.

The genuine is prepared and sold by D.  
HOWARD, Randolph, Mass. For sale also by  
REDDING & CO. STATE ST. BOSTON.  
General Agents; and retailed by Agents through-  
out the country.

Circulars furnished gratuitously by Agents  
when desired.

Price, \$1.00 per bottle; \$5.00 for six bot-  
tles. A liberal discount made to those who buy  
to sell again.

For sale in Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

## Coffin Plates

SUEROUDS; Caps &c on hand, or furnished  
at short notice by A. BLODGETT.  
Union Block, Palmer Depot.

## STATIONERY, BLANKS, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES & PAPER

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;  
TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES,  
ALSO,  
FANCY GOODS,

In great variety, for sale by  
**ELIHU GEER,**  
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

THE Store of the Subscriber will be weekly  
replenished with New Goods, from the  
New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing  
Houses, and from all the principal American  
manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment  
may be found all kinds of

Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers;  
White, Buff & Enamelled Envelopes;  
Paper Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany & Leather  
Writing Desks, Work Boxes, &c.

Cloth, Leather and Paper Mache Portfolios,  
From 2 1/2 to \$5.00 each;  
All styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnaies;  
Wallets and Pocket Books;

Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases;  
Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes;  
Parina's Unscented Cologne;

Bridal, Gown & Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes,  
Building Blocks, Wood Alphabet;  
Velvet, Iron, Tin and India Rubber Toys;

Pearl & Ivory Tablets;  
Crying Babies; China, Wax and Rubber Dolls;  
Games too numerous to mention;

Magnets, Masks, & Magic Lanterns;  
Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail & Leather Brushes;  
Gentlemen's Dressing Cases;

Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs;  
Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands;  
All kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights;

Harmoniums, Pickwicks, Sand Toys, Tea Bells  
Opera Glasses, Toilet & Traveling Glasses;  
Thermometers and Barometers;

Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet & Shaving Soaps,  
Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards,  
Chessboards; Dice; Checkers;

Sewing Birds, six kinds, from 37 1/2 to 62 1/2 cents;  
Penknives, Scissors and Shears;  
A splendid assortment of

Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases;  
Steel Pens, Fifty Styles; Pen Nibs and Quills;  
Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles;

The best of Wax, warranted to burn free;  
Water Colors, from 6 cents to \$4.00 per box;  
Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes;

Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates;  
A large assortment of Visiting & Wedding Cards;  
Stationery Articles in general;

Every kind of Legal & Probate Papers;  
Wedding Stationery and "Ficins," best qualities;  
Patent Blot Papers; Diaries;

Loggers, Day & Cash Books, Journals, &c.  
Blank Notes, Drafts, Orders, Due Bills, &c. &c.  
Letter Copying Presses, Books & Ink;

Mathematical Instruments; Blotting Papers;  
Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers;  
Newspaper Files and Wires;

Mouth Glue & Mucilage; Indelible Inks;  
Black, Blue, Red & Violet Inks;  
Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.

ALL of the above described articles can be found  
in greater profusion and variety than elsewhere  
in New England, besides other articles too num-  
erous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They  
will be sold at the lowest prices, either at whole-  
sale or retail. Particular attention given to the  
PAPER AND ENVELOPE TRADE, at 10 STATE  
STREET, HARTFORD, CT., by ELIHU GEER.

Every kind and style of JOB, CARD  
and BOOK PRINTING, by Steam, executed  
as heretofore. Large additions of NEW  
TYPE and MACHINERY are being made  
this year, to the already most extensive  
Printing Establishment of  
ELIHU GEER, 10 STATE ST.  
May, 1853, Hartford.

## Time is Money.

THUS said Doct. Franklin, and it is as true  
now as ever that, "He who saves time  
saves money."

Money and time are both saved in the use of  
the KAOLEAN SOAP, an article heretofore  
but little known in this vicinity, but nevertheless  
an article which is working its way into every  
community, and when once known, is used in  
preference to almost any other soap, and is re-  
commended to the public as having no equal  
for the following superiorities over most soaps.

1st It requires no more than half the quantity  
to do the same work.  
2d It saves nearly half the time and labor in  
washing.  
3d It costs no more than the best family soap.

4th Nothing enters into its composition that  
will injure the most delicate fabric.  
5th It does not chafe or injure the hands like  
many soaps, but on the contrary softens and  
heals and will cure cracked or chapped hands.  
One trial will convince the most skeptical of its  
superiorities.

This soap is manufactured in Palmer, (Depot  
village) and is for sale by the box at the Fac-  
tory, and at retail in most of the Stores in this  
vicinity, and is known as the "Kaolean Soap," or  
"McCord's Family Soap." Made by  
W. McCORD & CO.,  
Palmer, Mass.  
Factory near the Church.

I have examined McCord's Kaolean Soap  
practically, and am well acquainted with the  
properties of the ingredients used in its manu-  
facture, and do not hesitate to pronounce it  
superior for washing to any other soap now in  
use. It contains nothing that will injure the  
most delicate fabric.

Person wishing to purchase the right to man-  
ufacture the above soap, should address S. H.  
Hall, Palmer, Mass., who is fully authorized to  
make sales of territory and execute all needful  
papers.

Palmer, June 4 W. McCORD, Patentee. 7f

## Try it! Try it!!

It is said that "McCord's Kaolean Soap, is the  
best soap in the market." Try it, ladies, and  
judge for yourselves. It is sold by A. C. Bil-  
lins and C. C. Shaw, of this village, and also  
by the box at the Manufactory, near the Cen-  
tral Church.

Also, for sale a superior article of soft Soap,  
by the gallon or barrel.  
Palmer, July 23, 1853. KAOLEAN SOAP CO. 14f.

## "A Splendid Remedy." DEVINES' COMPOUND PITCH LOZENGE!

The Wonder of the World!  
The Great Remedy is at Last Discovered!  
CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!!

AND Coughs and Colds, the parents of that  
fell disease that so often brings woe to the  
homes of our land, vanish as if by magic, before  
the

SOVEREIGN REMEDY!

This is that which has been so long sought  
for, and is in full faith offered to the public as a  
certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,  
Croup, Asthma, Croupiness and Consumption,  
and will, in any case where lungs sufficient are  
left to sustain life, check the ulceration and raise  
the patient to health.

Certificates of cures, to be relied on, found in  
the circulars left with the agents—and the pub-  
lic may be assured we shall never publish any-  
thing that we do not believe entitled to the fullest con-  
fidence as truth "AND NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."  
When the Lozenge is sold like a paste, it is  
the proof for its use, and acts beneficially on  
every part of the system and makes strength  
and vigor take the place of weakness and debili-  
ty, and is admitted to be the cheapest, most ef-  
ficient and pleasant remedy ever offered to the  
afflicted. Try it faithfully. Safe for the Infant  
or the Invalid to use.

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The Depot for Dr. Hibbard's Wild Cherry  
Bitters; Dr. Hibbard's Pills and Circassian Balm;  
Fowler's "Macuronic," a sure cure for any kind  
of Piles; Yankin's Extract, for erasing tar,  
paint or grease; Dr. Connel's Pain Expeller;  
also a large variety of popular Medicines—sold  
cheap for cash, or approved credit.

Sold by all respectable Medicine Dealers  
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Monson; C. C. Kingsbury, Stafford Springs;  
Mr. Hathaway, Warren; O. F. Packard & Co.,  
Three Rivers; L. B. Bliss, Wilbraham.  
oct. 22-1y27.

## New London, Willimantic and Palmer RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1853-4.  
LEAVE NEW LONDON, AT  
7:30 A. M. Norwich, 8:15 and Willimantic,  
8:55 A. M., connecting at Willimantic with a  
train from Hartford, and for Hartford and Bris-  
tol; and at Palmer, for Amherst and Springfield,  
Albany, Worcester and Boston.

\* 10:30 A. M. and Norwich at 11:30 A. M. for  
Willimantic, connecting at Norwich with train  
for Worcester and Boston.